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PROCEEDINGS AND ORDINANCES

OF THE

PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.

VOLUME V.

15 HENRY VI. MCCCCXXXVI.

TO

21 HENRY VI. MCCCCXLIII.

EDITED BY

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS,

CHANCELLOR AND KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF  
SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE; ETC.

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OF THE KINGDOM.

1835.



RECORD COMMISSION,  
*March 1831.*

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*THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF THE KINGDOM,*  
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OF THE  
*12th of March 1831.*

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HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME  
DEPARTMENT.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.  
~~THE RIGHT HONOURABLE~~ EARL SPENCER, K. G.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K. T.  
THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS GRENVILLE.  
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~~THE RIGHT HONOURABLE~~ LORD DOVER.  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MR. BARON PARKE.  
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JOHN ALLEN, ESQUIRE.  
EDWARD PROTHEROE, ESQUIRE.  
EDWARD VERNON UTTERSON, ESQUIRE.  
WILLIAM BROUGHAM, ESQUIRE.

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CHARLES PURTON COOPER, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY.

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# ERRATA.

- p. viii. l. 15. *for* this volume *read* volume vi.  
66. l. 20. *dele* decl.  
148. l. 26. *for* do ne *read* done.  
157, *et passim*, *for* Rynel *read* Ryvel. See Cor-  
rigenda, vol. iv.  
221. l. 28. *for* 1443 *read* 1442.  
282. l. 27. *for* Moleys *read* Moleyns.







## PREFACE.

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THIS volume comprises the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Privy Council during seven years of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, namely, from November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443 ; but though different in character from, they equal in interest and importance, the Records of the Council printed in the third and fourth volumes of this work. Those volumes contain the Register into which the rough Minutes taken during its sittings were afterwards fairly transcribed, and which formed what was called the “Book of the Council<sup>1</sup>,” whereas this volume consists chiefly of the *original* Minutes for the seven following years.

Before adverting more particularly to those Minutes, it is necessary to fulfil the intention expressed in the Prefaces to former volumes of this Work<sup>2</sup>, by giving a short account of the “Book of the Council.” The only part of that

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide* the Preface to vol. i. pp. vii, xvii. ; vol. ii. pp. xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, 286 ; Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 283.

<sup>2</sup> Preface to vol. i. p. xviii ; and to vol. ii. p. xxvii.



Register which is preserved (until the latter part of the reign of Henry the Eighth) extends from the ninth of Henry the Fifth, 1421, to the thirteenth of Henry the Sixth, 1435, a period of only fourteen years.<sup>1</sup> Although no earlier Register of the Proceedings of the Council can be traced, the existence of one cannot reasonably be questioned. It is also impossible to doubt that it was regularly continued after the time of King Henry the Sixth; and the loss of so large a part of those records, which must have contained numerous facts illustrative of the most eventful period in British history, is much to be regretted. Many writers have attributed the comparative paucity of existing documents of the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, to the unsettled state of the country, and to its being the interest of each party, during the civil wars, to destroy the records of what they respectively considered to have been the acts of an usurper. Some valuable manuscripts may certainly have perished, and others may have been purposely destroyed during that period; but the loss of the greater part was more probably the result of accident or negligence than of design, for there were as cogent reasons for destroying the proceedings of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, as of the Council, or of any other department of the Lancastrian and Yorkist government; and

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<sup>1</sup> The first article in the "Book of the Council" is dated on the 1st July, 9 Hen.V. 1421, and the last on the 15th February, 13 Hen. VI. 1435. *Vide* vol. ii. p. 286, and vol. iv. p. 298.



supposing that Henry the Seventh ordered the Register of the Privy Council of Edward the Fourth to be destroyed, neither he nor his successor could have had any motive for destroying the whole of the records of their own Council. To assign in all cases the loss of historical documents to political causes evinces a very imperfect knowledge of the national archives; for the criminal neglect of those to whose care they have been entrusted, the apathy of the Government, and the indifference of the public, during the last two centuries, have produced more extensive spoliations and greater injury to them than they have sustained from the ravages of time, or from all the civil commotions which have occurred since the Conquest.

The Register or "Book of the Council," which has been printed in this work, now forms two folio volumes of the Cottonian Library, but it originally consisted of several rolls of parchment which, for convenience of reference, were cut into pages and bound up into books soon after they fell into the hands of Sir Robert Cotton. Their authenticity is proved by the following extract from the "Liber Memorandorum Camerarii," which affords another example of the manner in which the public muniments have been abstracted from their proper depositories.

"Memorandum, that on the 29th day of  
 "October, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign  
 "of King Henry the Sixth [A. D. 1449], Ralph  
 "lord Cromwell, one of the Chamberlains of the

"Acts of the  
 Council."



“ Exchequer, delivered into the King’s Treasury four  
 “ Rolls, containing divers Acts made by the Council  
 “ of the said Lord the King ; viz., one Roll of the  
 “ ninth and tenth years of King Henry the Fifth,  
 “ and first, second, third, and fourth years of King  
 “ Henry the Sixth ; a second Roll of the fifth,  
 “ sixth, and seventh of King Henry the Sixth ; a  
 “ third Roll of the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh  
 “ of the said King ; a fourth Roll of the twelfth  
 “ and thirteenth of the said King Henry the Sixth ;  
 “ which said Rolls remain in a certain canvas bag  
 “ in a chest above the [compartment appropriated  
 “ to the] receipt of the duchy of Lancaster.” <sup>1</sup>

At what time those MSS. were obtained from  
 the Treasury of the Exchequer, or in what manner

“ Acta de  
 Consilio.”

<sup>1</sup> “ M<sup>d</sup> q̄d xxix<sup>o</sup>. die Octobr̄ anno r̄ R̄ Henr̄ sexti xxviii<sup>o</sup>. Radus  
 “ dñs Cromwell unus Camañ de sc<sup>a</sup>cio libavit in thesauñ Regis  
 “ iiij<sup>or</sup>. rotulos continent̄ diŷs acta fact̄ p̄ Consiliū dci dñi R̄ videlt  
 “ unū rotul̄ de annis ix<sup>o</sup>. 7 x<sup>o</sup>. R̄ Henr̄ quinti, 7 p<sup>mo</sup> sc̄do 7cio  
 “ 7 quarto Regis Henr̄ sexti, sc̄dm rotul̄ de annis v<sup>to</sup>. vj<sup>to</sup>. 7 vij<sup>to</sup>.  
 “ R̄ Henr̄ vj<sup>ti</sup>. 7ciū rotul̄ de annis viij<sup>o</sup>. ix<sup>o</sup>. x<sup>o</sup>. 7 xj<sup>o</sup>. dci R̄ 7  
 “ quartū rotul̄ de a<sup>is</sup> xij<sup>o</sup>. 7 xiiij<sup>o</sup>. dci R̄ Henr̄ vj<sup>ti</sup>. qui quid̄ rotul̄  
 “ remañ in quadam бага de canabo reñ in cista sup<sup>a</sup> re<sup>tam</sup>  
 “ ducatus Lancast̄ ad tale signū.”

[Here follows a blank for the sign, which is not filled  
 up in the original.]

“ Liber Memorandorum Camañ fol. 100 <sup>b</sup>.”

This extract was communicated to the Secretary to the Record  
 Commission in July 1834, by Sir Francis Palgrave, the keeper of  
 the Chapter House, with the additional information that there is  
 now no trace of those Rolls in that repository ; and that as they are  
 not mentioned in Agard’s Repertory in the reign of James the First,  
 it may be inferred that they were not then in the Chapter House.



they became the property of Sir Robert Cotton, it would be vain to inquire. It is certain that much of his invaluable collection once formed part of the public archives; and as that fact can be established by strong if not conclusive proof, it is much to be lamented that their value, as *legal evidence*, should be impaired by their not being now in the proper custody. The identity of these records with those which are mentioned in the annexed memorandum is indisputable. The dates exactly agree; the writing is contemporary, and is on parchment; they formerly consisted of rolls; they were clearly intended to be a permanent record; and they have in no place been interpolated or vitiated. A similar circumstance occurs respecting one of the Privy Council Registers of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. The original Register for the years 1545 and 1546 is in the British Museum<sup>1</sup>, though the Register for the year 1540, and all the other Registers of the Council, are in the Privy Council Office. It is apprehended that in the present state of the law of evidence, neither the Register of the Privy Council of the reign of Henry the Sixth, nor that of the reign of Henry the Eighth, which is in the British Museum, would be allowed in a Court of Law to establish any one fact stated in them, notwithstanding that both bear internal and incontrovertible marks of their genuineness and authenticity; that there is proof that part of them

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<sup>1</sup> Additional MS. No. 5476.



were formerly in a public repository ; and that there are strong grounds for believing that the other Register has been abstracted from the series now in the Council Office.

The principle which prevents those records from being legal evidence, solely because they have been alienated from their original and proper depositories, is most injurious to the establishment of truth, even if it be not in many cases repugnant to common sense. It is in effect to make truth dependant, not upon the unimpeachable character of the proof, but upon its accidental locality ; and it is only one degree less absurd than if a man's testimony were to be refused, solely because he did not reside in a particular habitation.

These remarks apply equally to the numerous original Letters and ancient Charters in the British Museum and other public Libraries, the genuineness of which cannot for a moment be suspected ; and it is confidently submitted, that in the present advanced state of palæographical knowledge, the rule of law which requires that every document shall be brought from the proper custody might, with perfect safety, be so far relaxed as to allow of such documents as Charters, original Letters, original Heralds' Visitations, Chartularies, and all other ancient records and manuscripts which are contemporary with the periods to which they relate, being received in evidence, subject to whatever objections might arise as to their authenticity, and making their admission or rejection depend upon



the credit to which, after a careful examination of their history, nature, and appearance, they might appear to be entitled. Such documents as were not brought from the proper legal custody, would be viewed with more suspicion than if they came from the public archives, and would perhaps require the opinion of competent judges in support of their authenticity.

The propriety of directing attention to the rule of law which deprives these and similar important muniments of their value as legal evidence, and still more the application of that rule, with the same injurious result, to the early Records of the Privy Council, will justify, it is hoped, these remarks upon the subject.

The loss of the Register or "Book of the Council" for the latter part of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, is in a great degree supplied by the *original* MINUTES which were taken during its meetings, and which extend from the 21st of November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to March, 22 Hen. VI. 1444; and there are also a few fragments for July, 24 Hen. VI. 1446. No part of these Minutes have ever before been printed, nor have they even been alluded to by any historian. They bear internal evidence of having been written at the moment when the various proceedings which they record took place, and commence each day with stating where the Council met, and by whom it was attended. It has been presumed that the original



Minutes were made by the Clerk of the Council pursuant to the Ordinance of the 1st Hen. VI. 1423<sup>1</sup>; but it is doubtful if they were written by that Officer. The situation of the Clerk of the Council was held for many years, and apparently between 1436 and 1441, by Dr. Adam Moleyns, a priest of considerable talents, who successively became a Member of the Privy Council, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Dean of Salisbury, and Bishop of Chichester; but the following facts tend to shew that the Minutes were not written by him. Moleyns was a Member, and not Clerk, of the Council in November 1442<sup>2</sup>; and it is nearly certain that he did not hold the latter situation after May 1441. The whole of the rough Minutes seem to be in the same handwriting from 1436 to the time when they cease to be preserved<sup>3</sup>; and it is proved by the following Minute of the 29th of August 1442, that

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 5, 18.

<sup>2</sup> Moleyns seems to have been Clerk of the Council as lately as the 10th of April 1441, (*vide*, p. 140, *postea*,) but it is almost certain that he was a Privy Councillor on the 4th of May following, when he thus signed a Proceeding of the Council: "Præsentibus Cancellario, The-  
"saurario, Domino de Beaumont, *et me* Adam Moleyns," a form which never before occurs, and which he used again on the 14th and 26th of that month, on the 13th and 14th of November, and in December in the same year. On the 3rd of June 1441, he obtained a grant of the usual fee and livery as secondary in the office of the Privy Seal, in which instrument he is called "Cleric' *tunc* Consilii," p. 151. In March 1442, he is expressly styled the King's Councillor, (*vide* *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 3,) and his name occurs among the Members present in the Council in February 1443, if not in November 1441. (*Vide* p. 173, *postea*.)

<sup>3</sup> A comparison of the Minutes with Moleyns' handwriting in the Cottonian MS., Cleopatra E. iii. f. 82, (*vide* p. 183, *postea*,) supports the opinion that the Minutes were *not* written by him.



they were then written by a person of the name of Benet, who is supposed to have been Henry Benet<sup>1</sup>, one of the Clerks in the Office of the Privy Seal<sup>2</sup>: “Also the same day, present my Lord Chancellor, “the King commanded me Benet to make an “act by virtue of which the King would and commanded his said Chancellor to make unto Edmond “Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, the King’s letters patents “of the said Earldom to have it unto him and unto “the heirs males of his body, &c.”<sup>3</sup> In many places the writer uses the personal pronoun<sup>4</sup>; he speaks of having received letters from Adam Moleyns in November 1441<sup>5</sup>; and the general character of the Minutes is that of memoranda which were afterwards to be reduced to a regular form and recorded in the Register or “Book of the Council.” In some instances the rough and corrected Minutes are both preserved<sup>6</sup>; and thus, with the Register itself for an earlier period, they afford full information of the manner in which the Minutes were first taken down, and afterwards placed upon record.

If, as is presumed from the handwriting, the whole of the original Minutes were written by

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<sup>1</sup> It appears from an original Writ of Privy Seal in the Tower, that on the 17th of October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442, “Henry Benet, one of the “Clerks in the Office of the Privy Seal,” obtained a grant of twenty marks per annum, in reward of his services, on the death of John Offord, late a clerk in that Office.

<sup>2</sup> His name occurs in a warrant of Privy Seal in November 1441, (p. 181, *postea*,) which is the first time he is mentioned in the Proceedings of the Council; and again in May and June 1442. (pp. 187, 190, *postea*.)

<sup>3</sup> p. 209, *postea*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 82, 100, 102, 159, 193, 225, 248, 259.

<sup>5</sup> *“ “ “* p. 159.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 6, 7, 29.



Benet, it is clear that before 1441 the Council was attended by more than one Clerk, even supposing that Benet succeeded Moleyns as Clerk of the Council in that year; and the probability is that, like Parliament and the Courts of Chancery and Courts of Law, two or more sworn Clerks were regularly attached to the Privy Council, who attended its meetings; or it may have been also the duty of a Clerk of the Privy Seal to take the Minutes, because upon the greater part of the proceedings letters of Privy Seal were issued. Some trouble has been taken to discover the names of the Clerks of the Council during the reign of Henry the Sixth, with the dates of their appointments, but without success.

About the reign of King James the First a copy was taken of great part of the original Minutes of the Council, which is preserved in the Harleian Library<sup>1</sup>; and as the originals have in some places become imperfect since that transcript was made, the lacunæ have been supplied from it.

15 Hen. VI.  
1436.

The earliest Minutes of the Privy Council in this volume are those of the 21st of November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436<sup>2</sup>, when some regulations were

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<sup>1</sup> Harleian MSS., 81, 169. Transcripts of the Acts of the Council in the Cottonian MSS., Cleopatra F. iv. and F. v., which are said to have been made in the reign of Charles II., exist in the library of the Duke of Buckingham at Stow.

<sup>2</sup> Two Acts of the Council, the one dated on the 9th and the other on the 19th of November in that year, are printed in the *Fœdera*, (vol. x. p. 658,) from the originals in the Pell Office.



made for the government of Wales ; and all lords were directed to remain in their own counties, and to hold their manorial courts on the same day. The Council then advised the King to be governed in the disposal of offices by the rank of the parties, “ not to high estate a small office, “ neither to low estate a great office ;” and little attention seems to have been paid to any other qualification.<sup>1</sup>

15 Hen. VI.  
1436.

Parliament met at Westminster in January 1437 ; and on the 27th of March the Commons prayed that such petitions as had been presented to the King during the session and had not yet been answered, might, by authority of Parliament, be referred to the Council, who were to have power to hear and determine them, calling the judges and other persons learned in the law to their assistance, if necessary ; and that when so determined they should be enacted, enrolled, and recorded on the rolls of the said Parliament : to which the King and the Lords consented.<sup>2</sup>

1437.

On the 7th of April the Council ordered letters to be written to the Duke of York, whose command as Lieutenant of France had expired, and who was unwilling to retain that office, thanking him for his services, and requesting him to continue in France until his successor arrived. Similar letters were sent to all the other Lords in France

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<sup>1</sup> p. 3, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 506.



15 Hen. VI. and Normandy<sup>1</sup>, and several Peers were appointed  
1437. to treat for peace with the French monarch.<sup>2</sup>

Cardinal Beaufort having applied for the King's permission to go to Rome for the purpose of performing "his duty," alleging that he had received an exemption from all service, or, as it was termed, a "patent of rest," and that the King was of an age when he could dispense with his attendance, the Council would not advise his Majesty to comply with his request, on the ground that the Cardinal's presence, whether in England or as one of the commissioners, would materially promote the treaty then on foot for a peace with the King of France, tenderly adding that the dangers of the road and a regard for his person had some weight in their decision.<sup>3</sup> It is probable that the motive which Beaufort assigned for wishing to leave England, and the pretence on which the Council refused their assent, were equally insincere. The Cardinal was, however, more successful in a request which he preferred shortly afterwards, as, on the 16th of April, one of the articles of a petition which he had presented was granted; and it is not unlikely that the next entry explains the readiness with which the Council obliged him:—"He hath lent "10,000 marks." Beaufort also enlarged the term in which the Lords of the Council were bound to repay him 14,000 marks, until the following Christ-

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 6, 7, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 6, 7, 8.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 9.



mas ; and he consented to deliver some royal jewels which were in his possession to the King.<sup>1</sup> 15 Hen.VI.  
1437.

In the middle of April the members of the Council agreed to lend money for the public service, but the Earl of Suffolk's offer to advance 250 marks was contingent upon all the other Earls doing the same ; and some of his colleagues made rigid stipulations that they should have security for their money.<sup>2</sup> The Council were occupied during that month with some dissensions at Norwich respecting the election of the mayor, which are said to have begun in 1433<sup>3</sup>, and which were expected to produce a riot at the ensuing election. One of the parties of the name of Wetherby<sup>4</sup>, who had been mayor, and who against the will of the majority of the citizens wished that a person called Grey should succeed him, was peremptorily ordered to appear before the Council; and commissioners were appointed to see that the election took place according to the charter, to prevent any persons attending who were not legally entitled to be present, and to suppress all tumults in that city.<sup>5</sup> The powers of the commissioners appear to have been limited to these points ; but the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and commonalty were informed, probably

<sup>1</sup> pp. 16, 34, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 13, 14, 313.

<sup>3</sup> *Vide* Blomefield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104, 106.

<sup>4</sup> p. 15, *postea*. It is said in a contemporary letter, that "My Lord of Norfolk was in town [*query* Norwich] for Wedyrby's matter." Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 21.

<sup>5</sup> pp. 18, 19, *postea*.



15 Hen.VI. *in terrorem*, that if any riots occurred the commissioners<sup>1</sup> were authorized to seize the franchises of the city into the King's hands.<sup>2</sup>  
1437.

Great exertions were used at this time for prosecuting the war in France ; but there seems to have been considerable difficulty in finding a successor for the Duke of York as Lieutenant of that kingdom, which office ought not, in the opinion of the Chancellor of France, to be held by a Frenchman.<sup>3</sup> After much consideration Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, accepted it about the middle of April, and several Minutes occur on the subject. He was to have the same powers as had been granted to the Duke of York ; but the preparations for equipping the army by which he was to be accompanied, occupied so much time, that his commission as " Lieutenant General and Governor " of all the kingdom of France " was not issued until the 16th of July.<sup>4</sup> The Earl's departure was, moreover, delayed by contrary winds for many weeks, during which he embarked and disembarked no less than seven times, and it was the 6th of November before he left England.<sup>5</sup> Ships and 500 lances and 2,500 archers, under the Baron of Carew, were ordered for the defence of the sea ; letters for raising supplies were sent to different counties ; and money was ordered to be borrowed.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The commissioners were the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Cromwell, and Sir William Phelip. *Vide* Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 104.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 17, 18, *postea*.      <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 16, 33.      <sup>4</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 674.

<sup>5</sup> Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, pp. 187, 188. Stow's Chronicle, p. 377.

<sup>6</sup> pp. 19, 23, *postea*.



Louis of Luxemburg, bishop of Terouenne, the King's Chancellor of France, arrived in England towards the end of May, and was received with great distinction. He was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Rouen, and afterwards obtained the English bishoprick of Ely.<sup>1</sup> On the 5th of June the Council ordered that he should be denizenized in the fullest manner.<sup>2</sup> Large grants of money were made to him<sup>3</sup>; the keepers of several of the royal parks were ordered to deliver deer for his use; and all his expenses were defrayed by the King.<sup>4</sup>

15 Hen. VI.  
1437.

There was a remarkable instance in this year of the manner in which powerful noblemen sometimes prevented the execution of the King's commission. William Pek, one of the commissioners appointed to inquire concerning felonies, insurrections, &c. in the county of Bedford, having been desired to report to the Council the cause of his not having held the sessions for that purpose, declared that he and his colleagues attended at Silsoe for that purpose, but that, in consequence of the appearance of Lord Grey (to whom that town belonged, and who asserted that the commission was obtained for the purpose of indicting his tenants,) with an armed multitude, and of Lord Fanhope with a number of followers also in

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<sup>1</sup> William of Worcester, p. 458; *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 703, 708, 710; Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> p. 28, *postea*. A copy of a similar grant will be found in the *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 1. See also vol. iii. p. 160 of this work, and p. 256, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 666, 671.

<sup>4</sup> p. 31, *postea*.



15 Hen.VI. arms against Lord Grey's party, it had been deemed  
1437. advisable, for the preservation of the peace, to adjourn the sessions. The Privy Council, assisted by the Judges, King's Sergeants, and Attorney and Solicitor General, were occupied with this matter for some days. Several witnesses were examined<sup>1</sup>; and their evidence illustrates the state of the country, and the effect of the feudal system upon the administration of the law in cases where the rights or feelings of persons of rank were concerned.

Though the commissioners who had been appointed to settle the dispute at Norwich caused an arbitration to be signed in the preceding May<sup>2</sup>, riots appear to have again occurred soon afterwards; and on the 12th of July, strong measures were taken on the subject. Several of the inhabitants having been summoned before the Council<sup>3</sup>, six of each party were ordered to remain; the custody of the city was committed to an alderman of the name of Wells<sup>4</sup>; and the franchises were seized by the Crown.

Some interesting proceedings occurred in the Council on the 15th of July, respecting Owen Tudor, the second husband of Katherine of France, widow of King Henry the Fifth, and mother of the

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 35, 39, 57, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 104.

<sup>3</sup> p. 34, *postea*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 45. William of Worcester and Blomefield state that Wells was an alderman of London; but it appears, from the Patent Rolls of 15 Hen.VI. m. 6., that he was a citizen and an alderman of Norwich. A John Wells was, however, mayor of London in the 10th Hen. VI.



reigning Sovereign ; and as Tudor was the ancestor of a new dynasty of British monarchs, every thing relating to him is of much interest. Queen Katherine died on the 3rd of January 1437, and it was then discovered that she had secretly married Owen Tudor, a private gentleman of Wales, but who is described by a contemporary writer as a man neither of birth nor property<sup>1</sup>, and had by him four children.

15 Hen.VI.  
1437.

It appears that soon after the Queen's decease Tudor was summoned to the King's presence, but that he refused to attend until the Duke of Gloucester sent a person with the King's assurance that he might "freely come and freely go." Notwithstanding this promise, he was arrested and committed to Newgate for having married the Queen Dowager without the King's consent ; but if he transgressed against any law by doing so, it was an *ex post facto* one, made purposely to punish him.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Chronicle of London, p. 123. His marriage and the birth of his children are there said to have been "unweting the common people till " that she were dead and buried." Hall, p. 185, also says that the Queen married him "privily ;" but, instead of speaking disrespectfully of his birth, he states that Tudor was "a man brought forth and come of " the noble lineage and ancient line of Cadwallader, the last King of the " Britons." Hall, it must be remembered, wrote in the time of Henry the Eighth, when it would not have been prudent, even if it would have been safe, to speak disrespectfully of the Tudor pedigree. Rapin does not consider that the marriage was kept secret until after the Queen's death, as he says, "the marriage appeared so unsuitable that *all England* " was scandalized at it, and the more as it was made unknown to the " Duke of Gloucester, who was then Protector."

<sup>2</sup> Lord Coke says, in the First Institute, 133 b., that no man may marry the Queen Dowager without the King's licence, and cites the Rolls of



15 Hen.VI. 1437. A laboured argument was prepared by the Council to prove that his imprisonment did not violate the royal surety<sup>1</sup>, but it is by no means satisfactory. Among other things, it was pretended that as his arrest did not take place until after his return from the royal presence, he had enjoyed the benefit of the King's promise; and that, at the time when it was made, neither the King nor the Duke of Gloucester was aware of his malicious designs. Tudor seems to have remained in Newgate until about February in the following year, when he made his escape, having severely hurt his keeper in the attempt; but he was taken by Lord Beaumont, who

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Parliament, 8 Hen.VI. m. 7, as his authority; and in the Second Institute, p. 18, he states that, in the Parliament holden in the 6th Hen.VI., it was enacted, that no man should contract with or marry himself to any Queen of England, without the special licence or assent of the King, on pain to lose all his goods and lands, to which act the bishops and other spiritual lords consented, as far as the same swerved not from the law of God and of the Church, "and so as the same imported no deadly sin." Hall (p. 185) also says it was an offence against the statute 6 Hen.VI. Blackstone makes the same statement, on the authority of that statute, "though the statute be not in print;" and gives as a reason for the law, that it was "pro dignitate regali." In Cotton's Abridgment of Parliamentary Records, p. 589, (which was published in 1657,) the enactment in question is mentioned as having been made in the 6 Hen.VI., and nearly in the words of Lord Coke, together with another act relating to Sion College, neither of which is to be found on the printed Rolls of Parliament, or in the authorized edition of the Statutes of the Realm. Upon referring to the original Parliament Roll of the 6th Hen.VI. it appears, that the membrane which, from the number assigned to it in Cotton's Abridgment, must have contained those two proceedings, has been torn off since that work was compiled, and that the original numbers of all the other membranes have been altered.

<sup>1</sup> pp. 46, 50, *postea*.



brought him to the Council, by whom he was sent to Wallingford Castle, together with his priest and servant who had aided him in getting out of prison. They were afterwards recommitted to Newgate; eighty-nine pounds which were found on the said priest were paid into the Exchequer; and on the 4th of March, twenty marks were granted to Lord Beaumont for his expenses on the occasion.<sup>1</sup> Tudor, however, contrived again to escape from Newgate<sup>2</sup>; and on the 29th of July 1438 the Sheriffs of London were pardoned for not having prevented it.<sup>3</sup> He lived for some years, but was subsequently captured in a skirmish near Wigmore in Wales, brought to Hereford by Sir Richard Vaughan, and there beheaded.<sup>4</sup>

15 Hen.VI.  
1437.

On the 21st of October 1437, a Great Council assembled at Shene to advise the King on the following important subjects :

16 Hen.VI.  
1437.

First, as the Council of Basle had lately decreed a monition against the Pope and certain Cardinals, Presidents of the said Council, which was likely to engender a schism, the King wished to have the advice of his Council how he ought to act in the matter.

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<sup>1</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 686.

<sup>2</sup> *Stow's Chronicle*, ed. Howes, p. 377. *Hall*, p. 185, also states that Owen Tudor twice escaped from prison, "out of which prison he escaped and let out other with him, and was again apprehended, and after escaped again."

<sup>3</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 710. It does not, however, appear whether this pardon relates to Tudor's first or second escape.

<sup>4</sup> *Stow*, p. 377.



16 Hen. VI.  
1437.

Secondly, the King had consented to allow the Duke of Orleans to go into Normandy in May preceding, provided the Duke raised the sum agreed upon for his journey; but as the money had not yet arrived, and as the matter was likely to be renewed, the King requested their opinion respecting his future proceedings on the subject.

Thirdly, the King, following the example of his predecessors, (who at the beginning of every year, with the assent of the Great Council, provided for such expenses relating to themselves and their lordship as were likely to be required for the ensuing year,) then called them together to receive their advice in what manner the expenses of the government of the country might thenceforward be best provided for.<sup>1</sup>

The result of the deliberations of the Great Council is not stated. On the 24th of October, Sir Reginald Cobham was ordered to bring the Duke of Orleans to London to consult with the King at Shene respecting a peace with France<sup>2</sup>; and the Council discussed various points about the payment of the soldiers who were to form his guard at Cherburgh, pending the treaty.<sup>3</sup> John de Savoy, who is so frequently mentioned in the Minutes<sup>4</sup>,

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 64-66, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Several documents respecting the Duke of Orleans' voyage to Normandy will be found in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 665-708. See also pp. 52-54 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> pp. 67-69, *postea*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 8, 9, 13, 14, 20, 24, 51, 67, 68, 101.



was an esquire, and one of the Duke's servants<sup>1</sup>, 16 Hen.VI.  
and his principal attendant on the occasion. 1437.

Early in November, prompt measures were taken for paying the arrears of the garrison of Calais, and for furnishing the town with provisions<sup>2</sup>; but such was the wretched state of the public finances, that every disbursement was postponed until the latest possible moment, so that orders for the immediate payment of troops in garrison towns are almost certain indications of those places being then threatened with a siege, or of there being a disposition to mutiny among the soldiers.<sup>3</sup> Orders were issued, on the 9th of November, for taking general musters, on the same day, of all the troops in the field and in garrisons in France, and if there were not sufficient men that more might be sent without loss of time; and it is observed that it would be useless to send £24,000 to France if there were no Englishmen there to receive it.<sup>4</sup>

On the 12th of November, arrangements were made respecting the Privy Council. All the former members were re-appointed, together with the Bishop of St. David's, the Earl of Salisbury, the Keeper of the Wardrobe, and Sir John Stourton; and their powers were to be the same as had been given to the Privy Council by King Henry the Fourth and approved by Parliament.<sup>5</sup> But a fuller

<sup>1</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 665.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 69, 70, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> vol. iv. pp. xlvi, liii.

<sup>4</sup> p. 70, *postea*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 71. Rot. Parl. 7 & 8 Hen. IV. vol. iv. pp. 572, 589.



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1437. record of the proceedings on this subject occurs in another contemporary manuscript in the British Museum<sup>1</sup>, whence it appears that the Council in question was a Great Council; and the motives which led to this revision were the King's "great labours" in the government of the two realms of England and France, in preserving his rights in the same, and in collecting and increasing the revenues thereof; and his Majesty's desire "for the conservation of the laws, customs, and statutes of his realm of England, to the intent that even right and justice be done to every person, as well to poor as to rich, of his own good will, desiring to be supported in all such matters by the labours of wise and discreet persons, forasmuch as he shall not mowe attend to them in his own person as oft as he would." He therefore appointed the following nineteen persons to be his Privy Council; namely, the Duke of Gloucester; Cardinal Beaufort; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Bishops of Lincoln and St. David's; the Earls of Huntingdon, Stafford, Salisbury, Northumberland, and Suffolk; Lords Hungerford and Tiptoft; together with the following Great Officers; viz., the Bishop of Bath, Lord Chancellor; Lord Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer; William Lyndewode, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Sir William Phelip, Chamberlain; Sir John Stourton; and Robert Rolleston, clerk, the Keeper of the Great Wardrobe. Power was given

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<sup>1</sup> Cottonian MSS. Titus, E. v. *Vide* vol. vi. Appendix, pp. 312-315.



to them to “hear, treat, commune, appoint, con-  
 “clude, and determine” all matters brought before  
 them ; but “charters of pardon of crime, collations  
 “of benefices, and offices, and other things that  
 “stand in grace,” were specially reserved to the  
 King, “for to do and dispose for them as him good  
 “seemeth.” Upon subjects of “great weight and  
 “charge” they might deliberate, but not conclude  
 fully therein without the King’s advice. In case  
 of difference of opinion, wherein the Council were  
 equally divided, or in two parties against a third,  
 the King was to be informed, and the decision left  
 to him. Salaries for life were assigned to the tem-  
 poral Peers, but so much was to be deducted there-  
 from as they then received from any other office  
 under the Crown. The Council were forbidden to  
 take fees ; and in the event of any of the members  
 “falling to such unweldeness or impotence” that  
 he could not attend the Council, he was never-  
 theless to retain his pension for life ; and £100  
 per annum were assigned to the Earl of Devon-  
 shire for his past and future services, though it does  
 not appear that that nobleman had ever been, or  
 was then appointed, a member of the Council.

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1437.

In anticipation of the Duke of Burgundy’s  
 laying siege to Calais and Guisnes, provision was  
 directed to be made for their defence ; and measures  
 were adopted throughout the kingdom for arming  
 the people. Even lawyers of the inns of court  
 were to be arrayed ; and upon these points the



16 Hen.VI. opinions of the Council are given *seriatim*.<sup>1</sup> Ar-  
1437. mourers and bowyers in London were set to work ;  
the Lord Mayor was to ascertain what stores could  
be collected ; letters were sent to various parts of  
the realm to raise troops ; and money was pro-  
cured by fines on such persons as were liable to  
the imposition of Knighthood and refused to re-  
ceive it.<sup>2</sup> The practice of extorting fines on this  
pretence was carried to such an extent that the  
Commons petitioned that it might be enacted that  
no man should be fined twice for not receiving  
Knighthood, but the Crown refused its assent to  
the bill.<sup>3</sup>

Contracts were formed for the security of Rokes-  
burgh, Berwick, and other castles on the borders  
of Scotland, the former of which fortresses was to  
be entrusted to Sir Ralph Grey for £2,000 for one  
year, unless a man could be found who would take  
it "better cheap."<sup>2</sup> The distress for money was so  
great that it even had the effect of mollifying the  
royal anger against an offending city ; for the ex-  
pense of maintaining a warden of Norwich, the  
franchises of which had for some months been  
in the King's hands, was found to be so burthen-  
some, that it was proposed to appoint a mayor  
until the next day of election, and then to make  
a favor of restoring to the citizens their liberties

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 73, 74, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 75.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 26.



and power to elect their chief magistrate. The Council were divided in opinion on the subject; but they all agreed upon appointing a mayor, exacting a written submission from the offenders, and inflicting a heavy fine on the corporation, so favourable a pretence for raising money being too tempting to be resisted. The terms of submission were to be prescribed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by a clerk named Carpenter. With the view of securing the future good behaviour of the citizens of Norwich, and of compelling them to submit to the arrangement, it was proposed, in case of obstinacy, to close their port; but as some doubt existed about the legality of that measure, it was suggested that the opinions of the Judges and of the Attorney and Solicitor General should be taken. Lord Tiptoft said that though the King might shut his ports, still the cloth must be allowed to pass.<sup>1</sup> The notes on this affair are too imperfect to allow the real merits of the question to be ascertained; but the Council came to the determination of obtaining the submission of the city before the franchises were restored; of reducing the number of aldermen; of punishing those who had held that situation; of appointing indifferent persons to be mayor and sheriffs of the city until the 1st of May, which was the next election day; to inform the King of the nature of the proposed rigorous bill, and of the way in which the matter had been

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1437.

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 76-78, *postea*.



16 Hen. VI. debated; and to acquaint him that he might close  
1437. the port of Norwich.

Nothing could exceed the caution which was at this time used respecting the French Princes who had been taken prisoners at Agincourt; for the request of the Count of Angoulesme to be allowed to communicate with the Duke of Orleans was granted upon condition that they should speak with each other in the sight and hearing of their respective keepers; and this only in case Cardinal Beaufort saw no objection.<sup>1</sup>

The Kingdom appears to have been in a very disturbed state about the end of the year 1437. On the 4th of December, writs were issued to the sheriffs of London and of twenty-four counties, stating that the King was informed of the gathering of great routs and divers conventicles of misgoverned men, “by whom divers and great robberies, “ravishment of women, burnings of houses, man- “slaughters, and many other great riots and in- “conveniences,” had been committed, the which assemblies chiefly consisted of “persons as will not “labour for their sustenances, but rather desire in “idleness to go well arrayed and fare delicately “withouten that that they have any possessions “wherewith for to maintain such estate as they “show.” For the suppression of these disturbances, the sheriffs were furnished with copies of the statute of Winchester<sup>2</sup>; and they were strictly enjoined to

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<sup>1</sup> p. 82, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> 3 Edw. I.



see it enforced.<sup>1</sup> That this ordinance was not uncalled for is shewn by two petitions on the rolls of Parliament of the preceding year, whence it appears that the widow of a knight called Sir John Boteler, of Beausey in Lancashire, had been carried off by one William Pulle, a gentleman of Liverpool, who, with several armed followers, broke open her house at Beausey at five o'clock in the morning, and having committed the last outrage upon her person, conveyed her nearly naked to Bidstone in Cheshire, where he forced her to church for the purpose of marrying her; that she refused her consent until he threatened to murder her, and that he afterwards consummated their nuptials against her will. Pulle subsequently conveyed her into the wild and desolate places in Wales, and detained her there until, at the entreaty of her friends, the King commanded several lords and others to pursue him, and rescue his victim. She was at length discovered and placed in security; but the offender, having secreted himself in places where the King's writ did not run, was still at large. She therefore prayed it might be ordained by Parliament that he should be ordered by proclamation to appear, and if he did not surrender that he should stand attainted of high treason, "considering that the said ravishing is done in more horrible wise, and with more heinous violence, than any hath be seen or known before

16 Hen.VI.  
1437.

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 83, 84, *postea*.



16 Hen.VI. “ this time, and that the said William, ravisher,  
1437. “ is and of long time hath be outlawed of felony  
“ for man’s death, by him foul murdered and slain,  
“ not charging the execution thereof,” and that the  
forced marriage might be no impediment to her  
appeal of rape; to which petitions the King as-  
sented.<sup>1</sup> Another case of abduction and violence,  
in the person of a widow, occurred a few years  
afterwards, and was the ground of a similar petition  
to the King in Parliament.<sup>2</sup>

1438. Among the earliest Proceedings of the Council,  
in January 1438, was the determination that the  
King should advance money for the expense of  
conveying the Duke of Orleans to Cherburgh,  
“ rather than that the matter of peace should  
“ break.” Letters were ordered to be written to  
the Electors of the Empire, requesting, in consi-  
deration of the alliance which then existed between  
them and the King, that they would not elect any  
person who might be his enemy as successor to  
the Emperor Sigismond. The offence which had  
been given to the Archbishop of Cologne, by  
seizing one of his messengers, was apologized for,  
and assurances were given him of the King’s  
favourable disposition.<sup>3</sup> The Duke of Bavaria<sup>4</sup> was  
not forgotten; and no means were neglected for  
securing the Imperial crown to Albert duke of  
Austria, who was about that time elected into the

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<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iv. pp. 497, 498.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* vol. v. p. 15.

<sup>3</sup> p. 86, *postea*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 87.



Order of the Garter, and to whom offers of alliance and of a marriage between one of his daughters and Henry were made. Funereal honors were paid to the memory of the Emperor Sigismond, whose exequies were solemnized throughout England; and the King, with a large retinue of persons of high temporal and ecclesiastical rank, attended the ceremony at St. Paul's cathedral on the Monday after St. George's day.<sup>1</sup>

16 Hen. VI.  
1438.

The young King having made grants without consulting his responsible advisers, the effect was found to be so injurious to his exchequer, that the Council were obliged to "warn him how that he  
" granteth pardons, or else how that he doeth  
" them to be amended, for he doeth to himself  
" therein great disavail; and now late in a pardon  
" that he granted unto a customer, the which dis-  
" availed the King 2,000 marks<sup>2</sup>;" and on another occasion they remonstrated against a grant which he had made of the constablership and stewardship of Chirk Castle, by which he had lost 1,000 marks.<sup>3</sup>

Considerable attention was paid, in the middle of the year 1438, to the approaching meeting of the General Council at Basle. Memoranda frequently occur about sending persons of rank and eminent divines to attend it<sup>4</sup>; but a Minute was expressly made that the King should not be advised to permit Cardinal Beaufort to be present.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> p. 88, *postea*; and Fabian's Chronicle.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 88, 89, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 90.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 89-93.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 93.



16 Hen. VI. This fact is another proof of the determination of  
1438. the government to prevent that personage from leaving the realm, though the motive for the caution cannot now be discovered ; but it may have been the fear of his intriguing with the Cardinals and other influential ecclesiastics at the Council for the tiara, at the sacrifice of the interests of his country.

It was the wish of Henry's ministers that he should marry into the family of the Emperor of Germany ; and among the Minutes of the Council held in May in this year are found notes of the instructions given to the embassy which was sent to negotiate that alliance.<sup>1</sup> Letters of congratulation were written to the Emperor and to the Electors of the Empire upon his election, and every effort was made to gratify him.

On the 14th of May the Council delivered the King's answer to an embassy from the Council of Basle, to the effect that his Majesty had lately sent a messenger with letters, who, he had been informed, " was not well and goodly received, " treated, neither demeaned," but he was nevertheless disposed to send his Ambassadors there, with full instructions, which would tend to the worship of God. It is evident from a subsequent proceeding that the government were extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the Council of Basle a few years before, respecting the treaty at Arras for a peace with France.

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 86, 96, 97, *postea*.



Of the business which engaged the attention of the Council at this period, the most important was the war in France. Numerous Minutes occur respecting troops and military stores of all kinds; but none of them require to be particularly pointed out, because they establish no new fact, and admit of no other inference than that the state of affairs in that country was attended with great expense to England, and was a source of constant embarrassment and anxiety to the King's ministers.

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1438.

From the middle of May 1438 until October 1441, a chasm unfortunately exists in the original Minutes of the Council, which is but imperfectly supplied by the few records of its Proceedings in other manuscripts in the British Museum.

An interesting petition was presented to the King, sometime in 1438, from Thomas Haseley, one of the Clerks of the Crown, in which he stated as grounds for requesting an annuity, that, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, he had captured one Thomas Payne, a Welsh priest, who had been one of the principal advisers of Sir John Oldcastle, the well-known Lord Cobham, which Payne "was in  
" the field armed against" that Sovereign "with  
" the Lollards beside St. James's next Charing  
" Cross, and escaped unhurt or taken," till the petitioner accompanied, at his own cost, "by a  
" notable power by the space of five days and  
" six nights, lay for him in the most secret wise  
" that they could, and so with help and grace of



16 Hen. VI.  
1438.

“ Almighty God” they arrested him at midnight near Windsor Castle, in which the King of Scotland was then confined. Haseley said that it appeared from a document found in Payne’s purse, as well as by his own confession, that he intended to have entered Windsor Castle the night he was taken, and released the Scottish King; that he had delivered the prisoner to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, who committed him to Newgate until Henry the Fifth returned from France; that Henry had said that the capture of Payne pleased him more than if Haseley “had gotten or given “ him £10,000;” that in reward of his services the King granted him £40 per annum, and that he was afterwards appointed second Clerk of Parliament with a salary of £10, which situation he had held until compelled to absent himself from ill health, since which time he had neither received his annuity nor salary. He also stated that about six years ago he had seized two ships in the Thames laden with wool and other merchandizes of considerable value, which had sailed without paying the customs, in which service he had expended £20, without receiving half the value of the caption according to the statute; and that he had very lately arrested divers persons accused of high treason, whom he had sent to the King.

Although the years 1437, 1438, and 1439 were not marked by events of great importance, the preceding observations shew that they were



far from being so barren as to justify historians in having dismissed that period with a few lines. 16 Hen. VI. 1438.

A Great Council met on the 24th of February 1439, but nothing more of it is known than the names of the persons who attended<sup>1</sup>; and no other record of the Privy Council for the seventeenth year of King Henry the Sixth is preserved. This deficiency of information about public affairs in 1439 is, however, in a great degree supplied by the Journal of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors who were sent to Calais for the purpose of negotiating a peace with Charles the Seventh of France, which is not only printed for the first time, but which has entirely escaped the attention of historians. The Journal was written by Dr. Thomas Beckington, one of the Ambassadors, who was then the King's Secretary, and who afterwards became Bishop of Bath. Three contemporary copies<sup>2</sup> of the Journal are preserved in the British Museum, the few variations in which are pointed out; and its historical importance, the frequent references to instructions from the King and Privy Council, and the fact that many of the ambassadors were members of that body, justify its insertion in this work. On many points it illustrates the manners and customs of the period; and the em-

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<sup>1</sup> p. 108, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Harleian MSS., 861, and 4763; and the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. XII.; but the latter has been so much injured by fire as to be almost illegible.



17 Hen.VI. 1439. bassy, with all the circumstances connected with it, are described in so graphic a manner that a perfect idea may be formed of its proceedings. With the exception of two similar Journals, also written by Beckington, the one of the Proceedings of the Diet at Arras in 1435<sup>1</sup>, and the other of his embassy in 1442, to negotiate a marriage between King Henry the Sixth and a daughter of the Count of Armagnac, the latter of which has been published, this appears to be the only early document of the kind now extant.

The Journal is written in the first person. Beckington often speaks of himself as “me Beckington,” and he records with equal minuteness important political transactions and the most trifling matters. To refreshments of wine and spices, suppers and dinners, he pays great attention; and he is no less particular in mentioning the state of health and the peculiar tastes of his colleagues. As a very full abstract has been made of the Journal<sup>2</sup>, only the most material facts will be introduced into the following *précis* of the history of the embassy.

The impossibility of retaining the conquests of the English in France, the insuperable difficulty of supporting the war, and the general unwillingness which prevailed in this country to afford supplies, compelled the government to adopt measures for terminating hostilities. The Pope, the

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<sup>1</sup> vol. iv. p. xcvi et seq.

<sup>2</sup> p. xiii to xxx, *postea*.



Council of Basle, the Dukes of Burgundy and Brit-<sup>17 Hen. VI.</sup>  
tany, and other princes had offered their mediation ;  
and as the presence of the Duke of Orleans was  
considered likely to promote a peace, the Privy  
Council permitted him to go to Normandy, sub-  
ject, however, to rigid conditions for securing his  
return.

In January 1439, Cardinal Beaufort was sent to the marches of Calais to confer with the Duchess of Burgundy and the Ambassadors of the French monarch, when it was agreed that the two sovereigns should send a solemn embassy to that place to negotiate a peace, and that the Duke of Orleans should be present on the occasion.<sup>1</sup> On the 23rd of May 1439, a commission was issued constituting John Kemp archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishops of Lisieux, Norwich, and St. David's, Humphrey earl of Stafford, Buckingham, Hereford, Northampton, and Perche, John earl of Oxford, Henry lord Bouchier, the Abbot of Fescamp, Walter lord Hungerford, Dr. Billesdon dean of Salisbury, Sir John Stourton, Sir John Sutton baron of Dudley, and Sir John Popham, knights, Robert Whittingham treasurer of Calais, Doctor Thomas Beckington, William Erard, professor of divinity, Doctor Stephen Wilton, Doctor William Sprever, and John Ryvel the King's French secretary, ambassadors to treat for peace with the French monarch. It appears from the Journal

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<sup>1</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 718-728. Monstrelet, ed. 1596, tome ii. p. 158 b.



17 Hen.VI. that, for the causes there stated, the original com-  
1439. mission was superseded<sup>1</sup>, and that the commission under which the ambassadors acted was not issued until after the 9th of July, though it bore the same date as the first commission. By the latter and operative commission, they were empowered in general terms to treat with the “Adversary of “France” or his ambassadors for a final termination of hostilities<sup>2</sup>, whereas in the former one they were empowered to treat with “Charles of “Valois,” who had, it was said, against God and justice, contended for the King’s crown and realm of France. Cardinal Beaufort who had been authorized on the 1st of May to go to Calais, and to take with him any quantity of money and plate, received a commission dated on the 25th of that month, which stated that the King, at the special instance and request of the Pope and other Princes, and with the hope of preventing the effusion of human blood, had appointed him his solemn ambassador with power to treat with the adversary of France respecting his right and title to the crown and realm of France and all other hereditary rights whatsoever, to admit into the King’s fealty all such rebels as were willing to return to their allegiance, to grant letters of pardon to them, and to appoint such other ambassadors to treat with those of Charles as he might think proper.<sup>3</sup> During the

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<sup>1</sup> p.l, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 349-352; and *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 728-730.

<sup>3</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 732.



negociation Beaufort acted in conjunction with the Duchess of Burgundy as Mediator between the parties, and was invested with full powers from his government upon the most important objects of the mission.

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1439.

By their instructions, which were dated on the 21st of May, the ambassadors were ordered to demand that Henry should be allowed to enjoy his crown and realm of France, with all their appurtenances, as he ought of right to do. They were directed to enforce this claim, not by questions or disputes on the King's original title, but by evidence of a supernatural description, namely, the judgments of God as manifested in many great battles, and by the agreement made between Henry the Fifth and Charles the Sixth. If the French ambassadors were unwilling to listen to these pretensions, they were to state that, rather than peace should not take place, the King was willing to purchase it by giving up part of his dominions to his adversary and the heirs of his body; that was to say, the countries, lands, and lordships beyond the Loire, consisting of the province of Languedoc, to the value of £20,000 per annum, which were, however, to be held of Henry "of his crown of France." In case these terms were refused, Cardinal Beaufort, as a prelate of the church, was to remind the French ambassadors that the war for the crown of France had endured above one hundred years, during which time more men of each



17 Hen. VI. nation had been slain than then existed in both  
1439. kingdoms. He was to paint the horrors of the contest in the glowing colours depicted in the instructions, the chief of which evils was that the war had probably prevented the Christian faith from being diffused throughout the world; and he was to exhort them to consent by various plausible arguments, founded upon religion and policy. The most remarkable of these arguments were, that the war must terminate either by the total destruction of one of the parties, or by treaty; that Henry and Charles were nearly allied in blood to each other, and to all the great personages in their respective kingdoms; that God did not make his people for the Princes, but the Princes for His service, and for the welfare and benefit of His people, to rule them in tranquillity through the due administration of justice; that worldly ambition ought not to be the principal motive in either of their minds for desiring to possess the Crown of France, but the service which they intended to render to God in the government of the people; that the countries which were then considered to form the realm of France had not always been subject to one monarch, nor did the laws of God, nature, or necessity require that they should be so, for, as well before the time of Charlemagne as since, they had been divided among three or four sovereigns; and that whichever of the two rival Kings or their advisers should refuse



to make concessions, and thereby put an end to the war, would have much to answer for to God for the evils which must attend the continuance of hostilities,—truths, which appear to have occurred to the English government for the first time when it was impracticable either to retain their conquests or to support the war. After Beaufort had thus endeavoured to impress the minds of his auditors with sentiments adapted to his purpose, the ambassadors were to offer to cede all the dominions of the French crown beyond the Loire, except the duchy of Guienne, Poitou, and all the other territories which the Kings of England possessed “before the crown of France descended or “belonged to them;” and they were then to enlarge the said offer, by reserving no more to Henry than what he then actually held. If these conditions were declined, the ambassadors were ordered to propose that Henry should merely retain all the parts of France which the Kings of England possessed, not as Kings of France, but which belonged to them “in their own proper and “private right in other wise and by other lawful “title,” including the town and marches of Calais, and the county, castle, and lordship of Guisnes, which they were to hold “immediately of God, “and as lord sovereign thereof.” The next article related to the restoration of the lands of such persons as had adhered to Charles during the war. In case the negociation proceeded so far as to render Henry’s relinquishment of the style of

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1439. King of France the only point for discussion, the ambassadors were to state, that considering that his Majesty had been crowned in the French capital, in the presence of great part of the Peers of France, it would be an extraordinary thing, and “too greatly touch and hurt his worship,” were he to comply; that it was no novelty or inconvenience for each of them to bear that title, for precedents existed in France of two rivals for the crown having each called himself King of France. If, however, the concession of that title was insisted upon, rather than the negociation should be broken off, the ambassadors were to report their proceedings to Cardinal Beaufort, who was acquainted with the King’s intentions on the subject. In the event of the French proposing a marriage between Henry and Charles’s daughter as a means of peace, and “to the intent of communication and treaty to be had thereupon,” the ambassadors were to reply, that it was not convenient for their sovereign to marry the daughter of any Prince, unless he was in perfect friendship with him, for which reason the treaty of peace must precede the marriage. In case the marriage was insisted upon, and that the proposal which had been made by the English on that point at Arras was alluded to, they were to say that the matter was so lightly “laid by” at Arras, that the King had not given them any instructions, which otherwise they thought he would have done; adding, that Henry was not so far that



he could not be soon sent to and informed of any reasonable proposition which might be made ; and, that though they were not instructed, yet, if the French were willing “amiably to commune thereof “ they were not to strange them in that behalf.” Whatever might be said, they were not to bind the King ; but, with respect to pecuniary arrangements, they were “ to ask for the marriage two “ millions and from that descend and finally abide “ upon a million of scutes,” two of the value of a noble, or rather more than £32,000 or £16,000. If the French did not consent to a peace upon any of those terms, and made other propositions, the ambassadors were not to reject them, but were to say that they were not instructed, and that they could only take them *ad referendum*. Under those circumstances they were to endeavour to induce the Duke of Orleans or the Duchess of Burgundy to propose a treaty for a general truce for from twenty to fifty years “ with communication ;” and rather than fail, for a truce of from three to eight years “ without communication,” if it could be obtained ; for the surer keeping of which truce, they were to suggest the exchange of places “enclained of both sides ;” viz., Meaux, Criel, and St. Germaine-en-Laye, for Harfleur, Dieppe, and Mount St. Michael. If that exchange was consented to, they were to try and make the Duke of Orleans’ release contribute to it, by taking the said three places in part payment of his ransom, for which they were to demand 100,000 marks

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17 Hen.VI. “ taking the said three towns, and 50,000 over  
1439. “ that.”<sup>1</sup>

The ambassadors on the part of the King of France were the Duke of Burgundy; the Count of Vendosme; the Archbishop and Duke of Rheims, Chancellor of France; the Archbishop of Narbonne; John, Bastard of Orleans, Great Chamberlain of France; Adam de Cambray, First President of the court of Parliament; James de Chatillon, Lord of Dampierre; Reginald Eirard, Lord of Basoges, Master of the Household; Robert Maillere, Maître des Comptes, the King’s Counsellors, and Andrew du Beuff, Secretary.<sup>2</sup> Isabella, duchess of Burgundy, who acted as Mediator on the part of the French, was the daughter of John King of Portugal, by Philippa sister of Henry the Fourth of England, and was consequently nearly related to Henry the Sixth.<sup>3</sup> She was attended by her niece Ann, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and wife of the Prince of Vienne, which lady obtained passports to proceed to her husband in Navarre on the 30th of June in that year.<sup>4</sup>

Cardinal Beaufort, as Mediator on the part of England, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Oxford, and the other ambassadors landed at Calais on the 26th of June; but Whittingham and Beckington,

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 354, 362, *postea*. These instructions are printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 724, from the copy in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. xii.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 346, 349, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> *Vide* vol. iv. p. iii. for a notice of her arrival in England previous to her marriage with Philip duke of Burgundy.

<sup>4</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 734.



the author of the Journal, who calls himself the King's secretary, and who seems to have acted as secretary of embassy, though he was included in the commission as one of the ambassadors, did not arrive until the following day. On the 28th, the English received the French legation, who were accompanied by the Lord of Crêvecœur on the part of the Duke of Burgundy, and conducted them to Calais; and two days were occupied in settling the proceedings. On this occasion, the Duke of Orleans met his natural brother, the famous Count of Dunois, who was one of the French ambassadors, after a separation of many years.<sup>1</sup>

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Upon the 30th of that month, the French ambassadors visited Cardinal Beaufort for the purpose of taking their leave; but, previous to their departure, they swore before the altar in his oratory that they would not do, or procure any injury to be done, to the English ambassadors or their retinue during the negociation. The manner of taking the oath, of which a copy is given, and which was probably usual on such occasions, was this: the Archbishop of Rheims put his right hand on his breast, whilst all his colleagues placed their right hands in that of Cardinal Beaufort.<sup>2</sup> After their return to St. Omer, two of the English ambassadors were sent to that town to receive a similar oath from

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<sup>1</sup> p. 337, *postea*. Hall says, (p. 192,) "that the Duke gently received  
" the Earl of Dunois (his bastard brother), thanking him heartily for  
" his pain taken in governing his country during the time of his captivity  
" and absence."

<sup>2</sup> p. 337, *postea*.



17 Hen. VI. the Duke of Burgundy, and to take the Duchess's  
1439. pleasure about the day of meeting, the number of persons who were to attend, and whether they were to be armed or not.<sup>1</sup>

Pavilions were erected on the place chosen for the Conference; and on the 2nd of July Cardinal Beaufort gave a solemn entertainment to the English embassy, as well as to all other persons of birth and distinction. The two ambassadors who were sent to the Duchess of Burgundy returned on the 3rd, and stated that the Duchess would repair to the convention at nine o'clock in the morning of Monday the 6th of July. She proposed that each party should be attended by 300 men, armed only with swords and daggers; and, to prevent surprize or treason, that ten scouts should be appointed by the English to explore the country for two miles towards Gravelines and Ardes, the same number being sent by the French towards Calais and Guisnes, to which the ambassadors assented.<sup>2</sup> Early in the morning of Monday the 6th mass was performed in the Cardinal's chapel, and soon after six o'clock he and all the ambassadors, except Lord Dudley, Stourton, and Whittingham, who remained at Calais for the safe custody of the Duke of Orleans, and of the town, proceeded on horseback, with a retinue of 260 persons, to the place of meeting. Orleans had used every exertion, through the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy, to be allowed to attend;

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<sup>1</sup> p. 339, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 339, 340.



and when he understood that he was not to be present, he observed that the rest would “do nothing  
“but beat the wind.”<sup>1</sup> 17 Hen.VI.  
1439.

It appears that the ambassadors were afraid to permit the Duke of Orleans to leave Calais, as, from the anxiety which many of the Flemings, Picards, and others had manifested about his being present at the Convention, a design to rescue him was apprehended. The spot selected for the meeting was seven miles from Calais, on the road to Gravelines, and about one mile from the castle of Oye. A minute description is given of the tents or pavilions, which were of very large dimensions. The Cardinal's was built of timber, one hundred feet in length, covered with new canvas; and contained a hall capable of entertaining three hundred persons, with a kitchen, pantry, wine cellar, and two chambers.<sup>2</sup> Each ambassador had a separate tent. That of the Duchess of Burgundy, which stood about two bow-shots to the east of Beaufort's, is contemptuously described to have been built of “rotten timber, and covered with old canvas;” but it is admitted that it was handsomely lined with cloth of Arras. The pavilion erected for the Conference, which belonged to the Duchess, and

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<sup>1</sup> p. 341, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* Monstrelet also mentions the splendour of Cardinal Beaufort's pavilion. “The English,” he says, “came there in great pomp, and “magnificently dressed; but the Cardinal of Winchester outshone all “in the splendour of his tents and pavilions, and the richness of his “gold and silver plate, and in all other necessities and luxuries.” Ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 169.



17 Hen. VI. was very beautiful, was in the centre of this diplomatic encampment. At one end, a seat covered with cloth of gold was prepared for the Duchess, the Cardinal, and the Princess of Navarre, the Duchess's niece; and the ambassadors were placed on either side.<sup>1</sup>  
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The Duchess of Burgundy arrived at the appointed hour, accompanied by the Princess of Navarre and ten other ladies splendidly attired in cloth of gold. They were met by the Cardinal, and after having embraced and kissed each other<sup>2</sup>, they en-

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 341, 342, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> This ceremony was repeated whenever the parties met during the negotiation. It was then, as now also, the custom in France and other countries for men to salute each other in that manner; and numerous instances are mentioned on the Rolls of Parliament of Peers terminating their disputes by *kissing*. In the 2nd Hen. IV. 1401, the Bishop of Norwich and Sir Thomas Erpingham were ordered by the King in Parliament to shake hands and *kiss* each other in token of their reconciliation. (Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 456.) And a few years afterwards, the Earls of Westmoreland and Dunbar performed the same ceremony. (*Ibid.* p. 525 b.) In 1439, the Commons represented to the King that there was then a pestilence in the country, "the which is an infirmity  
" most infective, and the presence of such so infect most to be eschewed,  
" as by noble physicians and wise philosophers before this time plainly it  
" hath been determined, and as experience daily sheweth;" for which reason they prayed the King, for the conservation of his health, "graciously to conceive how where that any of your said Commons holding  
" of you by knight's service oweth, in doing to you homage, by your  
" gracious sufferance, to kiss you, to ordain and grant, by the authority of  
" this present Parliament, that everich of your said lieges, in the doing of  
" their said homage, may omit the said kissing of you, and be excused  
" thereof at your will, the homage being of the same force as though  
" they kissed you, and have their letters of doing of their homage, the  
" kissing of you omitted notwithstanding;" to which the King assented.  
Vol. v. p. 31.



tered the tent appropriated for the Convention, and were followed by the ambassadors of both countries. Such was the deference shewn to the Cardinal, that he took his seat in the centre, having the Duchess on his right, and the Princess on his left hand. The proceedings were opened by an eloquent Latin speech from the Archbishop of York in praise of the Duchess and Cardinal for their exertions in promoting peace, at the conclusion of which the parties exchanged credentials. The ambassadors then separated, and whilst the Cardinal was at dinner, he having fasted during the former part of the day in honor of St. Thomas the Martyr, the Bishop of Tournay came to him from the Duchess to state that the French objected *in limine* to the commission under which the English ambassadors acted, alleging, that some of the clauses tended more to create irritation than to promote peace.<sup>1</sup> They

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 342, 343, *postea*. The following is a copy of the *original* Commission on the French Rolls; and nothing occurs on them to shew that it was cancelled or superseded.

“ Rot. Franc. 17 Hen.VI. m. 6.

|                                                                  |   |                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------|
| “ De communicando                                                | } | Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Dum     |
| “ et tractando.                                                  |   | ante mentis nostræ oculos reducimur illud |
|                                                                  |   | tam summum tamque singulare & excellens   |
| “ bonum quod nobis Redemptor noster, ex hac vita mortali         |   |                                           |
| “ transiturus, in ultimo testamento reliquit, dicens, Pacem meam |   |                                           |
| “ do vobis, pacem meam relinquo vobis, qua rite servata dampna   |   |                                           |
| “ irreparabilia & innumerabilia mala quæ guerrarum continuatione |   |                                           |
| “ diutina succreverant debere cessare non ambigimus, libenter    |   |                                           |
| “ totum animi nostri conatum convertimus ad hanc rem sacram      |   |                                           |
| “ prosequendam cum effectū. Ea propter confidentes singulariter  |   |                                           |



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complained, first, that their Sovereign was styled  
“ Charles of Valois,” which was less respectful

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“ de fidelitate, circumspectione approbata, scientia, ⁊ consen-  
 “ tiarum puritate venerabilis in Christo patris Johannis archi-  
 “ episcopi Eborum, ac carissimi consanguinei nostri Johannis ducis  
 “ Norfolk, necnon venerabilium patrum Thomæ Norwicensis ⁊  
 “ Thomæ Menevensis episcoporum, ac carissimorum consanguini-  
 “ norum nostrorum Humfridi Bukingham, Herfordiæ, Stafford, et  
 “ Northampton, ac Perchiæ comitis, Johannis comitis Oxoniæ, et  
 “ Henrici domini de Bouchier; ac dilectorum et fidelium nos-  
 “ trorum Walteri Hungerford militis, Magistri Nicholai Byllesdon  
 “ decani ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum, Johannis Stourton militis,  
 “ Johannis Sutton militis, Johannis Popham militis, Roberti Why-  
 “ tyngham thesaurarii Calesiæ, Magistrorum Thomæ Bekyngdon,  
 “ Stephani Wilton, et Williemi Sprever, legum doctorum, et  
 “ Johannis Reynell secretarii nostri, ad laudem et honorem Omni-  
 “ potentis Dei, ⁊ pro vitanda humani sanguinis effusione, ac ad  
 “ removenda supradicta mala, necnon ut quieti subditorum nostro-  
 “ rum per bonum pacis, auxiliante Domino, utiliter sit provisum,  
 “ ipsos Archiepiscopum, Ducem, episcopos, comites, Henricum,  
 “ Walterum, Nicholaum, Johannem, Johannem, Johannem, Ro-  
 “ bertum, Thomam, Stephanum, Willielmum, et Johannem, sex-  
 “ decim, quindecim, quatuordecim, tresdecim, duodecim, undecim,  
 “ decem, aut novem ex eis, quorum præfatum Archiepiscopum ⁊  
 “ quatuor ex hiis quos commisimus de regno nostro Franciæ ⁊  
 “ alios quatuor quos commisimus de regno nostro Angliæ esse  
 “ volumus, nostros ambassiatores, oratores, procuratores, deputatos,  
 “ ⁊ nuntios speciales facimus, ordinamus, et constituimus per  
 “ præsentem. Damus itaque ⁊ de consensu ac deliberatione Con-  
 “ silii nostri tenore præsentium concedimus eisdem ambassiato-  
 “ ribus, oratoribus, procuratoribus, deputatis, ⁊ nuntiis nostris  
 “ prædictis potestatem plenariam mandatum generale ⁊ speciale  
 “ pro nobis ⁊ nomine nostro ac utriusque nostrorum Angliæ et  
 “ Franciæ regnorum, dominiisque, et subditis, ac amicis nostris,  
 “ ac aliis nobis alligatis, confœderatis, ⁊ adhærentibus quibus-  
 “ cumque infra marchias nostras Calesiæ vel ibi prope, locis utique



than the general term “our Adversary of France;” 17 Hen.VI.  
secondly, that he was required to surrender the 1439.

“ et diebus ad hoc appunctuandis, cum Karolo de Valoys nobis  
“ adversante, sive suis ambassiatoribus, oratoribus, procuratoribus,  
“ deputatis, ⁊ nuntiis potestatem sufficientem ab eo in hac parte  
“ habentibus conveniendi, petendique ab eis et exigendi quod  
“ dictus adversarius noster ab infestatione et inquietatione nobis  
“ contra Deum ⁊ justitiam in regno et corona nostris Franciæ  
“ penitus cesset et desistat eisque nos pacifice et quiete uti ⁊  
“ gaudere permittat, necnon communicandi, tractandi, componendi,  
“ paciscendi, transigendi, appunctuandi, ac plene ⁊ finaliter con-  
“ cludendi ⁊ concordandi de pace perpetua, de treugis, sive guerra-  
“ rum abstinentiis, necnon de ⁊ super omnibus contentionibus,  
“ questionibus, guerris, causis, ⁊ querelis, litibus, demandis, ⁊  
“ debatis, una cum omnibus suis circumstanciis emergentibus, in-  
“ cidentibus, dependentibus, ⁊ connexis, que inter nos et regna  
“ dominiaque nostra, subditosque nostros, necnon alligatos, con-  
“ fœderatos, ⁊ alios nobis adhærentes quoscumque, et dictum  
“ adversarium nostrum, atque loca et dominia quæ habet vel  
“ præten dit habere, pendere noscuntur; universaque et singula  
“ quæ inter eos appunctuata conventa concludendi ⁊ concordata  
“ contigerit, firmandi, roborandi, et assecurandi per fidei inter-  
“ positionem et juramentum ad Sancta Dei Evangelia in animam  
“ nostram præstandum, ac de ⁊ super omnibus et singulis præ-  
“ missis ac dependentiis ab eisdem omnes et omnimodas securi-  
“ tates, cautiones, promissa, obligationes, et litteras sigillatas,  
“ concedendi, faciendi, et expediendi, sicut eis melius videbitur  
“ expedire, quæ talem tantamque vim, auctoritatem, et effectum  
“ volumus realiter obtinere ac si ea in propria persona fecissemus;  
“ cæteraque omnia et singula in præmissis conclusa, concordata,  
“ et firmata expediendi, perficiendi, ⁊ pro parte nostra perimplendi  
“ ac debite exequendi, etiam si majora sint expressata, et man-  
“ datum de sui natura magis exigant speciale, et quæ nosmet ipsi  
“ facere possemus si personaliter præsent essemus, in explica-  
“ tione et conclusione præmissorum. Promittentesq, bona fide ⁊  
“ verbo regio in his scriptis quod omnia et singula quæ in præ-



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crown and realm of France, which demands the Duchess considered would have been more prudent to have inserted in their instructions, and omitted in the commission; and, thirdly, that the commission did not contain sufficient powers to enable them to come to a final conclusion. On the other hand, the commission of the French ambassadors was said to be obscure and contradictory. A long discussion ensued; but as the French persisted in their objections to the commission, it was determined that a new one should be settled by the respective parties, that when agreed upon, it should be sent to England to be sealed; and that in the meantime the negociation should proceed.<sup>1</sup>

A draft of the commission having been prepared by the French ambassadors, it was brought to Cardinal Beaufort by the Bishop of Tournay, on the 7th of July, who immediately sent it to the Archbishop of York. After it had been examined by Beckington and two of his colleagues, who made some additions and alterations, the Archbishop and the other ambassadors deliberated on the subject, and then conferred with the Bishop of Tournay, who reluctantly assented to their amendments.<sup>2</sup>

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“ missis vel circa ea per ambassiatores nostros prædictos appunc-  
 “ tuata, conventa, conclusa, ⁊ concordata fuerint rata, grata,  
 “ firma, et stabilia pro perpetuo habebimus, et faciemus inviola-  
 “ biliter observari. In cujus, ⁊c. Teste Rege apud manerium  
 “ suum de Kenyngton, xxij. die Maii.

“ Per breve de privato sigillo.”

<sup>1</sup> pp. 343, 344, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 344, 345.



On Friday the 10th of June, a conference again took place, with the same ceremonies as on the former occasion. Both parties then agreed to the commission which appears in the Journal<sup>1</sup>, and which was ante-dated to the 23rd of May, on which day the former one was sealed. The knowledge of this fact is of some importance, because no instance has hitherto been discovered of Letters Patent being superseded nearly two months after they were issued, and of the new instrument bearing exactly the same teste and date as the former, without there being the slightest indication of the circumstance on the rolls. 17 Hen.VI.  
1439.

A draught of the commission of the French ambassadors was likewise agreed upon, which was to the same effect as that of the English ambassadors, and, like it, was ante-dated.<sup>2</sup> These preliminaries being settled, the Archbishop of York, on behalf of his colleagues, opened the negotiation in an eloquent Latin speech, in which, in pursuance of the first article of their instructions, he demanded that Henry should be permitted to enjoy the crown of France, of his right to which his victories whilst contending for it were, the Archbishop said, strong evidence; and he supported his argument by quotations from the Revelation of St. Bridget. The Archbishop of Rheims replied, in French, that his sovereign had also gained several victories: he opposed to the pro-

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 349-352, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 346-349.



17 Hen.VI.  
1439. phecy of St. Bridget that of St. John the Hermit, (who had foretold that France should be much afflicted by the English in consequence of her sins, but that at length they should be expelled the country,) and added, that he could not conclude a general peace, on account of his Sovereign's illness, and the absence of the Dauphin. The Archbishop of York then insisted that the authority of St. John the Hermit was less esteemed by the Church than that of St. Bride, and exhorted the French to enter upon a negociation conducive to peace; but the latter called upon the English to submit propositions for that purpose.<sup>1</sup> It is a striking illustration of the state of knowledge in the fifteenth century, that two learned prelates, each at the head of an embassy for determining the right to the crown of a great kingdom and putting an end to a sanguinary war, should support their arguments by citations from the writings of two obscure saints, whose very names are now almost forgotten.

The Archbishop of York then submitted the second article of his instructions, by which he was empowered to purchase the admission of Henry's right to France by the cession of certain territories beyond the Loire; but the French ambassadors absolutely refused to proceed, unless the renunciation of Henry's pretensions to the crown, name, and arms of France, his consent to hold by homage

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 351-353, *postea*.



all that he then possessed in that country, and to restore the lands and benefices of persons whom he had dispossessed, formed the bases of the treaty. The English ambassadors merely replied, that such terms would not tend to the promotion of peace, and the parties separated.<sup>1</sup>

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After the Cardinal had dined, he sent for the Archbishop of York and his colleagues, to whom he said, that no beneficial result was likely to ensue from the conditions proposed by the French, more particularly in consequence of their claim to homage for Henry's territories in France, adding that if those pretensions were not abandoned, nothing could be done; upon which Beckington exclaims, "Oh, that the Duchess of Burgundy could persuade the adverse party to admit the claim to homage, resort, and superiority."<sup>2</sup> With the hope of inducing them to relinquish those points, the Cardinal had a long private interview with the Duchess of Burgundy; and the ambassadors, having deliberated in the meantime, decided that it was not expedient to proceed further with the negociation on that day. On the Cardinal's return, he informed them, that, from what had passed between the Duchess of Burgundy and himself, he did not expect that the French could be persuaded to relinquish the claim to homage, and that, with respect to truces, they must do what they could. The Duchess then re-

<sup>1</sup> pp. 352-353, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 354.



17 Hen. VI. received the Cardinal and ambassadors in her tent,  
1439. where they partook of wine and spices ; and Monday was appointed for the next conference.<sup>1</sup>

On Saturday the 11th of July the Bishop of Vicq in Catalonia arrived from the Council of Basle to employ his good offices, as Legate from that assembly.<sup>2</sup> It was agreed on the next day that the Duchess of Burgundy and the French ambassadors should confer with the Duke of Orleans near Calais ; and on the following morning, the Cardinal, with the English legation, proceeded to the appointed place, where two tents were pitched, and where they were joined by the Duchess of Burgundy and all the French ambassadors, excepting the Archbishop of Rheims, who was prevented from attending, by having on the previous day hurt himself in playing at foot-ball<sup>3</sup>, an employment which, however inconsistent with the grave character of a Chancellor and Archbishop, then formed the amusement of persons of all ranks and professions. The Duke of Orleans and the Duchess of Burgundy entered the tent prepared for them, where they had a long conference, at which Cardinal Beaufort was only occasionally present, though it seems that the French ambassadors constantly attended. After partaking of refreshments with the Cardinal, the conference was renewed, during which the Duchess demanded of the Duke of Orleans, “ My Lord, wilt thou

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<sup>1</sup> p. 354, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 362, 363.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 363.



“ never have peace ? ” to which he replied, “ Yes, 17 Hen.VI.  
 “ even if I die for peace.” The parties soon after- 1439.  
 wards separated, the English and the Duke of  
 Orleans returning to Calais, and the Duchess and  
 French ambassadors to Gravelines.<sup>1</sup> In consequence  
 of the illness of the Duke of Burgundy, his consort  
 was suddenly obliged to join him at St. Omer ; so  
 that a conference did not again take place for some  
 days. A solemn audience was given by the Car-  
 dinal and the English legation, on the 15th, to the  
 Bishop of Vicq. That prelate pointed out, in two  
 harangues, the necessity of peace, each of which,  
 agreeably to the custom of the time, was grounded  
 upon a scriptural text, the latter being, “ Be ye  
 “ strong in battle, and fight with the serpent ; ”  
 but Beckington particularly observes, “ He did not  
 “ say the *old* serpent.” On the next day, the  
 Archbishop of York, in the name of the ambas-  
 sadors, replied to the Bishop of Vicq’s orations.  
 He shewed plainly that his colleagues were not  
 pleased with the interference of the Council of  
 Basle, as he more than hinted that, had the  
 members of that Council acted impartially when  
 it met at Arras, in 1435, it would not have been  
 necessary to treat for peace on the present oc-  
 casion ; and he exhorted the Council to act with  
 moderation, so as to prevent a schism in the  
 Church. The Bishop of Vicq defended the con-  
 duct of the Council of Basle, and animadverted

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<sup>1</sup> p. 364, *postea*.



17 Hen. VI. strongly upon Pope Eugenius the Fourth, between  
1439. whom and the Council a violent quarrel at that time existed.<sup>1</sup> The Archbishop of York repeated his former remarks, adding, that the Council of Basle had done nothing towards a peace; that there were various opinions respecting the Pontiff; and that he had no doubt his Holiness would prove his innocence whenever he thought proper.<sup>2</sup>

The Duchess of Burgundy returned to Gravelines on the night of the 16th; and so many torches and cressets were lighted on the occasion, that the soldiers who guarded the pavilions supposed it to be the signal for an insurrection. Alarm was given to the Earl of Stafford at Calais, who reported the circumstance to the Cardinal; and Garter king of arms was immediately sent to the Duchess to ascertain the cause. He came back on the following morning; but an embargo had in the meantime been laid upon all the passage boats to prevent any rumour reaching England until the fact was explained.<sup>3</sup>

As the Duchess of Burgundy found that the French pertinaciously adhered to their demand that Henry should relinquish the title of King of France, and that the English, with equal firmness, refused to consent that their sovereign should hold his ter-

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<sup>1</sup> p. 364, *postea*. Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 156 b. In April 1439, Pope Eugenius issued a bull against the Council of Basle, which he sent to different parts of Europe. *Ibid.* pp. 159 b-163. *Vide* also p. xix, *antea*.

<sup>2</sup> p. 365, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 365, 366.



ritories in France by homage, she expressed her conviction to Cardinal Beaufort, on the 18th of July, that it would be impossible to conclude a peace ; and said she considered that a truce would be equally difficult, because in that case restitution must be made of the castles and lands which had been taken during the war. The Duchess therefore suggested to negotiate for a peace for fifteen, twenty, or thirty years ; that during that time Henry should refrain from using the title of King of France ; that the other party should not claim superiority over, or exact homage for, his territories in France ; and that Henry might at any time resume the title, and renew the war, on giving one year's notice of his intention. Beaufort communicated this suggestion to the ambassadors, who requested that it might be reduced to writing, which was agreed to ; but when the article was read, it was found to vary so much from the proposition, as it had been stated by the Cardinal, that it was not likely to receive the assent of the King. A copy of that proposition is inserted in the Journal, together with a protest from the English ambassadors, in which they said, that in any proceeding on their part they did not intend to prejudice the King's rights, and that if he relinquished any part thereof, it was solely to maintain the Catholic faith, to promote peace, and to prevent the further effusion of Christian blood. The Duke of Orleans, on being asked by the Cardinal, admitted that he understood the Duchess

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17 Hen. VI. of Burgundy's proposal as Beaufort had related it ;  
1439. and he expressed his astonishment at the variations between the verbal and the written statement.<sup>1</sup>

Two days were occupied in discussing that proposition, and in deliberating upon the last article of the ambassadors' instructions, namely, the cession of certain territories beyond the Loire to Charles, and the retention, by Henry, of the lands which had belonged to England before his ancestors acquired their right to the throne of France, or, in other words, before the reign of Edward the Third. During this conference, the Duchess's patience or temper seems to have given way. She burst into tears; but Beckington shrewdly observes, "whether  
" of anger or sorrow, I know not."<sup>2</sup> The Convention, after much fencing on both sides, terminated by a request from the French ambassadors that the territories mentioned in general terms, as having formerly belonged to the Kings of England, might be specified in writing. A report having reached the English ambassadors, from the servant and counsellor of the Duke of Orleans, that the French legation intended to depart the next morning, messengers were dispatched to the Duchess to ascertain its truth.<sup>3</sup>

The required specification of territories was sent to the French ambassadors on the 25th of July<sup>3</sup>; and Monday the 27th was appointed for the next Convention, the whole of which day was

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 366-370, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 371-375.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 375.



spent in conferences between the Duchess and the Cardinal, and between the Duchess and the French ambassadors, in which those of England took no part.<sup>1</sup> On the next morning the Cardinal informed the Archbishop of York and his colleagues of what had passed between the Duchess and himself on the preceding day. He stated that the French had offered, on certain conditions, to cede the whole duchy of Normandy, except Mount St. Michael, which, they said, they reserved because they originally derived from it “their arms of the “White Cross,” and except also the homage of the Duke of Brittany.<sup>1</sup> This allusion to the White Cross is remarkable, because that symbol was used from a very early period to distinguish the soldiers of France from those of other nations<sup>2</sup>; and it appears to have been also borne on standards in the French armies. Though the origin of the custom cannot be traced with certainty, the statement in the Journal renders it probable that it was adopted from veneration for the Archangel Michael.

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<sup>1</sup> p. 376, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Speaking of the Cross, Le Sieur de la Colombiere says, (“La Science Heroique,” folio, 1644, p. 132,) “et en firent mettre la figure sur leurs cottes d’armes, et sur leurs principales bannieres et estandards, et la diversifierent de plusieurs façons, et blazonnerent de divers èmaux, pour se distinguer les uns des autres. *Les François la portèrent d’argent, c’est à dire, blanche*; les Espagnols, rouge, ou de gueules; les Italiens, d’azur; les Allemands, de sable, et aussi quelques-uns orangée; les Saxons, verte, ou de synople; et les Anglois la portèrent d’or, autrement jaune, et quelquesfois de gueules.” See also Mackenzie’s “Science of Heraldry;” and Bishop Beckington’s Journal, pp. xv. and 100.



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On Wednesday the 29th of July, a long conference took place between the Duchess of Burgundy, Cardinal Beaufort, the ambassadors of both countries, and the Duke of Orleans, near Calais, when it was determined that the proposals of the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans should be reduced to writing, and sent on the following day to the English ambassadors at Calais ; that application should be made to the respective monarchs for the necessary instructions on the subject, and that the convention should be adjourned until the 11th of September.<sup>1</sup> The next day the ambassadors deputed the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Stafford, and Lord Hungerford with Sir John Popham, Dr. Wilton, and Master John Ryvel to repair to the King for instructions respecting the Duchess of Burgundy's propositions, a copy of which was brought to the ambassadors, according to the agreement of the preceding day.<sup>1</sup> It was therein proposed that Henry should hold the ancient territories of the crown of England in France by homage ; that, during the peace of thirty, twenty, or fifteen years, the said homage should remain in a state of abeyance, and that Henry should abstain from styling himself King of France ; that restoration should be made of all lands and benefices to the lay and spiritual persons who had been deprived of them ; that the Duke of Orleans should be released without ransom ; and

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<sup>1</sup> p. 377, *postea*.



that the whole of Normandy, with the exception of Mount Saint Michael and the homage of Brittany, which homage was said to be due to the crown of France, should be ceded to England. It was specially provided, that in the duchy of Normandy the King of Navarre's territories should be included; and such parts of Guienne as the English then possessed, together with Calais and Guisnes, were likewise to be reserved to Henry. Various guarantees for the performance of the treaty were suggested, and at the termination of the period for which it was to endure, each party was to be in the same state as before it was made; but if, during or at the termination of the treaty, Henry should agree to hold his territories by homage, the King of France was bound to receive it, and thus a final and general peace would be established.<sup>1</sup> Those terms are said to have been recommended by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, as Mediators, animated by the strongest desire to prevent a rupture of the negociation; but it is obvious that Orleans did not forget his own interests.

In the interval before the day appointed for the next meeting of the ambassadors, Cardinal Beaufort and the Duke of Orleans remained at Calais; but the fear of the Duke being rescued caused the sentinels to be increased, and other measures to be taken for the security of the town.

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 378-382, *postea*.

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17 Hen.VI.  
1439. The Duke of Norfolk and the ambassadors, who were sent to the King, embarked for England on the 5th of August; and no less than twenty-two vessels were employed in conveying them.<sup>1</sup>

Cardinal Beaufort went by sea to Hammes on the 6th of August, where he continued for several days; and, being visited there on the 14th by the Bishop of Norwich and Beckington, they rode after dinner to the chapel and tomb of St. Gertrude, where they performed their devotions, made their offerings to her shrine, and took away some earth from the saint's grave, which was said to possess the miraculous virtue of driving away rats.<sup>2</sup> News was brought to the ambassadors on the 19th of August by Sir John Luxemburg, that Arthur of Brittany, count of Richmont and constable of France, had, after a siege of three weeks, taken the town of Meaux by assault, beheaded a valiant knight, called the Bastard of Thian, and cruelly murdered all his prisoners who spoke the French language<sup>3</sup>, which is confirmed by Monstrelet, who says, that Thian and a gentleman named Carbonnel de Haule, and some others, were beheaded.<sup>3</sup> Great part of the garrison retreated to the fortress, or, as it was called, the "Market of Meaux," under the command of Sir William Chamberlain and Sir John Ripley<sup>3</sup>; and two days afterwards the ambassadors heard that the Market was still in possession of

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<sup>1</sup> p. 383, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 384.

<sup>3</sup> Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166.



the English, and had been relieved and reinforced by Lord Talbot; that in retaliation of the murders committed by Richmond, he had captured some ships destined for that place, and put to death all on board; that he had also destroyed part of the fortifications of Meaux, killing all who defended them; and had offered battle to Richmond and Le Hire if they would leave the town and meet him, which they declined.<sup>1</sup> According to Monstrelet, the Earl of Cambridge, (a mistake for the Earl of Warwick, who died some months before,) Lord Talbot, and others, with 4,000 men, proceeded from Rouen to raise the siege of the Market of Meaux, but on Richmond's hearing of their approach, he withdrew into the town, which, he says, was fortunate, because the English desired nothing more than to fight the French. He then notices the challenge to the constable to quit the town, adding that Richmond refused to listen to it or to consent to a battle, and then alludes to various skirmishes, and to the capture, by Talbot, of twenty boats laden with provisions. Finding their efforts to induce Richmond to meet them in the field useless, the English victualled the Market of Meaux and returned to Normandy.<sup>2</sup>

Cardinal Beaufort was at this time taken ill, and expecting further news from Meaux, did not send to the King until the next day, when he dispatched the Constable of Guisnes with the intelligence, who

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<sup>1</sup> p. 385, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166.



17 Hen. VI. was nearly wrecked on his passage. On the 30th,  
1439. the information respecting Meaux being confirmed by a letter from the Archbishop of Rouen, who stated that the Earls of Somerset and Dorset, Lord Fauconberg, Wydeville, and Chamberlain were there with Lord Talbot, another messenger was sent to the King.<sup>1</sup>

18 Hen. VI. Intelligence arrived from Rouen on the 5th of  
1439. September, that Sir William Chamberlain, the commander of the garrison of the Market of Meaux, had entered into an agreement with the Count of Richmond to surrender that place on the 15th of August, (apparently a mistake for September,) if not relieved before that day, that he had given hostages for its performance, and had not attacked the enemy since Talbot's departure. This news was so little expected, that Beckington says it occasioned the ambassadors the greatest "bitterness and grief;" and he adds, it was incredible that Chamberlain could commit so great a crime; but the intelligence was confirmed on the following day by a dispatch from Sir John Luxemburg.<sup>2</sup> The misconduct of Chamberlain is also mentioned by Monstrelet, who says that he capitulated after sustaining a vigorous siege of three weeks, and that on his arrival at Rouen with his soldiers under passports, agreeably to the terms of the treaty, he was much reproached for surrendering the place, and was

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<sup>1</sup> p. 385, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 387.



even committed to prison; but that “after some 18 Hen.VI.  
 “time he found means of excusing himself to 1439.  
 “the lords of his party, who set him at liberty.”<sup>1</sup>

On the 9th of September, the Archbishop of York and the other ambassadors who had been sent to England, returned to Calais with new instructions, which were read in the afternoon by Dr. Wilton to all the ambassadors in the Cardinal’s house.<sup>2</sup> They were dated on the 30th of August, and related to the terms of peace proposed by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, which have been already noticed. The articles requiring the King to abandon the title of King of France, to restore benefices and other possessions, and to release the Duke of Orleans, were deemed “right unreasonable,” for the causes specified in a separate article; but to shew the King’s desire for peace, his wish to avoid the effusion of blood, and to prevent a “horrible schism,” and other inconveniences, the ambassadors were authorized to declare, in addition to their previous offers, that he would be satisfied with the duchy of Normandy, including St. Michael’s Mount, the duchy of Guienne, Calais, Guisnes, and the other fortresses in the marches of Calais, as they were bounded by the treaty of Bretigny, all to be held “immediately of God, “and in no wise of any earthly creature, so that “his name, his style, and entitulation always “remain whole, safe, and untouched from all dimi-

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<sup>1</sup> Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166 b.

<sup>2</sup> p. 388, *postea*.



18 Hen.VI.  
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“ nishing.” With regard to restitution of benefices and lands, he was ready to use every means in his power to induce his subjects to relinquish their possessions in Normandy, by offering them compensations, and, if they resigned their lands, he would restore them to those to whom they belonged before the wars. In case his subjects were obstinate, he would, as far as the law allowed, compel them to accept of such compensation, and would pay one fourth part thereof, in which fourth part “ his prisoner the Duke of Orleans was to “ be comprehended.” The King was willing to allow Orleans to remain at large for a certain period upon the security of hostages and bonds, that he might be employed in promoting the peace, but, if it were not concluded within the specified time, he was to return to England. The reasons which prevented Henry from acceding to the propositions for abandoning the title of King of France and restoring the lands and benefices are given at great length ; but the following paragraph contains the most cogent objections. It was said that by accepting these offers, the King “ would “ not only hurt the opinion of his right and claim, “ but also hurt his name, his fame, his reputation “ in the world, and show in himself lack of might, “ or of right, or of courage, for who is that “ would think that the King, having right and “ might and courage, would so lightly put himself “ to so great charge, depart from so great things “ as the King should depart from by the said



“ offer, for so little avail as should grow to the 18 Hen.VI.  
 “ King therefor?”<sup>1</sup> 1439.

The ambassadors met the next morning to deliberate upon these instructions; but they at once saw that an immediate rupture of the negotiation was inevitable, because they were again directed to insist upon conditions which the French had already rejected with disdain, and in which rejection they had themselves tacitly acquiesced by proposing other terms of infinitely less importance.

On the 11th of September, the day appointed for the next Convention, the English ambassadors proceeded to the usual place, but a herald whom they had sent to Gravelines, to apprise the French ambassadors of their approach, returned with the intelligence that none of them had been seen in that town since the 30th of July. A protest against this conduct was agreed upon by the English legation; and on their return to Calais Cardinal Beaufort acquainted them with letters which the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans had received from the King of France, in which he stated that he could not assent to the proposed terms of peace, without the approbation of the Princes of his blood and his Council, who were to meet at Paris on the 25th of that month, which was the earliest day they could assemble, on account of the absence of the Dauphin, who

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 388-395, *postea*.



18 Hen.VI. was in Languedoc; and he requested that the Con-  
1439. vention might be deferred until after their delibe-  
ration. The ambassadors, however, thought that  
this was a mere pretence, more particularly as the  
French had taken Meaux and other towns, and  
as there was no necessity for any deliberation, the  
same question having, in effect, been discussed at  
Arras in 1435. For these reasons, and in con-  
sideration of the danger which might arise from  
the Duke of Orleans remaining any longer at  
Calais, they resolved not to prolong the nego-  
ciation, but agreed that the Duchess of Burgundy,  
the Duke of Orleans, and Cardinal Beaufort should  
continue their mediation for peace.<sup>1</sup> The Duchess  
requested a safe conduct for herself and three  
hundred attendants to come to Calais, for the  
purpose of communicating with the Cardinal and  
the Duke of Orleans; and on the 15th all those  
personages and the English ambassadors met, when  
a long conference was held between the Duchess  
of Burgundy, the Duke of Orleans, and the Car-  
dinal, at which the Chancellor of Burgundy and  
the Bishop of Vicq, who represented the Council  
of Basle, assisted. On the next day, the Cardinal  
informed the ambassadors that the Duchess had  
urged his acceptance of the terms which had  
been proposed; and that when he told her that  
it was hopeless to expect it, she recommended  
that the treaty should be continued in the man-

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 395-397, *postea*.



ner suggested by the King of France, which he declined.<sup>1</sup> 18 Hen. VI.  
1439.

During Beaufort's conference with the Duchess, he accused the French of a want of good faith by causing unnecessary delay, inasmuch as they had made greater concessions at Arras; when she candidly told him that Henry was at that time possessed of more power, and reminded him of the towns which the English had since lost.<sup>2</sup> It was natural that the demands of the French should increase in proportion to their success, and it was their obvious policy to protract the treaty so long as their affairs continued prosperous, with the hope of eventually obtaining greater concessions. The Cardinal also stated that the Duchess of Burgundy had inquired, with great coolness and indifference, whether the existing truce between England and Flanders was to be continued, and whether there should be any further negociation respecting the commercial relations between those countries<sup>2</sup>; power to treat on which points had been given to the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of St. David's and Norwich, and some of the other ambassadors by a commission dated on the 23rd of May preceding.<sup>3</sup> Unless this indifference on the part of the Duchess respecting the treaty between England and Flanders was assumed, it would disprove the assertion that she had eagerly availed herself of her conferences with Cardinal Beaufort, during the

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 398, 399, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 399.

<sup>3</sup> *Fœdera*, vol x p. 730.



18 Hen. VI  
1439.

negociation for peace with France, to obtain commercial advantages for her husband's dominions.<sup>1</sup> It was agreed that a new treaty between England and Flanders should commence on the 15th of April or 1st of May in the following year, if both parties consented, notice of which was to be given to the Duchess at St. Omer and to the King at Calais before the 11th of the ensuing November.<sup>2</sup>

Measures were taken for the defence of Calais, which was badly garrisoned, and the fortifications much dilapidated. Three persons arrived from the Duke of Burgundy on the 18th of September to negotiate the commercial treaty, the proceedings on which subject are fully stated.<sup>3</sup> Information was received on the 20th of that month of the surrender of the Market of Meaux, whether by bribery and treachery it would, Beckington says, be for future times to decide<sup>4</sup>; and it appears that Lord Talbot had proceeded to the relief of the place with 5,000 men, but that he did not arrive until the day after it yielded.<sup>5</sup> The baggage of the ambassadors was embarked, and every preparation made for their departure on the 24th of September; but they were detained by contrary winds until the 2nd of October, about noon on which day they landed in the Downs and proceeded on horseback by short stages to London. Their journey occupied three days, and on the 9th they had an

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Rapin, vol. i. p. 563.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 400, 401.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 401.

<sup>2</sup> p. 399, *postea*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 403.



audience of the King at Kennington. On the next morning the Archbishop of York reported their proceedings to his Majesty, in the presence of the Chancellor and some lords of the Council, but it is particularly stated that the Duke of Gloucester was absent. Copies of all the documents written during the negociation, consisting of the ambassadors' protests, and their reasons for refusing to accept of the terms proposed for peace, were at the same time delivered to the Chancellor.<sup>1</sup>

18 Hen. VI.  
1439.

A reference to such historians as have particularly alluded to this transaction, for by some it is scarcely noticed<sup>2</sup>, will shew the importance of this Journal, and prove that the history of the affair has hitherto been very imperfectly understood. The commission and the instructions issued to the English ambassadors, with a few passages in Monstrelet were all that was known on the subject; and the latter were calculated, in the absence of other information, to lead to erroneous inferences.

Rapin says that the original instructions enabled him to "judge which of the two parties " is to be blamed for breaking off the conference, " and to rectify several mistakes of the historians<sup>3</sup>," and he observes that negociations " are often " broke off before there is occasion to shew all

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 403-407, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Lingard is silent on the subject, and Hume alludes to it in a few lines.

<sup>3</sup> History of England, vol. i. p. 562.



18 Hen. VI. 1439. “ the concessions which were contemplated ; that  
 “ this was really the case in this treaty ; that the  
 “ English did not think proper to go beyond the  
 “ second article of their instructions, viz. that  
 “ Charles should have the provinces beyond the  
 “ Loire, on condition of his rendering homage for  
 “ them to Henry ; that they expected the French  
 “ would give room by their offers, to make some  
 “ further advances ; that, for the same reason, the  
 “ French kept to the proposals made at the con-  
 “ gress of Arras, to wit, that their master remain-  
 “ ing sole King of France would resign Guienne  
 “ and Normandy to Henry, on condition of  
 “ homage ; that they laid great stress upon this  
 “ offer, and on Charles’s condescension in being  
 “ pleased to stand to what he had offered at the  
 “ congress of Arras, though he had since made  
 “ great conquests and was become master of Paris ;  
 “ and that it was therefore impossible for a peace  
 “ to be concluded on the terms proposed on both  
 “ sides, as each prince offered to resign only what  
 “ was out of his power, and by virtue of this  
 “ pretended cession expected the other should  
 “ divest himself of what he actually possessed.”<sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Sharon Turner considers that the treaty failed  
 from a treacherous communication of the instruc-  
 tions of the English ambassadors to their adver-  
 saries ; that “ the cabinet knew that all the terms  
 “ but the last would be refused, but that they had

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<sup>1</sup> History of England, ed. 1732, vol. i. pp. 562, 563



“ to make a parliamentary case and to sooth the  
 “ feelings of the country, and therefore to evade  
 “ impeaching charges, however moderate in their  
 “ own expectations, they were large in their osten-  
 “ sible demands.”<sup>1</sup> Monstrelet merely states that  
 the ambassadors could not agree on any conclusion,  
 for the English refused to treat with the King of  
 France, unless the duchy of Normandy, together  
 with all the other conquests remained to them,  
 independent of the French crown; that another  
 meeting was appointed for the ensuing year; and  
 that the conference was broken up, when they all  
 separated without doing any thing farther.<sup>2</sup> This  
 statement is closely followed by Hall, who says  
 that the French writers imputed the failure to the  
 English having demanded not only the duchies of  
 Aquitain and Normandy “ discharged of all resort,  
 “ superiority, and sovereignty,” but to be restored  
 to the cities and lands which they had conquered  
 in France during the preceding thirty years<sup>3</sup>;  
 whereas the Journal proves that the French offered  
 to cede Normandy, and that the demand for resti-  
 tution of property proceeded, not from the English,  
 but from the French themselves.

The facts connected with this negociation,  
 which are more or less at variance with the state-  
 ments of the writers who have been cited, may  
 be shortly stated.

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<sup>1</sup> History of England, 4to, p. 132.

<sup>2</sup> Ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 169.

<sup>3</sup> Ed. 1809, p. 192.



18 Hen. VI.  
1439.

There can be no doubt that the embassy, the original instructions to the ambassadors, and the secret powers entrusted to Cardinal Beaufort were extremely displeasing to the Duke of Gloucester. The most remarkable circumstance connected with their instructions is, that the ambassadors were left without any discretion respecting the relinquishment of the title of King of France, which Henry's ministers must have expected would be made a *sine quâ non*. Upon that point they were to refer to Cardinal Beaufort, who alone knew the King's intentions on the subject; which fact is extraordinary, because the Duke of Gloucester, who always resisted the release of the Duke of Orleans, and was anxious to prosecute the war, has not been supposed to have lost his ascendancy in the government until after this period. But as the Cardinal was the advocate of peace, and had no objection to procure it by the release of Orleans, his being authorized to negotiate on those terms proves that he possessed greater weight than Gloucester as early as the beginning of 1439. The negociation was entrusted to him; and, to use a modern expression, he seems at that time to have been the prime minister of England; for it is incredible that the ultimatum upon the fundamental article of the treaty would have been confided by the Duke of Gloucester to his political rival, or that the whole tenor of the instructions to the ambassadors would have been in direct contradiction to his policy, if he had been able to prevent it.



By what means Cardinal Beaufort recovered his political consequence, after so long a struggle with Gloucester, cannot be stated with certainty; and the loss of the Minutes of the Council of this critical period is peculiarly unfortunate. As early as June 1437, Beaufort obtained a full pardon under the great seal of every offence which he might have committed from the beginning of the world to that time<sup>1</sup>; but the pecuniary aids which he afforded to the government, and the influence which he derived from the power of withholding such assistance, and of rigidly exacting payments at the times specified, sufficiently explain the concession of this or any similar favor. It is evident, however, from the Minutes of the Council respecting that pardon<sup>2</sup>, that it arose from some irregularity connected with these loans and securities; though it has been imputed to the design of preventing the Duke of Gloucester from making any future attacks upon him.<sup>3</sup>

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The King was, in 1439, about nineteen years of age; but it was probably as much to the state of affairs having proved the soundness of Beaufort's policy, and to the general desire which prevailed throughout England for a termination of the war, as to the personal favor of his sovereign, that the recovery of his influence may be attributed. There were, however, other causes which, in the exhausted

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<sup>1</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 670; see also p. 681.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 30-33, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> Rapin, ed. 1732, vol. i. p. 560.



18 Hen. VI. condition of the public finances, gave the Cardinal  
1439. considerable weight in the Council. He was the great loan contractor of his time, and the government was always largely in debt to him. The Ministers had constant recourse to him in their pecuniary embarrassments; and when those difficulties became overwhelming, his political ascendancy seems to have followed as a matter of course; and was, indeed, the necessary position of a man of great talents, who united in his own person the character of the King's uncle, of one of the most experienced, crafty, and ambitious statesmen of his time, of a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, and a Prelate of that of England, and who was, moreover, the richest subject in Europe, ready at all times to use his wealth in promoting his personal interests.

In the written statement which the Duke of Gloucester afterwards delivered to the King, he denied all knowledge of, and openly protested against, the whole proceedings of this embassy; but his opinions were overruled by Beaufort's party in the Council; and the majority of the ministers, under the guidance of that personage, were willing that their sovereign should relinquish the empty title of King of France, if an honorable and permanent peace could be obtained by the sacrifice. They wisely preferred substantial advantages to what had become a mere shadow; and considered it their duty to secure the tranquillity of their country, instead of wasting her blood and treasure upon an object which experience had shewn to be



unattainable. Beaufort was so well aware of the impossibility of prosecuting the war, that he would gladly have accepted any terms short of the unexpected demand that the ancient territories of the Kings of England in France, as well as those which were to be ceded under the treaty, should be held as fiefs of the French crown, by "homage, resort, and superiority." Whatever might have been his own opinion, he knew that such a demand was so repugnant to public feeling in this country, where neither distress nor misfortunes have ever extinguished all regard for the national honor, that its admission would not only cause his own disgrace, but enable Gloucester to return to power upon the wings of popular favor.

18 Hen. VI.  
1439.

Elated with their successes since the Congress of Arras, the French forgot Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. They took no pains to conceal that they were perfectly sensible of the difference in their position; and all the exertions of the Cardinal failed in inducing them to waive the condition of homage. As that demand was not anticipated, no provision had been made for it either in the secret instructions given to Beaufort, or in those issued to the ambassadors, and a reference to the King became necessary. When the subject was debated by Henry's ministers, the haughty and indomitable spirit of the Duke of Gloucester was uncontrolled by the presence of Beaufort; and the Duke's counsels may be clearly traced in the instructions which the ambassadors brought to their



18 Hen. VI. colleagues. So far from yielding to the humili-  
1439. ) liating terms proposed by the Duchess of Bur-  
gundy and the Duke of Orleans, the ambassadors  
were ordered not to relinquish Henry's title of  
King of France, a point which had been partly if  
not entirely conceded ; and the whole tenor of the  
instructions were better suited to the days of  
Edward the Third and Henry the Fifth, when the  
laurels which the English had gained in France  
were unsullied by subsequent disasters, than to the  
existing state of affairs. Gloucester knew no diffe-  
rence between concession and dishonor ; and the  
impetuosity of the warrior rather than the sagacity  
of the statesman shewed itself in all his pro-  
ceedings. From the moment the Archbishop of  
York returned to Calais every hope of bringing the  
negociation to a successful conclusion vanished ; and  
the French ambassadors seem to have been aware  
that their terms would not be accepted, for when  
the Archbishop and his colleagues sent to apprise  
them that they would attend the Convention on  
the appointed day, they were informed that not one  
of the French ambassadors had been seen at Gra-  
velines during the preceding six weeks. Against  
this conduct the English legation protested ; and  
the assertion of the French monarch, that he  
could not conclude a peace without the consent of  
the Princes of his blood and his Council, and that  
he therefore wished to defer the conference, was so  
manifest a subterfuge that Beaufort instantly re-  
fused to admit it. The negociation terminated ;



and it seems indisputable that the French were not sincere in their desire for peace ; and that the turn which the war had taken induced them to postpone the termination of hostilities, with the hope of obtaining on a future occasion whatever terms they might think proper to prescribe.

18 Hen. VI.  
1439.

The conduct of Beaufort and of the Archbishop of York during this affair did not, however, escape reprehension ; and it formed part of the Duke of Gloucester's charges against them. In his memorial to the King, he attributed the embassy to their advice : he asserted that neither himself, nor the other lords of the Council were informed of its having been undertaken ; that it was against the public good of the realm ; that if the money which it cost had not been expended, the merchandizes of it might "have had other course, and the said lands not to have stand in so great mischief as they do." He said they had allowed the Duke of Orleans to communicate privately with the French and with the Duchess of Burgundy, and that thus an alliance had been formed between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, to the great advantage of the French and injury to the English interests ; that under colour of that treaty the French had taken Meaux, and had made divers inroads into Normandy ; that, during the negociation, the Archbishop of York was sent from the Cardinal to Henry, to persuade him to relinquish the title of King of France for a certain period, "to the great note



18 Hen.VI. " of infamy that ever fell " to him or any of  
1439. his ancestors since it was first assumed ; that  
when his (Gloucester's) advice was asked upon  
the subject, he said, " I would never agree me  
" thereto, to die therefore, and of the same disposi-  
" tion I am yet, and will be while I live, in conser-  
" vation of the King's honor and of the King's  
" oath made unto his crown at the time of his  
" coronation."<sup>1</sup> Whether truth, a regard for the  
King's honor, and the interest of his country, or  
disappointed ambition, dictated the charges which  
the Duke brought against Cardinal Beaufort and  
the Archbishop of York, it is impossible to decide ;  
but it is clear that the policy of those personages in  
relation to France was diametrically opposite to  
that of Gloucester. Common sense, which sooner  
or later influences the counsels of all nations, ex-  
perience, and necessity were on the side of the Car-  
dinal, whilst Gloucester's sentiments were swayed  
by a romantic sense of honor, and by the desire  
to adhere implicitly, under every change in the  
state of affairs, to the dying instructions of his  
brother King Henry the Fifth.

With respect to the treaty at Calais in 1439,  
Beaufort appears to have acted with prudence and  
integrity ; and the failure of the negociation may  
be imputed to the unreasonable demands of the  
French, rather than to the intolerant spirit of the  
English. Recent success had rendered the former

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<sup>1</sup> Hall, pp. 199-200.



haughty and overbearing, whilst reverse of fortune impressed the latter with those sentiments of justice and moderation which a full tide of prosperity had almost obliterated from the national counsels.

18 Hen. VI.  
1439.

An exemption was granted in September 1439 to All Souls College in the University of Oxford (which had been founded by Archbishop Chicheley in 1437) from the payment of such aids, tenths, and fifteenths as might be imposed by Parliament or in Convocation<sup>1</sup>; and not long afterwards that college received another mark of the King's favor by a present of several volumes on divinity, law, and philosophy, which were to remain perpetually to the use and profit, and increase of learning, of the wardens and scholars.<sup>2</sup> Another instance of Henry the Sixth's making a donation of books occurred in the following year, when he gave the Bishop of Lincoln several manuscripts on similar subjects.<sup>3</sup>

A person who had been "secretary to the city of London," an officer who is now, and was then sometimes, styled the Town Clerk, obtained an exemption, in December in this year, from all military and civil duties whatsoever, among which being returned to Parliament for any city or borough, and receiving the honor of knighthood are included.<sup>4</sup> The kings of arms and heralds petitioned with suc-

<sup>1</sup> p. 109, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 140, 141.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 117, 119.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 111.



18 Hen.VI. cess, about the same time, for their livery clothing  
1439. out of the great wardrobe at Christmas in every year, “like to other squires and other gentlemen of the King’s court, and this in honour of gentilesse and way of charity;”<sup>1</sup> in connection with which subject it may be remarked, that about the year 1437 Henry changed the title of “Anjou King of Arms” to that of “Lancaster.”<sup>2</sup>

Although nothing occurs in this volume in relation to France in the year 1440, it is necessary, for the purpose of understanding the subsequent Proceedings of the Council, to allude briefly to the affairs in that country.

1440.

On the 31st of January 1440, the negotiations for a peace with Charles the Seventh, and for the release of the Duke of Orleans, were renewed at Calais under the auspices of the Duchess of Burgundy and Cardinal Beaufort.<sup>3</sup> Ambassadors were appointed for the purpose in April following, the principal of whom was William Welles, bishop of Rochester<sup>4</sup>; but neither the Archbishop of York, who had shortly before received a Cardinal’s hat<sup>5</sup>, nor any of his colleagues in the former embassy, excepting Lord Dudley, Doctors Wilton and Sprever, and Whitingham, the treasurer of Calais, were re-appointed. The principal result of this negotiation was the release of the Duke of Orleans, the convention for which purpose was executed in July;

<sup>1</sup> p. 114, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 63.

<sup>3</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 756, 764.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 767.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 759.



but it was found impossible to conclude a peace or even a truce with the French monarch. 18 Hen. VI. 1440.

Against Orleans' release Gloucester presented an energetic protest, which was received by the King on the 2nd of June. The Duke's objections to that measure were principally, that he expected Orleans would become Regent of France, and be very unwilling to agree to a peace; that he would probably unite the two political parties which then existed in that country; that it was pregnant with danger to Normandy; that no oath could affect the allegiance which he owed to his own sovereign, which he would be more likely to keep when at large, than the one which was imposed upon him whilst a prisoner; that, considering the alliance which had been formed between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, it was probable they would combine to drive the English from France; that he was deeply grieved to see the conquests which had been made at so heavy a sacrifice of treasure and blood, (including the loss of his two brothers, the Dukes of Clarence and Bedford, "and many " other dukes, earls, and lords, and many a trusty " knight and squire,) voluntarily put in likelihood " of total perdition," and that the late King, who had taken Orleans prisoner, had pointed out in his last will<sup>1</sup> upon what conditions he should be set at liberty. For all these reasons, and lest

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<sup>1</sup> It has been before stated that the will of King Henry the Fifth, here alluded to, is not extant. *Vide* vol. iii. p. ix.



18 Hen. VI.  
1440.

the country should suppose that this measure was taken with his advice and consent, for which, if any inconveniences ensued, he says, “men would  
“arrete upon me to my great charge, I protest for  
“mine excuse and my discharge, that I never was,  
“am, nor never shall be consenting, counselling,  
“nor agreeing to his deliverance or enlargement,  
“nor by none other manner of mean which should  
“take effect otherwise than is expressed in my said  
“lord my brother’s last will (whom God assoil), or  
“else surety of so great good, whereby my lord’s  
“both realms and subjects should be increased and  
“eased. And, for peradventure after my decease  
“I might be otherwise noised, that my true ac-  
“quittal may be known, I desire and beseech my  
“said lord that it like him that I may have now  
“these my Articles of record under his great seal  
“for my discharge, lest any of these inconveniences  
“aforesaid fall or any other by his mean. And to  
“the intent that these Articles afore written should  
“shew of more record my true acquittal, I have  
“subscribed them of mine hand.”<sup>1</sup>

The arrangements for the Duke of Orleans’ release were not completed for several months. On the 28th of October, he swore solemnly, in the church of Westminster, that he would observe all the stipulations which had been agreed upon<sup>2</sup>, in the presence of the King and of all the Lords, except the Duke of Gloucester, who shewed

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<sup>1</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 764-767.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 826.



his disapprobation of the whole proceedings in a very marked manner, for no sooner had the ceremony of the mass commenced, than Gloucester left the assembly and went on board his barge.<sup>1</sup> Lord Fanhop, to whose custody Orleans had been entrusted, was formally released from his charge on the 3rd of November<sup>2</sup>; and the Duke, escorted by Garter king of arms, arrived at Calais a few days afterwards<sup>3</sup>, when he assumed the office of Mediator for peace between England and France.

18 Hen.VI.  
1440.

In a Council which was held at Reading in February of this year, Cardinal Beaufort consented to postpone the time agreed upon for the redemption of the King's jewels, which were pledged to him as security for 7,000 marks, until the ensuing Martinmas.<sup>4</sup> An instance then occurred of employing the resident clergy in examining whether certain persons who were amenable to a subsidy were living in their respective parishes; and the incumbents were to report the result of their inquiries to their diocesans, who were to certify the same to the King in the Exchequer. This ordi-

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<sup>1</sup> " Salvete. Tidings that the Duke of Orleans have made his oath upon the sacrament, and used it, never for to bear arms against England, in the presence of the King and all the Lords, except my Lord of Gloucester; and, proving my said Lord of Gloucester agreed never to his deliverance, when the mass began he took his barge." Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 823.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 828.

<sup>4</sup> p. 115, *postea*.



18 Hen.VI.  
1440. nance was issued in Lent, which is described as  
“ this good time that every man hath in dread  
“ to say against truth.”<sup>1</sup>

In August and September in this year, the Duke of Gloucester, as Justice of South Wales, went in person to Caermarthen and Cardigan to hold the sessions there, and to settle the disturbances and quarrels which existed between the inhabitants of that part of the principality, for “ his right  
“ great costs and labour ” in which service he afterwards solicited remuneration.<sup>2</sup>

19 Hen.VI.  
1440. On the 22nd of December 1440, John lord Tiptoft, Dr. Adam Moleyns, archdeacon of Salisbury, who was then Clerk of the Council, and four other persons, were directed to conclude a treaty with the envoys of the Archbishop of Cologne<sup>3</sup>; and it appears from their instructions that that Prince wished to become the King’s homager and feoded man, and to perform the services stipulated at a former period. The Archbishop was to be bound to do service “ in feats of war and otherwise,” as often as he might be reasonably required, with three hundred fighting men, at the following wages ;—for a duke, two nobles a day ; a count, one noble ; a baron, half a noble and eight sterlings ; a knight, a quarter of a noble and four sterlings ; an esquire, twelve sterlings for wages,

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 421, 422, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 138, 139.

<sup>3</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 834. *Vide* also p. 770 of that volume.



and six for “regard;” and valets, archers, and crossbow-men, six sterlings a day.<sup>1</sup> 19 Hen. VI.  
1441.

So great was the difficulty of providing money for the support of the war in France, that the King surrendered all his jewels, in February 1441, to the Lord Treasurer, with full power to coin, sell, or pledge them as advantageously and quickly as possible.<sup>2</sup> On the death of the Earl of Warwick, the Duke of York was again constituted lieutenant general and governor general of France, his commission being dated on the 2nd of July 1440; and several orders were made by the Council for supplying military stores, and on other matters relative to the army under his command.<sup>3</sup> The negociation with France was renewed in the spring of this year, under the mediation of the Duke of Orleans; but the only minute on the subject in the Proceedings of the Council, is an order to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, on the 10th of April, to prepare instructions to the ambassadors who were about to proceed to Calais to the same effect as those which had been issued to Lord Dudley, Dr. Wilton, and others, in the preceding year.

In this volume several particulars will be found of Sir Francis Saurien, “dit L’Arragonois,” or, as he was more generally called, Sir Francis Arragonis, an individual of great celebrity, who

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 126-129, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 132.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 133, 134, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147.



19 Hen.VI. distinguished himself in the French wars on the  
1441. part of England, and was elected a Knight of the Garter, but of whose personal history scarcely any thing is known. His petition in May 1441 affords some information on the state of the war, and proves that he had, in common with most of the other partizans of England, suffered heavily in his own fortune. Upon various points he submitted his opinion, and advised that the persons who were to be the King's ambassadors should be well skilled in diplomacy, and fully informed of the state of the war.<sup>1</sup>

The original Minutes of the Council are preserved from the 14th of October to the 14th of December 1441, after which there is a chasm until the 29th of July 1442. They are then tolerably regular until the end of August in that year: there are none for September: they again occur from the 7th to the 18th of October, from which time, until the 6th of February 1443, there is another hiatus. But from the 25th of February to the end of July 1443, the original Minutes exist, and apparently with few lacunæ.

Measures were ordered to be taken in October 1441 for the defence of Calais, then threatened with a siege; and lest the enemy might introduce soldiers into the town, under cover of the licences which had been granted to the fishermen of Dieppe

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 147-150, *postea*. See also pp. 29, 34, 44, 296.



to come there for herrings, they were to be sent out of the place, and forbidden to return.<sup>1</sup> The necessity of this precaution was shewn by the loss of Evreux, into which place French troops were introduced by fishermen.<sup>2</sup> Harfleur, Caen, Honfleur, and other towns in Normandy were also menaced; and the Privy Council caused letters to be written to the commanders, warning them of their danger, and exhorting them to provide for their safety. The importance which was then attached to Harfleur may be estimated by a letter written in November in the preceding year, where it is said, that “Frenchmen and Picards, a great number, came to Harfleur, for to have rescued it, and our lords with their small puissance manly beat them, and put them to flight, and, blessed be our Lord, have taken the said city of Harfleur, the which is a great jewel to all England, and in especial to our country.”<sup>3</sup>

On the 27th of November, the Council compared the receipts of the Duke of York, as lieutenant of France and Normandy, with the number of soldiers which he maintained. His allowance was £20,000 per annum<sup>4</sup> or £68,000 Tournois<sup>5</sup>, besides a grant of taxes by the estates of France, amounting to £340,000 Tournois, or rather more than £99,878 sterling, forming a gross total of

<sup>1</sup> pp. 153, 154, 155, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Rapin, p. 565.

<sup>3</sup> Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 6.

<sup>4</sup> p. 178, *postea*.

<sup>5</sup> The value of a pound Tournois appears, from these calculations, to have been between 5s. 10½*d.* and 5s. 10¾*d.*



19 Hen. VI. 1441. £508,000 Tournois, or about £149,216 sterling. The wages of 800 spears on horseback or mounted lances, with the proportionate number of archers, for one year were £288,000 Tournois: 800 spears on foot, at 8*d.* a day, came to £84,012 Tournois; and for 2,200 archers, at £5 Tournois, or £1 9*s.* each per mensem, £144,000 Tournois, amounting in all to £512,092 in Tournois; so that the expenses of 800 mounted lances and archers for the field, and of 800 lances and foot archers for the garrisons, exceeded the receipts by no more than £4,092 Tournois, or about £1,203 sterling.<sup>1</sup>

A dispute having long existed between the Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville, respecting the right to the stewardship of the Duchy of Cornwall<sup>2</sup>, which had been attended by riots and manslaughter, was arranged.<sup>3</sup> The parties had agreed, under a penalty of £2,000, to abide by the award of the lords of the Council<sup>4</sup>; and the King having commanded them to refrain from all acts of violence towards each other, they faithfully promised to obey, and, as a pledge of their sincerity, took the Lord Chancellor by the hand whilst giving their assurance to that effect. The claim was to be decided at the ensuing Easter, until which time neither of them was to fill the office; and inquiry was to be made after the authors of the breaches of the peace which had been committed in Cornwall

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<sup>1</sup> p. 172, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 165.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 161, 173.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 158, 166.



and Devonshire in consequence of this affair, with the view of punishing the offenders.<sup>1</sup> It does not appear in whose favour the question was decided; but the quarrel was afterwards renewed, and in 1455, the Commons petitioned the King in Parliament, stating that “many and great riots, commotions, robberies, and murders had been done in the shires of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, between Thomas earl of Devon, his servants and adherents, on the one part, and Sir William Bonville lord Bonville, his servants and adherents, on the other;” and praying that both of them might be committed to prison until a commission of oyer and terminer had settled the matter, and that the Sheriff of Devonshire, who was suspected of favoring Lord Bonville, might not intermit any legal process; but the King refused his assent.<sup>2</sup> These disturbances were afterwards adduced by the Commons as proof of the necessity of appointing a Protector of the Realm.<sup>3</sup>

The Council was also engaged, in November 1441, with a dispute between the mayor and aldermen of London and the Genoese merchants, respecting a claim by the former to socage<sup>4</sup>; and between the merchants of London and other places and those of Prussia, Dantzic, and the Hanse towns. The English merchants complained that they were not treated in those places on the

<sup>1</sup> pp. 173-175, *postea*; see also p. 408.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 285.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 332.

<sup>4</sup> p. 169, *postea*.



19 Hen.VI.  
1441.

same terms as the Prussian, Dantzic, and Hanse merchants were in England, and had been subjected to vexatious impositions.<sup>1</sup> A petition on the subject was presented to the King in Parliament in the following year, in answer to which he promised that letters should be written to the Master of Prussia and to the magistrates of the Hanse towns, for redress of the injuries which his subjects had sustained, and demanding a system of perfect reciprocity; but, if after these messages redress was not obtained, the King was authorized by Parliament, agreeably to the request contained in that petition, to suspend all the franchises and privileges which had been granted to those foreigners, until the grievances were remedied.<sup>2</sup> Persons were accordingly sent to Cologne, in February 1443; and the customers of all the ports were ordered to allow the inhabitants of Prussia, Dantzic, and the Hanse towns to trade freely in this country as they had hitherto done<sup>3</sup>, whence it may be inferred that the commercial relations had been suspended. The Bishop of St. David's and one of the Chief Justices were afterwards directed to hear the matter in dispute between the Prussians and the King's subjects.<sup>4</sup>

The chasm in the Minutes of the Council between November 1441 and July 1442 is very

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 170, 171, 177, 178, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> p. 228, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 64, 65.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid* p. 234.



imperfectly filled, either by the few proceedings of the Council of that period which have been found, or by the instruments printed in the *Fœdera*. Of the former, the following are all which deserve notice. A letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, which will be again alluded to.<sup>1</sup> A petition from the Bishop of St. Asaph, praying for permission under letters patent to make his testament, and to commit the administration of it to such persons as he thought proper, “notwithstanding any custom of the countries that be in his diocese,” because he must pass over the sea in the King’s embassy, and return again to England.<sup>2</sup> A letter from the King dated in April, stating, that as he had granted a general pardon “at the reverence of God and of the blessed time of Easter,” large sums of money would accrue to the Crown, and commanding that they should be expended in equipping the army which was about to be sent to France and for the safeguard of Calais<sup>3</sup>: thus an impulse of religion was made contributory to the support of a sanguinary and unjustifiable war. Instructions were issued in May for raising a loan for the defence of Calais, which are remarkable for stating that the sums advanced for that purpose “shall remain in a chest under divers keys, whereof notable persons shall have the keeping, and

20 Hen. VI.  
1442.

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<sup>1</sup> p. 184, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 183.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 185, 186.



20 Hen. VI. 1442. “ it not to be touched till need be<sup>1</sup>,” shewing that the people had learnt to mistrust the application of money advanced for the public service. An order on the 26th of June to deliver gunpowder to the commanders of the ships which were appointed to guard the seas.<sup>2</sup> A letter, dated on the 6th of July, to the mayor and “ twenty-four “ notablest” burgesses of Northampton, commanding them to suppress some riotous assemblies in that town, during which the common bell had been rung<sup>3</sup>; and a document shewing that similar disturbances had also occurred at Bedford.<sup>4</sup>

The articles in the *Fœdera* which relate to those seven months merely state that a messenger arrived from the Emperor on the subject of the peace of the Church about November 1441<sup>5</sup>; that ambassadors were appointed to treat with those of the Archbishop of Cologne in December following<sup>6</sup>; that the Archbishop of Rouen was permitted, in February 1442, to retain the bishoprick of Ely notwithstanding he had become a Cardinal<sup>7</sup>; that a negociation for peace with France was pending in the marches of Calais in May<sup>8</sup>; that in July a commercial treaty was entered into with Holland<sup>9</sup>, notices of which occur in the Minutes of the Council<sup>10</sup>; and that an amicable letter was written to

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<sup>1</sup> p. 188, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 191.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 192.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 193.

<sup>5</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 834.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* p. 836.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* p. 841. *Vide* also vol. iv. of this work, p. xxxi.

<sup>8</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. xi. pp. 844, 847.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* p. 848.

<sup>10</sup> pp. 193, 194, *postea*.



the Emperor of Germany on the 1st of August in that year, promising to restore some goods which had been improperly seized in Gascony by the King's subjects.<sup>1</sup> 20 Hen.VI.  
1442.

The loss of the Minutes of the Council for part of the year 1442 is supplied to some extent by another of Bishop Beckington's Journals. On the 20th of May in that year Sir Robert Roos, Dr. Beckington the King's secretary, and Edward Hull, esquire, were appointed to negotiate a marriage between the King and one of the daughters of the Count of Armagnac, with whom it had become the policy of England to form a close alliance. The Count having quarrelled with Charles the Seventh, a treaty was concluded between Henry and himself in July 1437, one of the conditions of which was that he should not allow his subjects to act hostilely against England, and that he should recall such of them as were then in France.<sup>2</sup> The alliance with the Count of Armagnac was considered desirable from its being supposed that he would form a substantial protection to Guienne, with the loss of which the English were then threatened.

Beckington and his colleagues arrived at Plymouth about the end of June, on the 5th of which month the Journal commenced. Unlike that of the negociation for peace in 1439, which was written by Beckington himself, this Journal was kept by his secretary, who always speaks of him as "my

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<sup>1</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 849.

<sup>2</sup> p. 45, *postea*.



20 Hen.VI.  
1442.

“ lord.” As it has been published<sup>1</sup>, it is unnecessary to give a particular account of its contents, or to point out the important historical facts which it records, not only respecting the mission itself, but the state of Guienne and the progress of the war in that duchy, on which subjects it corrects the erroneous statements of historians, and supplies much valuable information. All the correspondence between the King and the ambassadors as well as the Count of Armagnac and his ministers, is inserted at length; and it abounds with curious illustrations of the manners and customs of the age.

Sir Robert Roos and Beckington reached Bourdeaux on the 16th of July; and the latter continued in Guienne until the 10th of the following January, when he sailed for England, his mission having become hopeless. After the Count of Armagnac had offered his daughter's hand to Henry, the English interests gradually declined. Charles the Seventh had in the mean time entered Guienne; and his army was then in the immediate vicinity of the Count's territories, waiting only for some colourable pretence to seize his dominions. Armagnac therefore did not dare to fulfil his engagement with Henry; and his conduct may with more probability be ascribed to his fears than to his inclinations, for, as his Chancellor told the ambassadors, the Count was “prevented *de facto*

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<sup>1</sup> Octavo, 1828.



“ rather than *de jure*.”<sup>1</sup> During their mission 20 Hen. VI.  
1442.  
 Roos and Beckington were much occupied with the state of Guienne and Bourdeaux, and their letters to the King prove that the English affairs were in a most deplorable condition. The appearance of Charles in that province was attended by a general defection of Henry’s adherents; and the ambassadors informed him on the 24th of July, that Tartas had surrendered; that St. Severs had been taken by assault; that all the Landes, except Bayonne and Aix, had been subdued; that within eight days almost the whole of the country, “ as well barons as gentles and others,” had thrown off their allegiance to England; and that the inhabitants of Bourdeaux believed themselves “ to be abandoned and cast away for ever,” but that the arrival of the embassy had in some degree restored confidence.

The Minutes of the Council on the 29th of July 1442, which are the earliest for that year now extant, contain notices of preparations for the reinforcement of Bayonne; and the expediency of raising an army for the relief of Guienne was debated by the Council on the 22nd of August.<sup>2</sup> The difficulty of providing the necessary supplies presented a formidable obstacle; and though the Government applied as usual to Cardinal Beaufort, he replied that

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<sup>1</sup> Beckington’s Journal, p. 93. In the introductory remarks, p. xxxv *et seq.*, some observations will be found on the cause of this negotiation having been unsuccessful.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 193, 194, *postea*.



20 Hen.VI. he was aware of the King's wants, and that if he  
1442. had money he would lend it to him, but he said  
"he had it not." Plate however, he added, he had,  
and would lend vessels to the value of £4,000;  
but his sovereign's necessities had no effect upon  
his natural avarice, nor did the pressing exigencies  
of the state inspire him with even a transient  
feeling of generosity; for he stipulated not only  
that the vessels should be restored to him, but  
that if they were melted down he should be paid  
the cost of the manufacture of new ones, besides  
their intrinsic value.<sup>1</sup> Wheat was ordered to be  
sent to Guienne<sup>2</sup>, where so great a scarcity pre-  
vailed that it was allowed to be exported duty  
free<sup>3</sup>; and Lord Hungerford offered to lend one  
hundred quarters for that province.<sup>4</sup> It was re-  
solved that money should be borrowed in every  
part of the realm by the King's commissioners  
for the defence of Guienne; and an idea may  
be formed of the distress of the government, from  
the instructions issued either to those commis-  
sioners, or to others who were employed about  
this time on a similar duty. They were di-  
rected to proceed to certain towns, and to sum-  
mon before them every householder and inhabi-  
tant above the age of sixteen, whose names were  
to be entered in two books, and to whom the  
King's letters were to be read. The people

<sup>1</sup> p. 199. *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 199, 205, 207, 217.

<sup>3</sup> Chronicle of London, p. 133; stat. 15 Hen.VI. c. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 204.



were to be told that the Crown had a lawful right to their services in any part of the kingdom for its defence against invasion, but that, in consideration of the great charges which they had borne, the King would dispense, as far as was possible, with their attendance, and avoid putting them to any expense on this occasion, except what accorded with their "own good wills and gentleness," notwithstanding their safety and welfare depended upon that of their country. The commissioners were to examine each person separately, and ascertain what he would "give of his free will," which sum was to be placed against his name in those books, but they were not to be influenced by "language inconvenient, or be otherwise compelled." If the commissioners found any of them "hard" and unwilling to part with his property, they were to say from themselves, that whatever he might contribute would not exceed his expenses for two days if he served in person. They were to select two individuals of approved wisdom and discretion, and well affected to the Government, to be collectors of the benevolence, and to communicate with such persons as had not appeared before the commissioners. One of the books was to be delivered to the collectors, and the other was to be sent to the Council, in order that the King might know the conduct of every one in that matter, and "thereupon accept every man in every conceit as he deserveth;" so that this proceeding was not only

20 Hen. VI.  
1442.



20 Hen.VI. obnoxious from its extorting money from the peo-  
1442. ple under the specious character of "free gifts," but because their refusal, inability, or partial acquiescence exposed their loyalty to suspicion. If those books yet exist they would afford much valuable statistical and genealogical information; and this allusion to them may perhaps lead to their discovery.<sup>1</sup>

The lords of the Council became personally responsible for certain sums on this emergency; and they all manifested great readiness to contribute in every possible way to the urgent wants of their country.<sup>2</sup> In the breast of the Duke of Gloucester, whose feelings had been recently outraged by the public humiliation of his wife on a ridiculous charge of sorcery and witchcraft<sup>3</sup>, patriotism overcame resentment, and he expressed his willingness to become security to whatever amount any man would trust him.<sup>4</sup>

Soon after the arrival of Sir Robert Roos and Beckington at Bourdeaux, the Archbishop of that diocese repaired to England to represent the condition of the city, as well as of Guienne generally, to the King's ministers.<sup>5</sup> He arrived about the middle

<sup>1</sup> pp. 418, 421, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 199, 200-202; *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 42.

<sup>3</sup> Eleanor duchess of Gloucester was accused in October, and did penance by walking barefooted through London on the 13th of November 1441; *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 851; *Stow's Chronicle*, ed. Howes, pp. 281, 282. It is remarkable that nothing on the subject should occur in the Minutes of the Council.

<sup>4</sup> p. 202, *postea*.

<sup>5</sup> Beckington's Journal, p. 20.



of August ; and by the vessel which conveyed him, <sup>20 Hen. VI.</sup> Roos and Beckington forwarded the letter, dated <sup>1442.</sup> on the 24th of July, describing the state of the country, which has been alluded to ; and his representations were powerfully supported by their entreaties. They besought the King to open his “ eyes of pity and compassion ” upon his true subjects there, which “ do now liven in great dread, “ and without that help be had they rather be like “ to perish ;” and entreated him to consider that the duchy of Guienne was one of the oldest lordships of the crown of England, and of his most piteous grace to command that succours should be hastily sent to it.<sup>1</sup> On the same occasion, they wrote to Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer, advising him “ to commune apart, and feel thoroughly the Arch- “ bishop of Bourdeaux ” respecting the conduct of the Council there, with the view of discovering why the King’s interests, and “ all manner of justice,” were always sacrificed, “ and nothing done nor sped “ but by favour and particular lucre, and ever in “ the conclusion all is against the King, and to his “ great hurt.” Cromwell was assured, that, “ con- “ sidering the truth and simpleness of the Arch- “ bishop,” if “ he were well groped and thoroughly “ examined after the great wisdom of you, so he “ follow not the instructions” (which he was supposed to have received from the French at Bourdeaux), “ but may be so induced once to leap in

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<sup>1</sup> Beckington’s Journal, p. 18.



20 Hen. VI. 1442. “ the margin, he would tell the truth, the which  
 “ so remedy be provided therefore, is like to be  
 “ the salvation of this land, which else must be  
 “ needly the loss by the self misgovernance,  
 “ though none other enemies were.”<sup>1</sup> With this  
 previous clue to the character and objects of the  
 Archbishop of Bourdeaux, the government were not  
 likely to be imposed upon. He appeared before  
 the Council to explain the cause of his coming  
 to England on the 20th of August<sup>2</sup>, on which  
 occasion, however, Lord Cromwell was not present;  
 and he seems to have gained the good opinion of  
 the ministers, as the King afterwards granted, at his  
 request, the office of clerk of the customs of Bour-  
 deaux to one of his servants.<sup>3</sup>

On the 9th of August, Roos and Beckington  
 sent a secret dispatch from Bourdeaux, which was  
 written in three lines on parchment the whole  
 length of the skin, and sewn up in the garment of  
 an old pilgrim who was going to England, acquaint-  
 ing the Council, that on the 3rd of that month the  
 city of Aix, which was considered the strongest in  
 Guienne, was taken ; that Charles the Seventh was  
 then in it ; that the Dauphin had laid siege to  
 Bayonne, which they expected would surrender in  
 eight days ; after which, that Prince intended to  
 proceed direct to Bourdeaux, where “ there was  
 “ division, and never was so little help nor store of

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<sup>1</sup> Beckington's Journal, p. 20, 21.

<sup>2</sup> p. 198, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> Minutes of the 16th of October, p. 218, *postea*.



“ English people, the lack of whom is cause of 20 Hen.VI.  
 “ loss of all this country ; and unless that succour 1442.  
 “ be had without any delay, all is gone ;” adding,  
 “ this we write unto you for our last and true  
 “ acquittal ;” and they said that the inhabitants,  
 having been deceived in the promise which had  
 been made of assistance, would “ trust none other  
 “ word nor writing.”<sup>1</sup>

Such troops as were ready at the end of August, were ordered to proceed direct to Bayonne ; and if they found they were not necessary, they were nevertheless to “ shew themselves ” to that city ; and to say that the King had commanded them to do so, and that Sir Philip Chetwynd had also been sent with 500 archers, who were to remain there for its defence.<sup>2</sup>

No Minutes occur after the end of August 21 Hen.VI.  
 until the 7th of October, but in that interval the 1442.  
 letter of Roos and Beckington of the 9th of August was probably received ; which may have induced the Council to determine upon sending an army to Guienne. On the 21st of September, a letter was written to those persons, thanking them for their services in providing for the safety of Bourdeaux, and informing them that the King had appointed his cousin, the Earl of Somerset, “ with a  
 “ right noble puissance of men of war,” to go with all possible haste into Guienne, for the resistance of

<sup>1</sup> Beckington's Journal, pp. 26, 27.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 205, 206, *postea*.



21 Hen. VI. 1442. the French monarch, and “ unto the great comfort, “ consolation, and defence of all his true subjects “ there.”<sup>1</sup> At the same time, a similar letter was addressed to the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, wherein Somerset is described as “ a powerful and distinguished prince of the King’s blood and “ lineage.”<sup>2</sup>

In October the Council seem, however, to have been more occupied with the idea of concluding a peace with Charles, than with preparing an army to resist him. Memoranda respecting a treaty occur in the Minutes of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of that month ; and a commission was issued, appointing the Duke of York, the Cardinal of Luxemburg, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and several other persons negociators.<sup>3</sup> About that time the Duke of York concluded a truce with the Duchess of Burgundy, and the Duchess’s proclamation on this subject, dated on the 23rd of April in the following year, is printed by Rymer.<sup>4</sup> The Duke advised the King that England and Burgundy should be comprised in that truce, but the Council resolved that Burgundy and Guienne should be included, and that no mention should be made of England.

On the 16th of October the Earl of Somerset appeared before the Council, and delivered a written

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<sup>1</sup> Beckington’s Journal, pp. 54, 55.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 55-57.

<sup>3</sup> pp. 210, 213, 215, 217, *postea*. This commission is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 13, where it is said to have been dated on the 9th of *September*.

<sup>4</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 24.



statement of the terms upon which he consented to proceed to Guienne<sup>1</sup>, but the loss of the Minutes of the next four months prevent the proceedings respecting the expedition during that period from being known. The energy of the government was, however, roused by a letter from Roos and Beckington, dated on the 18th of October, in which they informed the King of the progress made by the enemy, and of the loss of Reole. They complained that “no comfort cometh, not so much in all this time as one balinger to revive their hearts;” and told his Majesty that if reinforcements had arrived it was most probable that Charles would have been made prisoner; adding that, if only a few men had been sent when they were promised, Guienne might have been saved from the injury which it had sustained; and that even if the merchant ships which usually came for wine had been allowed to proceed to Bourdeaux, their crews would have prevented much of the damage which the enemy had committed.<sup>2</sup> It would appear from this letter, and from others which were sent on the same occasion to the Duke of Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort, either that the government were totally unable to send troops to Guienne in the summer and autumn of 1442, or that the King’s ministers were criminally neglectful of that important part of his French dominions.

21 Hen. VI.  
1442.

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<sup>1</sup> p. 218, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Beckington’s Journal, pp. 49, 52.



21 Hen. VI.  
1442.

Though the town of Reole surrendered to the French monarch and the Dauphin on the 7th of October, after a siege of several weeks, the castle held out until the 7th of December<sup>1</sup>; and an interesting anecdote relating to Charles the Seventh whilst at Reole, is mentioned in Beckington's journal. In December, the house in which he lodged suddenly took fire by night; and the King would inevitably have been burnt had not the Scots made a mine in a wall through which he escaped, with no other clothes on than his shirt. All his baggage was destroyed, and it is particularly stated that he lost his sword which was called "St. Louis's sword."<sup>2</sup>

1443.

So unfavorable was the aspect of affairs, at the commencement of the year 1443, that there seemed little hope of furnishing the necessary troops for the defence both of Guienne and Normandy; and it was therefore debated by the Council in the King's presence, on the 6th of February, whether it was most expedient to provide for the safety of Guienne or of Normandy, or whether an army should be sent for the relief of both. Sir John Stourton thought that the nearest of those provinces, namely Normandy, ought to be first attended to. Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer, said he did not know what had been the use of the money which was recently spent in Normandy, nor who was in

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<sup>1</sup> Beckington's Journal, p. 72.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 102.



fault ; that it would be strange to relieve the one 21 Hen.VI.  
 duchy and not the other ; that if both could be 1443.  
 done it would be proper ; but if it were impossible,  
 he was of opinion that succours should be sent to  
 the one which most required them ; in which  
 opinion the Bishop's of St. David, the Bishop of  
 Salisbury, and the Lord Chancellor concurred.  
 Cardinal Kemp, the archbishop of York, admitted  
 that the King must be guided by considerations of  
 expediency “ not to conform him to that that he  
 “ would, but to that that he may,” but he would  
 not say which he thought should be first attended  
 to ; and proposed that the bishops should be de-  
 sired to appeal to heaven by their prayers. Car-  
 dinal Beaufort said it was the province of the lords  
 temporal to determine which duchy should be first  
 relieved ; but he thought it necessary to attend to  
 both of them ; and prudently suggested that, before  
 the armies were appointed, the Treasurer should  
 explain what resources were available for their  
 support. The Duke of Gloucester agreed in the  
 opinion of the Archbishop of York, that the King  
 should do what might be in his power.<sup>1</sup>

The determination to send a large army to  
 Guienne having been formed, its equipment, the  
 instructions to its commander, the money for the  
 payment of the soldiers, and the collection of ships  
 to transport them, occupied much of the attention  
 of the Council from February to July in this year ;

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 223, 224, *postea*.



21 Hen.VI. and the most interesting Minutes on these sub-  
1443. jects will be adverted to without interrupting the relation by notices of the other business which was then in progress.

The Earl of Somerset appears to have undertaken the command of the army with reluctance, and every effort was used to soothe and satisfy him. Dr. Moleyns was sent to him with a flattering message on the 27th of February, expressive of the King's concern for his illness, and requesting to know when he would be ready to proceed, the number of soldiers he wished to accompany him, and whether he would direct his efforts both to Normandy and Guienne?<sup>1</sup> The Treasurer reported to the Council, on the 2nd of March, that it was impossible to raise two armies, and advised that the King and the lords, and the commander of the army, should determine into which province it was to proceed, and that Somerset's "indentures," or written agreement with the Crown, should be in general terms "to do the good that he can and "may to the King's lordships and subjects in "France."<sup>2</sup>

Sir William Bonville was sent to Bourdeaux, with, it is said, a reinforcement of 800 soldiers, to keep the town until the arrival of the whole army<sup>3</sup>; but Beckington states that he learned on the 4th of February, from a ship of Brit-

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 226, 227, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 229.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 233; Chronicle of London, p. 132.



tany which he spoke on his voyage to England, that Bonville was supposed to be about that time at Bourdeaux with 4,000 men and thirty-five ships<sup>1</sup>, though it is most probable that he had not then sailed. Early in March, Dr. Moleyns and Sir John Stourton were sent to communicate with the Earl of Somerset<sup>2</sup>, to whose demands respecting his appointment as commander of the army in Guienne, the King's answers were delivered on the 30th of that month. His Majesty consented that the Duke of York should be informed that Somerset's authority was to be exercised only in such places as were not then in the King's obedience, and to which the powers of the former did not extend; that Somerset's contingent interests in Anjou and Maine under certain grants should be preserved; that, as he was a prisoner in France at the time of the King's last general pardon he was precluded from the benefit of it, for which reason he should receive a full pardon under the great seal before his departure<sup>3</sup>; and that if he had issue and died during the expedition, his widow should be allowed the keeping of the child. To these concessions the King added a more important mark of his favor, by creating him Duke of Somerset, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, and with precedence

21 Hen. VI.  
1443.

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<sup>1</sup> Beckington's Journal, p. 89.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 234, 237, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> This pardon was granted by Letters Patent dated on the 28th of August in this year. Rot. Patent. 21 Hen. VI. Part 2.



21 Hen.VI. above the Duke of Norfolk.<sup>1</sup> Somerset had asked  
 1443. for a grant of lands of the value of 1,000 marks, on which point the Council “abstained them in  
 “all wise to speak, nor durst not advise the King  
 “to depart from such livelode, nor to open their  
 “mouths in such matters;” but his Majesty commanded the Chancellor to say that Somerset and his issue male should have lands of the value of 600 marks<sup>2</sup>, or £400 per annum. Some difficulty having occurred as to what estates were to be given to him, he requested the Lord Treasurer to allow him to inspect the register of such of the King’s lands as were then disposable, that he might select those which he thought proper; but Cromwell refused until he had the approbation of the Council. Its consent was obtained, and he seems to have chosen the lordship of Kendal<sup>3</sup>, as the King is said to have created him and the heirs of his body Earls of Kendal on the 20th of June following, in consequence of his having had that lordship granted to him. At the same time the Duke’s natural daughter Tacyn, and the heirs of her body, were made denizens.<sup>4</sup>

It is remarkable that the limitation of the Earldom of Kendal, the charter of which is not

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 251-255, *postea*. The Roll on which the charter of the Dukedom of Somerset was entered is not preserved, the Charter Roll for the 21st Hen. VI. being evidently imperfect, and the first instrument which occurs on it is the charter granting the Earldom of Kendal to the Duke of Somerset, on the 28th of August 1442.

<sup>2</sup> p. 251, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 281.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 288.



dated until the 28th of August in this year, and which dignity was to be held “*ultra nomen Ducis Somersetiæ*,” should be to the heirs *male* instead of to the *heirs* of his body.<sup>1</sup>

21 Hen.VI.  
1443.

The Duke of Somerset appears to have received two commissions, the one for France generally, and the other for Guienne, as it was particularly ordered that in the commission for France, which was to be sealed with the great seal of that kingdom, Guienne should not be specified; and that in the commission for Guienne, which was to be under the great seal of England, Guienne should be written before France.<sup>2</sup> To prevent any jealousy in the mind of the Duke of York, Lieutenant General and Governor of France and Normandy, at the appointment of the Duke of Somerset, Garter was sent to that prince to inform him that the King having heard that Charles the Seventh intended to enter Normandy, he purposed sending the Duke of Somerset to that duchy with a large army, which was to cross the Loire and proceed to the parts where the enemy might happen to be, against whom he was to “use most cruel and mortal war that he can and may,” for it seemed expedient that the manner and conduct of the war should be changed; and it is said that Somerset would form a shield to the Duke of York, as he would be between him and the French monarch. The Duke of York was particularly desired to keep

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Cart. 21 Hen.VI. No. 45.

<sup>2</sup> p. 255, *postea*.



21 Hen. VI. the plan of operations a profound secret. He  
1443. was to be assured that the appointment of Somerset was not intended to lessen or interfere with his authority, and he was requested to co-operate cordially with him. Garter was also to state that the King had learnt from Basle that the enemy intended to attack Rouen; and the Duke was requested to cause the castle, palace, and bridge of that city to be properly guarded, not to allow any women or other suspicious persons to lodge in the castle, and to take care that those places, together with all the other castles and towns under his government, especially on the sea-coast, should be victualled for at least half a year, and be well provided with armour and artillery, for the King was informed that there was "neither town nor castle in the country there, but that the enemy have an enterprize upon." Garter was further directed to excuse the King for not complying with his request to send him £20,000, in consequence of the heavy expense of the army destined for Guienne, for which reason his Majesty hoped "he would take patience and forbear him for a time."<sup>1</sup>

The long list of military stores requisite for the Duke of Somerset's army is of much interest, from its shewing what articles were then used in military warfare.<sup>2</sup> Several notices occur of a "bridge of barrels," to which much attention was

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 259, 264, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 257.



paid, and a sum not exceeding £100 was allowed for making it.<sup>1</sup> 21 Hen.VI.  
1443.

The money requisite for the equipment of the army was raised in the usual way, by loans<sup>2</sup>, mortgage of the royal jewels<sup>3</sup>, and advances from Cardinal Beaufort; for, though that personage said in August 1442 that he “had no money<sup>4</sup>,” he had nevertheless agreed to lend upwards of £20,000 before the end of the following May.<sup>5</sup> A dispute, however, arose a few days afterwards, respecting the patent for securing the repayment of that sum. He insisted upon its being written in the same words as the draught of the instrument which had been made, otherwise he would “lend no money;” upon which the Duke of Gloucester truly observed “what needeth it to be “read, since that it is passed, for mine uncle saith “plainly that he will lend no money, unless that “he have it under that form.”<sup>6</sup> As the amount raised, even with the Cardinal’s £20,000<sup>7</sup>, was more than £8,000 short of what was required, it was obviously useless to quarrel with him about conditions, for if he had withheld the loan it would

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 258, 259, 288, 289, *postea*. These bridges are mentioned by the contemporary chronicler so often cited: “In this year went over the sea “the Earl of Somerset with 10,000 of good men; and he had over with “him great ordinance of guns, *bridges*, scaling ladders, and many more “things; whom Jesu speed for his mercy.” Chronicle of London, p. 132.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 218, 272, *postea*. See the commission issued for that purpose, pp. 414-418, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 239; *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 15.

<sup>4</sup> p. 199, *postea*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 276.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* p. 280.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* p. 276.



21 Hen. VI. have been utterly impossible for the expedition to  
1443. sail.

It is, perhaps, deserving of notice, that on the 2nd of March in this year, Cardinal Beaufort obtained another general pardon and release from all penalties and fines to which he might have exposed himself before the first day of the preceding month.<sup>1</sup>

Ships were ordered to be impressed in all the ports to transport the Duke of Somerset's army. In impressing those in the port of London the mayor and sheriffs, under admiral, and water bailiffs were ordered to assist, the recorder having been sent by the Council to the mayor with the King's commands on the subject.<sup>2</sup> They were directed to rendezvous in the Camber on the 23rd of April; and this fact is a striking instance of the change which has taken place in the formation of the southern coast of England. The Camber was situated near Camber Point, a short distance from Winchelsea and Rye; and though it must have been a capacious harbour in the sixteenth century, it has long been completely filled up.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 236, 237, 241, 278, *postea*; Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 21.

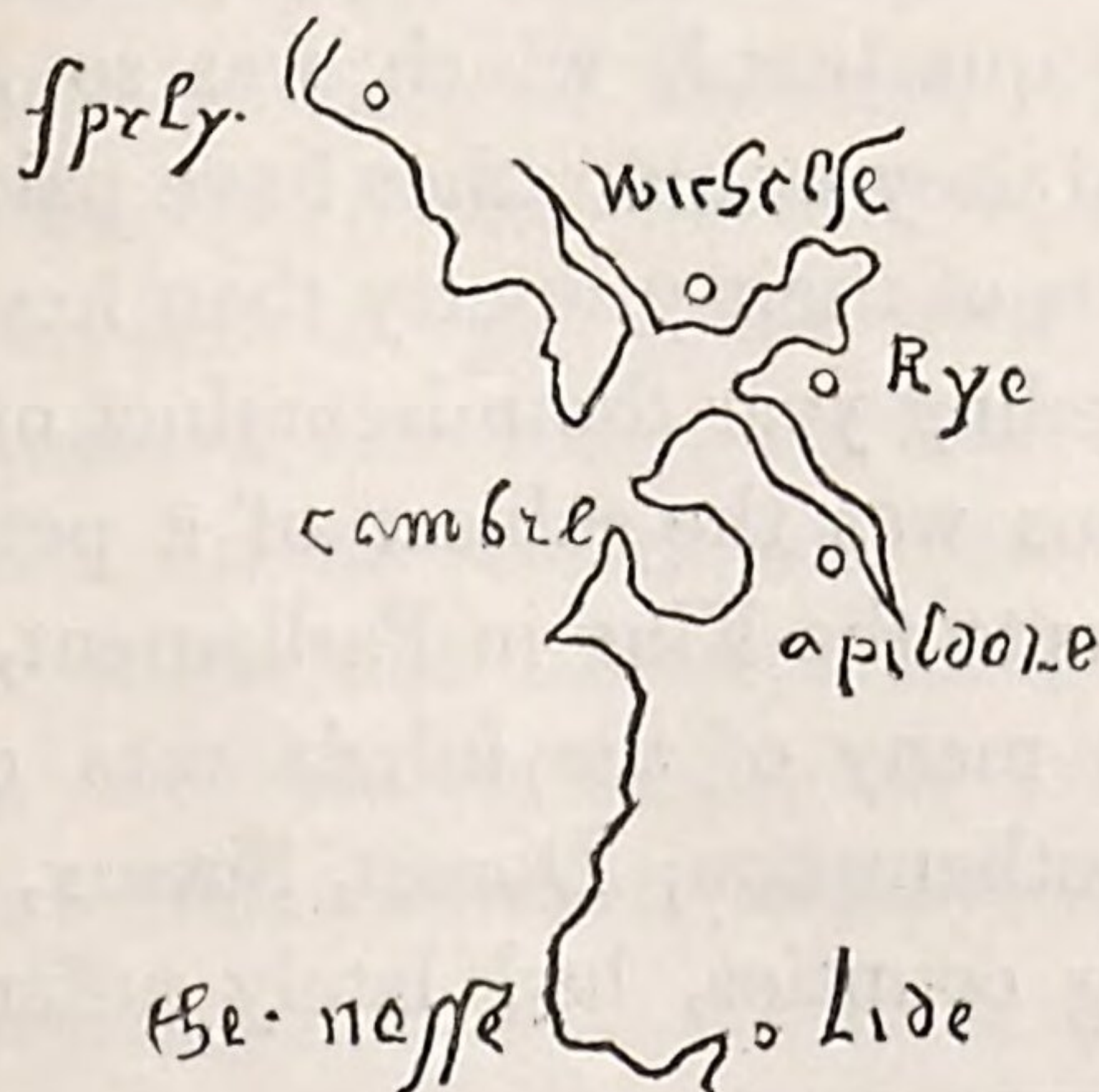
<sup>3</sup> The Editor is indebted to E. W. Brayley, Esquire, for referring him to a commission which was issued on the 15th of November, 2 Car. I. 1626, to Nicholas Lord Tufton and others, stating, that the King's castle of Camber in Sussex had "grown into great decay, *being forsaken* " *by the sea, and left distant from the water two miles at the least*, so as "the same is now of no further use for defence," and commanding them



On the 28th of June, the Council informed the Duke of Somerset, that, as there were not transports enough to convey his whole army to Guienne, one half should be sent first, and the remainder when the ships returned.<sup>1</sup> It was intended that the musters of the Duke's soldiers, which usually preceded the departure of an armament by a very few days, and were repeated on its arrival at the place of destination<sup>2</sup>, should have been taken on the 3rd of June, but Somerset requested that they might be deferred to the 17th, on which day, however, his soldiers were not ready; and in the beginning of July he sent an esquire to solicit a further postponement, and to communicate with the Council on other matters respecting the expedition. Much displeasure was expressed that the

21 Hen. VI.  
1443.

to sell the materials of that castle. *Fœdera*, vol. xviii. p. 796. The Camber is thus shewn in a chart of the time of King Henry the Eighth in the British Museum, in the Cottonian MS. Augustus, B. II. f. 66.



<sup>1</sup> pp. 293, 294, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 293.



21 Hen. VI. Duke of Somerset had not proceeded on his voyage.  
1443. He was reminded that the King had created him a Duke, and granted him a larger estate than he had conferred upon any other person, in consideration of the services he was expected to perform in France ; and the examples of the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester on similar occasions were pointed out to him, the wages of whose retinues did not commence until their whole musters had been made. He was also told that the King believed there was a sufficient number of ships to convey his army, if he would be contented with such arrangements as had satisfied other commanders ; and that every day he remained in England was attended by a loss to the King of £500.<sup>1</sup> Besides the expense, the assemblage of a large body of soldiers for embarkation was productive of serious inconveniences, arising from the excesses which they committed, and from the burthen which they imposed on the inhabitants in the places where the troops were quartered, which was so heavy, that they declared they would rather have paid the King four fifteenths of their property than have borne it. In the preceding year the misconduct of troops on such occasions was the subject of a petition from the Commons to the King in Parliament, who complained that many of the inhabitants on the sea coasts in Southampton, Dorset, Sussex, Kent, and the adjoining counties, had lately suffered “ great

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 267, 275, 276, 279, 302, 303, 409-414, *postea*.



“ and innumerable horrible injuries and extortions” <sup>21 Hen.VI. 1443.</sup> from soldiers of the King’s armies who were about to go abroad, together with “ homicides, murders, “ mayhems, and heinous assaults ;” that they had ravished their wives, daughters, and servants ; that they had taken their goods without payment, in consequence of which, property, as well ecclesiastical as secular, in those counties had been seriously injured ; and they added, that, if a remedy was not speedily provided, the whole of the sea coast would be entirely devastated.<sup>1</sup> To these complaints, which have been brought against large armies in all times and countries, and which, without the most rigid discipline, render their existence almost as injurious to their friends as to their enemies, the King replied, that he would take the advice of his Council in providing a proper remedy.

Symptoms of mutiny were manifested by the garrison at Calais on the old ground of arrears of wages<sup>2</sup>, which again induced them to seize the wools ; and the Earl of Stafford, who had been appointed Captain of that town about August 1442, with directions to go there with all possible haste, requested the King, on the 28th of that month, that, as he could not then proceed to Calais, he might not be responsible for the misconduct of the soldiers before his arrival.<sup>3</sup> Their discontent seems, however, to have been appeased

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<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. 20 Hen.VI. 1442, vol. v. pp. 61, 62.

<sup>2</sup> *Vide* vol. iv. p. xlvii.

<sup>3</sup> pp. 203, 204, *postea*.



21 Hen.VI. by the presence of persons who were sent to them  
1443. by the Council; and instead of being punished the soldiers were thanked for “the gentleness” which they shewed to the King’s commissioners, and were promised payment of their wages.<sup>1</sup> About the middle of June 1443, extensive works were undertaken at Calais to improve the harbour by the erection of two jetties; for which purpose, and in repairing the walls of the town, £1,000 of the “money of Calais” were ordered to be expended.<sup>2</sup>

It may be worthy of remark, that the Earl of Stafford evinced much anxiety about the titles of the other Earldoms which he had inherited, and that he preferred the style of “Earl of Buckingham” to that of “Earl of Stafford,” because a brief notice of those Earldoms will confute the opinion which was expressed by high legal authority<sup>3</sup>, that grants of those dignities, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to the *heirs*, or *heirs of the body* of the grantees, only operated as grants to heirs *male* of the body.

The Earl of Stafford is stated to have been made Captain of Calais, “by the name of the Earl “of Buckingham<sup>4</sup>,” and, in the commission appointing him one of the ambassadors to treat for peace with France in May 1439, he is not only styled “Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford,

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<sup>1</sup> p. 207, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 283, 284, 293.

<sup>3</sup> The late Lord Redesdale. *Vide* Report of the Claim to the Barony of L’Isle, pp. 283, 284, 429.

<sup>4</sup> p. 209, *postea*.



“ Northampton, and Perche,” but in one of the original letters of privy seal on the subject of that embassy, his name was first written “ Humphrey Earl of Stafford;” and a marginal correction was made for the purpose of introducing the titles of his other Earldoms. 21 Hen. VI.  
1443.

The Earldom of Buckingham was created to Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and his heirs, in 1377. He married Eleanor, daughter and coheiress of Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford and Northampton, the former of which Earldoms had been granted to his ancestors and his heirs by King John, and the latter was granted to his father and his heirs in 1337. The Earldom of Stafford was created to Ralph lord Stafford in 1351, and his descendant Edmund was the sixth Earl of Stafford. He married Ann, the daughter and heiress of Thomas duke of Gloucester, in whose right her son Humphrey, seventh Earl of Stafford, was sole heir of the Earldom of Buckingham, and eldest coheir of the Earldoms of Hereford and Northampton. To the Earldom of Buckingham he had, therefore, an undoubted right ; but his claim to the Earldoms of Hereford and Northampton required a royal confirmation ; and the careful and marked attribution of those titles to him, in the most solemn instruments of the Crown, may have been intended to have that effect. As the Earldom of Buckingham was not created until twenty years after the Earldom of Stafford, the Earl’s preference for it probably



21 Hen. VI.  
1443.

arose from his having inherited it from a prince of the blood; and it is extraordinary that, when thus proudly collecting all the dignities to which he had any pretensions, he should not have assumed also the titles of Earl of Essex and Earl of Gloucester, the former of which was vested in and had been borne by his ancestors the Earls of Hereford, and the latter was created to Hugh de Audley and his heirs in 1337, whose daughter and heiress married the Earl's immediate ancestor, Ralph first earl of Stafford, and of whom he was the sole heir. The earldom of Perche was a dignity in Normandy, which had been conferred upon him. A few years after this period, the ambition of the "Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch" was crowned with a ducal coronet, as he was created Duke of Buckingham, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, in September 1444.

It was not only the perilous state of affairs in France that gave anxiety to the government in the years 1442 and 1443. Popular commotions of a serious character happened in all parts of England, and though scarcely noticed by chroniclers or historians, they were a constant source of annoyance, and required great vigilance on the part of the King's ministers. Riots having taken place in Wales, the Lords Marchers were ordered, in October 1442, to proceed there and quell them, and they were told that the King would otherwise



take the matter into his own hands<sup>1</sup>; and it appears that the Welsh had been excited by a monk, who recited chronicles at Comorthes and other assemblies, and who was ordered to be arrested.<sup>2</sup> A quarrel having taken place between the abbot and convent of St. Mary's and the mayor and citizens of York, great disturbances ensued, of which, however, nothing is said by the historian of that city. Lord Scrope was directed to arbitrate between them in March 1443<sup>3</sup>; and soon after the Council was engaged in an inquiry respecting an attack which had been made upon Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, in which Sir John Neville was implicated.<sup>4</sup> The Archbishop of York complained to the King about the same time, that, having issued processes against some of the laity in his dioceses for offences of a spiritual nature, the people had assembled in great numbers, pulled down his houses, broken the paling of his parks, destroyed his wind and water mills, and assaulted his servants; and that, so far from being satisfied with these aggressions, they intended to attack his residence at Southwell. The two Chief Justices were directed to advise what should be done; and on the 11th of May, the matter was discussed in a very full meeting of Peers in the Council Chamber of Parliament, at which all the Judges were present. Sir John Pennington con-

21 Hen.VI.  
1443.

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 211, 213, 215, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 233.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 225, 232.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 241.



21 Hen. VI.  
1443.

fessed that he was one of the offenders, and it was proposed to commit him to the Fleet, but the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Dacre became bail for his appearance in the large sum of £3,000. Severe measures were suggested for suppressing the tumults, and such of the Peers as were members of the Privy Council reported what had been done to the King, when, agreeably to their advice, he commanded that inquiry should be made by two neighbouring justices of the peace at the places where the disturbances occurred, who were to arrest and disarm the rioters, writs for which purpose were issued on the following day to the justices in the north and east ridings of Yorkshire<sup>1</sup>; that two peers, or a peer and a judge, should be sent into that county with a commission of oier and terminer; and that the leaders and principal offenders should be made to appear before the Council.<sup>2</sup> On the 18th of May, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Willoughby, and the Chief Justice were directed to proceed into Yorkshire with the proposed commission, and the Earl of Northumberland was accused of having caused those riots by a letter which he had written to some of his officers in the north. The Archbishop of York desired that the Earl might be examined whether he wrote that letter or not, and proposed, as the King's peace had been broken, that the Judges should be asked whether the Earl

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<sup>1</sup> Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 27.

<sup>2</sup> pp. 268-271, *postea*.



could be compelled to answer? Upon those points <sup>2I Hen.VI.  
1443.</sup> the Council gave their opinions *seriatim*, and it was resolved that Northumberland should do so on the following Monday; on which day he delivered a written statement, in reply to the Archbishop's accusations, but the contents are not stated.<sup>1</sup> The dispute between the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Northumberland was, however, referred to the arbitration of certain peers, who made their award in July. They decided, among other things, that all the damage which had been done to the Archbishop's property should be repaired by the Earl, under the superintendence of three persons, one of whom was Arderne, the clerk of the King's works.<sup>2</sup>

Norwich was again the scene of confusion in consequence of ecclesiastical exactions; and a spirit of resistance against the spiritual authority, which had for so many ages enthralled the minds and impoverished the people, seems to have manifested itself throughout England. The Prior of Christchurch, at Norwich, having imposed some new customs, and made other pecuniary demands from the citizens, they rose in great force, threatened to set fire to the priory, and held out against the Duke of Norfolk, who endeavoured to reduce the city to obedience.<sup>3</sup> William of Worcester, Stow, and other writers are silent as to the cause,

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 273, 275, 276, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> Stow, p. 383; William of Worcester, p. 462.



21 Hen. VI.  
1443.

and give a very imperfect account of this affair, but a contemporary writer ascribed it to “ certain new  
“ customs and bondships that the Prior would have  
“ begun to have raised of the said city, of all the  
“ commons therein ;” and he thus describes what took place, “ wherefore the commons arose and  
“ would have fired and assaulted the priory, and  
“ have destroyed the Prior of the place, unto the  
“ time they had the false contrived evidence that  
“ were sealed by old time with the common seal  
“ unweting of them, but through a Prior of old, and  
“ certain false aldermen of the same city that now  
“ are dead ; and the commons kept with strong  
“ hand the town against the Duke of Norfolk and  
“ all his pissounz<sup>1</sup> that would a comen thither for  
“ the cause aforesaid. Wherefore the King sent  
“ thither the Chief Justice, John Fortescue, the Earl  
“ of Stafford, and the Earl of Huntingdon, and sitten  
“ there in sessions, at the which were many of the  
“ city indited, and the Prior also, and also the city  
“ lost their liberties, and franchises, and freedoms  
“ that they had afore, and all the city seized into  
“ the King’s hand, and a knight called Sir John  
“ Clifton made captain thereof ; and many of the  
“ worthy men there of the city been fled into other  
“ countries over the sea for dread with as much of  
“ their goods as they might have with them, and  
“ left their fair places stand still.”<sup>2</sup> Several allusions to these tumults occur in the Minutes of the

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<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Chronicle of London, pp. 131, 132.



Council, the first of which was on the 28th of February 1443, when the Duke of Norfolk was authorized to appoint Sir John Clifton governor of Norwich, in case the franchises of the city were seized.<sup>1</sup> The Duke of Norfolk, the Judges, and other persons there mentioned were thanked and rewarded for their services<sup>2</sup>; and it appears that there had been commotions in other parts of that county.<sup>3</sup> Several of the rioters of Norwich were brought to London, and committed to the Tower<sup>4</sup>; and the terms on which the city should be pardoned were discussed by the Council.<sup>5</sup> Sir John Fortescue, the Chief Justice, and Westbury, one of the Judges, gave an account of their proceedings at Norwich on the 23rd of March<sup>6</sup>, and they were ordered to be paid for their services.<sup>7</sup> But the Council was occupied with the matter so late as July, when part of the fines which had been imposed on the citizens was appropriated to the payment of the expense of victualling the bastile of Dieppe<sup>8</sup>, to which object particular attention was then directed.<sup>9</sup>

21 Hen. VI.  
1443.

Disturbances likewise broke out at Salisbury, which were quelled by the presence of Lord Hungerford, who was “heartily thanked” by the Council on the 23rd of March for his services, and was requested to have an “harkening to the said

<sup>1</sup> pp. 229, 235, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 231.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 232.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 238, 271.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 242, 243, 244, 256.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* p. 249.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* p. 268.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 306, 307.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 301-304, 306.



21 Hen. VI. "city" because tranquillity was not fully restored.<sup>1</sup>  
1443.

Nor was the metropolis itself free from riots, which appear to have arisen from an attempt to levy escuage. On the 24th of May the Council ordered the Mayor and sheriffs of London to refrain from demanding that tax, until the two Chief Justices had reported their opinions on the subject. The Mayor and aldermen were directed to preserve the peace of the city; two servants of the royal household were committed to prison for making a riot in Southwark; an esquire of the name of Ferrers was bound in the penalty of £1,000 to keep the peace towards the people who lived on London bridge, and in Bridgeward, and he was ordered to attend the Council to answer the complaints of the citizens; and as seditious rumours had been spread in London, "not sowning to the good of the peace, " but rather to the unrest, trouble, and motion of " the people," the Mayor and aldermen were directed to discover the propagators of such reports that they might be duly punished.<sup>2</sup>

Of these commotions in the metropolis nothing is said by Stow or other chroniclers. The discontent that prevailed throughout the kingdom was chiefly caused by the war in France, which had drained the country of its wealth and population. Great pains seem to have been taken to prevent the news of the disasters in France from being spread in England; for, about this period,

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 247, 248, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 277, 278.



a lady of Norwich wrote to her son in London 21 Hen.VI.  
requesting him to send her the tidings from beyond 1443.  
the sea, for the people were, she said, “afraid to tell  
“ such as be reported.”<sup>1</sup>

At Northampton some disturbances arose out of a quarrel between the townspeople and Lord Grey of Ruthyn, who was commanded by the King on the 12th of July not to do any injury to them on pain of his grievous indignation.<sup>2</sup> A contention having also taken place respecting the rights to a common in Derbyshire, which led to an assembly of armed persons, the matter was brought before the Council, who were assisted by the judges and the attorney and solicitor general, in June in this year.<sup>3</sup>

Early in March 1443, commissions were issued for the array of all the inhabitants of the sea coasts throughout the realm<sup>4</sup>; and a Great Council was ordered to meet about Easter, at which all “the  
“ King’s free men,” or who had any fee or live-  
lode of the King in the duchy of Lancaster, were specially commanded to be present “for the good  
“ and weal of the King, his realms, lordships, and  
“ subjects<sup>5</sup>,” the object of which was evidently to furnish supplies for the war in France.

For the protection of the sea coasts and the British Channel against the enemy’s ships, which was termed “keeping the sea,” several orders were

<sup>1</sup> Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 34.

<sup>2</sup> p. 305, *postea*. See also p. 291.

<sup>3</sup> pp. 290, 294, *postea*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 236.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 237, 238.



21 Hen. VI. made by the Council<sup>1</sup>; and this subject is of such  
1443. peculiar interest in the history of a great naval country, though it has been singularly neglected, that it ought not to be passed over in silence, more especially as it has been said that little, if any thing, worthy of notice can be traced respecting the state and progress of the navy from the reign of Richard the Second to that of Richard the Third.<sup>2</sup>

In 1442 the attention of Parliament was directed to this important part of the national defence; and a highly curious ordinance was made for the safeguard of the sea, which is the one referred to in the Minutes of the 8th of July 1443.<sup>3</sup> From February to November, eight ships with fore-stages, or, as they were sometimes then, as now, called, fore-castles, armed with 150 men each, were to be continually at sea. Every large ship was to be attended by a barge with eighty men, and a balinger with forty men. There were also to be “awaiting and attendant upon them” four spynes or spinaces with twenty-five men each. The whole number of men in these twenty-four ships was 2,240, each of whom received 2s. a month wages. The masters and quartermasters were paid 3s. 4d. a month more than the seamen, and the total amount of wages was £334 a month. The cost of vic-

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 190, 193, 196, 198, 204, 302, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> Essay on the Rise, Progress, and present State of Naval Architecture in this country, by John Knowles, Esq., p. 124.

<sup>3</sup> p. 302, *postea*.



tualling this little fleet, at 14*d.* per man a week, was <sup>21 Hen.VI.</sup> £527 6*s.* 8*d.* a month, forming for wages and vic- <sup>1443.</sup> tualling £761 6*s.* 8*d.* per month, and £6,090 13*s.* 4*d.* for the eight months in which the ships were to be kept at sea. These ships, the names of which are stated, were to be furnished by the ports of Bristol, Dartmouth <sup>2</sup>, London, Hull, and Newcastle. The barges came from Weymouth, Plymouth, Winchelsea<sup>2</sup>, London, Saltash<sup>3</sup>, and Falmouth. The balingers belonged partly to those ports and partly to Fowey, Dover<sup>4</sup>, Sandwich, Hampton, and St. Osith in Essex. The four spynes or spinaces were to be provided by Hastings and Dartmouth. The soldiers in each of the large ships were commanded by a knight or an esquire chosen from the west, south, or north, “so that no country should be dispesid.” The King was to select which of them he pleased to be “chief captain,” and there was also to be an “under captain;” and various regulations were made for their discipline and proceedings. Great care was to be taken that no injury was done to the ships of countries in alliance with England. The cargoes of such ships as might be captured were not to be “disperbled or divided” until it

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<sup>1</sup> From Dartmouth “the Spanish ship which belonged to the Lord “ Pouns, and Sir Philip Courtenay’s great ship,” who also found a barge and a balinger, were to be sent.

<sup>2</sup> “One called the Mary, and the other pratte barge.”

<sup>3</sup> Called a slugge barge.

<sup>4</sup> The balinger of Dover was called “Pigfig [pique-fique] of wards “ and cooks.”



21 Hen.VI. 1443. was duly ascertained whether they belonged to the enemy or to friends, proof of which was, however, to be always adduced within six days after their arrival. All prizes were to be shared in the following manner: the masters, quartermasters, sailors, and soldiers were to have one half, and the other half was to be divided into three parts, two of which parts were to be given to the owners of the ships which made the capture, and the remaining third part was to belong to the captain and under captain, the former taking twice as much as the latter. It was further provided that the ships destined for this service should not be employed in any other manner.<sup>1</sup>

## THE NAVY.

The navy of the period consisted of numerous kinds of vessels, the names of some of which no longer exist, whilst those of others have been much corrupted; and perhaps the following list, in which they are placed according to their supposed sizes, does not contain all the different sorts of craft employed in war or in foreign and domestic commerce.

SHIPS. The burthen of the largest ship at that period probably did not exceed 600 tons, though some of them were certainly very large. A ship built for Henry the Fifth at Bayonne in 1419 was one hundred and eighty-six feet long by forty-six feet broad, the length of her keel being one hundred and twelve feet, and the height

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<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. 20 Hen.VI. 1442, vol. v. pp. 59, 60.



of her stem ninety-six feet.<sup>1</sup> One which be- THE NAVY.  
longed to Hull was released from impressment be-  
cause she drew so much water that she could not  
approach within ten miles of the coast of Guienne,  
where the Duke of Somerset's army intended  
to disembark<sup>2</sup>; and several notices occur of ships<sup>3</sup>  
of 300 and 400 tons and upwards.<sup>4</sup> Some had  
three, and others only two masts, with short  
topmasts, and a "forestage" or "forecastle,"  
consisting of a raised platform or stage, which  
obtained the name of a "castle" from its containing  
the soldiers, and, probably, from having bulwarks.  
In this part of the ship it appears that business  
was transacted<sup>5</sup>; and in the reign of Edward the  
Third, if not afterwards, ships had sometimes one  
of those stages at each end, as ships "ove chastiels"  
"devant et derere" are then spoken of.<sup>6</sup> Lydgate,

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<sup>1</sup> Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. i. p. 69.

<sup>2</sup> p. 282, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> Ships which were principally, if not entirely, used for war were then and long previously sometimes called "DROMONS," which term is used by Matthew Paris, Knyghton, Walsingham, and in William of Tyre. (*Vide* Ducange; Blount's Law Dictionary; Roquefort's Glossaire de la Langue Romaine; Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. i. pp. 67-69, &c.) It also occurs in the "Libel of English Policie," written in 1433:

"And if I should conclude all by the King  
"Henry the Fifth, what was his purposing,  
"When at Hampton he made the great *Dromons*  
"Which passed other great ships of all the commons;  
"The Trinity, the Grace de Dieu, the Holy Ghost,  
"And other more which as now be lost."

<sup>4</sup> pp. 177, 239, *postea*.

<sup>5</sup> Beckington's Journal, p. 86.

<sup>6</sup> Robert of Avesbury, a<sup>o</sup> 1346.



THE NAVY. describing the fleet with which King Henry the Fifth went to France before the battle of Agincourt, says,

“ Fifteen hundred ships ready there he found

“ With rich sails and *high top-castle*.”

CARRACKS were vessels of considerable burthen, and were next in size to Great Ships, in which class they were indeed sometimes included. Their tonnage may be estimated by their being, in some instances, capable of carrying 1,400 butts<sup>1</sup>; and the sail of one afforded Chaucer<sup>2</sup> a strange simile expressive of magnitude :

“ And now hath Sathanas, saith he, a tayl

“ Broder than of a Carrike is the sayl.”

Though occasionally armed and employed against the enemy they were more generally used in foreign trade.

BARGES were a smaller kind of vessel and of a different construction from ships, though, like them, they sometimes had forecastles. Those appointed to protect the seas in 1415 were of 100 tons burthen, and contained forty mariners, ten men-at-arms, and ten archers, whilst the Ships employed on the same

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<sup>1</sup> Speaking of Henry the Fifth, a writer from Valentia says, “ Yff be plessyng to the Kyng ther be twey new Carrakas of makyng at Barcholene, the on of xiiij<sup>c</sup>. botts that other off x<sup>c</sup>. botts, he may haffe them yff hyt lyke hem.” Cottonian MS. Vespasian, C. xii. f. 127., printed in the Second Series of Ellis's Original Letters, vol. i. p. 71. The explanation of the learned Editor of that work, that this passage meant that the tonnage of one of those Carracks was equal to 1,400 and the other to 1,000 *boats*, is clearly erroneous.

<sup>2</sup> The Sompnovies Prologue.



occasion were of 120 tons, and had forty-eight THE NAVY. mariners, twenty-six men-at-arms, and twenty-six archers each.<sup>1</sup> Four large Barges and two Balingers were capable of holding 120 men-at-arms or lance soldiers, and 480 archers and sailors.<sup>2</sup>

BALINGERS were still smaller than Barges, had no forecastle, and sometimes contained about forty sailors, ten men-at-arms, and ten archers, and, except Galleys and Spinaces, were probably the smallest vessel used for war.

GALLEYS, the exact size and description of which have not been ascertained, were probably a small light vessel with a flush deck, and of great swiftness, and were perhaps capable of being propelled by oars as well as by sails. Galleys are frequently mentioned at a very early period; and in the 5 Ric. II., 1381, the Commons complained that no measures had been taken to resist the enemy, who had attacked the English at sea with their Barges, Galleys, and other vessels.<sup>3</sup> In 1405, Henry the Fourth directed his Council to apply to the King of Portugal to lend him his Galleys to assist the English navy against the French.<sup>4</sup> Some Venetian merchants are said to have arrived in London in their Galleys in 1400<sup>5</sup>; and in the 31 Hen. VI.,

<sup>1</sup> vol. ii. pp. 145, 146.

<sup>2</sup> p. 302, *postea*. See also vol. i. p. 251; and Frost's Notices of the early History of Hull, p. 133, where a vessel called a "FLOYNE" is mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> Rot. Parl., vol. iii. p. 100 b.      <sup>4</sup> *Vide* vol. i. of this work, p. 281.

<sup>5</sup> *Vide* vol. i. of this work, p. 120.



THE NAVY. 1451, wools were said to have been shipped in Galleys and Carrakes<sup>1</sup>, whence it is evident that Galleys were also used for trade as well as for war.

SPYNES or SPINACES, now called PINNACES<sup>2</sup> seem to have been a large boat capable of holding twenty-five men, and were probably used for swiftness.

To these must be added CRAYERS<sup>3</sup>; HULKS<sup>4</sup>; GABARRES, or GABBERS<sup>5</sup>, a kind of flat boat or lighter used in shallow rivers; PLAYTES; COG-SHIPS, whence, perhaps, COGS and “Coggles” are derived; FARE CROFTS<sup>6</sup>; PASSAGERS<sup>7</sup>, which were passage boats used between England and France; and COCK BOATS, a small boat which attended upon all kinds of ships. The whole of these vessels were employed in conveying goods or passengers, and most of them on rivers and in the coasting trade.

The Ships, Carracks, Barges, Balingers, and Galleys were employed equally for commerce and for war. When sent against the enemy, soldiers

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 229, 509; vol. vi. p. 239.

<sup>2</sup> They were also sometimes called Fusts or Foists. *Vide* Archæologia, vol. xxi. p. 362.

<sup>3</sup> p. 239, *postea*.

<sup>4</sup> See the note to p. cxxxvi., *postea*.

<sup>5</sup> Beckington's Journal, pp. 25, 84, 115.

<sup>6</sup> In October 1443, licence was granted to Sir John Fastolf that he might employ two ships called *playtes*, a ship called a *cogship*, another called a *farecroft*, and two *balingers* in conveying materials for the building of his mansion, without their being subject to arrest for the King's service. *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 44.

<sup>7</sup> pp. 239, 241, *postea*.



were put on board of them ; and it is most likely THE NAVY. they were at all times partly armed. In foreign voyages they usually sailed in convoys ; and it was a very ancient custom for the masters and sailors to elect their own Admiral<sup>1</sup>, the popular election to offices, some of which have long been in the gift of the Crown, seems to have been an essential part of the British constitution.<sup>2</sup>

Though Henry the Fifth has been supposed to have first formed a Royal Navy, it is certain that the King possessed ships at least as early as the year 1400 ; for in June in that year, Henry the Fourth ordered his “new Ship,” together with such others as were then in the port of London to proceed against the enemy.<sup>3</sup> In 1415, the Royal Navy consisted of three “great Ships” and three Carracks, (which were also considered “great “Ships,”) eight Barges, and ten Balingers<sup>4</sup>; and in 1417 it was augmented to three “great Ships,” eight Carracks, six other Ships, one Barge, and nine Balingers<sup>5</sup>; in all twenty-seven sail. A different policy respecting the King’s Navy was, however, adopted by the Government after the death of Henry the Fifth ; when, instead of increasing, one of the first acts of the Council, in the reign of his successor, was to break up that establish-

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<sup>1</sup> Beckington’s Journal, pp. 84-86, 105 ; Rot. Parl., vol. iv. pp. 85, 86.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 83, 113.

<sup>3</sup> vol. i. p. 120.

<sup>4</sup> vol. ii. p. 202.

<sup>5</sup> Gentleman’s Magazine, vol. xciv. part ii., where a list of the King’s ships is given, which was compiled from the Records in the Tower.



THE NAVY. ment. All the King's large ships were publicly sold at Southampton in May 1423, but with a restriction, which is still continued, that no foreigner should be allowed to purchase them<sup>1</sup>; and it does not appear that a Royal Navy was again formed until the reign of Henry the Seventh.

Many very interesting notices of Naval matters will be found in Beckington's Journal of his mission to the Count of Armagnac, which has been so often referred to; but, perhaps, the most important historical fact established by it is, that as early as the year 1442 the English navy exercised the right of searching neutral ships for property belonging to an enemy; and it is no less remarkable that, in the instance in question, it was done by vessels which had not the authority of the King's commission, but by what would now be called "merchantmen."<sup>2</sup> Great injury having

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<sup>1</sup> vol. iii. pp. xiii, 53.

<sup>2</sup> " Sunday (20th January 1443), in the same roads [Crowdon in Britany]. In the morning, their lordships landed with their servants, and " went to the church of Crowdon, where they heard masses. Afterwards my lord ate oysters in Crowdon. To dinner in the ship, " Mr. Tregoran, the admiral, and the other masters of ships, with his " lordship. In the afternoon, an inquisition was held upon a ship found " there, as follows:

" On Sunday the 20th day of January, in the road before Crowdon, " at after-meat, an inquisition was made in the form that followeth, for " certain merchandizes that men said the hulks of Flanders and of " Holland should have had within them of Frenchmen goods, Spaniards, " and of other rebels unto the King our sovereign lord. First, the " Admiral of the foresaid hulks was warned by Mr. Tregoran, in presence of two notaries, as also of other witnesses, to come to the " Admiral in the name of England there being. Then all men drew



been caused to the King's subjects by his allies THE NAVY.  
 putting their goods on board of the enemy's ships,  
 and, when those ships were captured, "by colour  
 " of false charters doubles, letters of marque  
 " counterfeited, and false witnesses of their nation"  
 claiming the restoration of their cargoes, it was  
 enacted that during the ensuing three years no  
 property found on board a ship of the enemy  
 should be restored upon that pretence, but that  
 it should belong to the captors.<sup>1</sup>

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" to the Admiral; and there Christian Bonishon of Bruges, master of  
 " the Holy Ghost of Bruges, Admiral of the hulks of Flanders, in pre-  
 " sence of the Admiral of English ships, and of two notaries and other  
 " witnesses there, standing together in the forecastle of the ship of the  
 " said Admiral of the English navy, was sworn upon a book to say the  
 " truth of such articles as should be declared unto him. First, how  
 " many hulks or vessels were under his Admiralty? and he said, ten.  
 " Then he was asked what was his name, and what was the name of the  
 " ship that he had governance of, and what were the names of the vessels  
 " that were under his Admiralty? to the which three articles he answered  
 " as is declared hereafter in a bill of the names of ships, with pa . . . .  
 " The xvj. day of January against eve, the ships riding at anchor against  
 " Riant, there went to land, under truce, five men of the Julian of Fowey,  
 " with their cock-boat; there the Frenchmen took them prisoners, not-  
 " withstanding the truce. Then he was asked what portage his ship was  
 " of? and he said, of 270 tons. Then, what merchants had loaded the  
 " ship? and thereto he shewed his charter party, which was delivered to  
 " the Admiral. Then, if he had any goods in his vessel of any rebels  
 " unto our sovereign lord the King? and he said he had in his ship  
 " twenty-one tons and one pipe of wine of Lombards, called Dominiac  
 " and Lusart, whereof a pipe was drunken. And then he was asked, if  
 " he knew any rebels' goods in any of the ships which were under his  
 " Admiralty? and he said he could not in any wise declare thereof. And  
 " then he was kept still with the Admiral of the English navy." Beck-  
 ington's Journal, pp. 85-87.

<sup>1</sup> Stat 14 Hen. VI. c. 7.



FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS.

Of Foreign affairs few notices occur in the Minutes of the Council of the year 1442, or of the early part of that of 1443. In August 1442, it was determined that no more safe-conducts to return to Spain<sup>1</sup> should be issued to the Spanish ships which were in Flanders, in consequence of the King of Spain having formed an alliance with Charles the Seventh.<sup>2</sup> The King gave about the same time a merchant of Cologne of the name of John Rosen-crans, who was one of his servants, 250 marks<sup>3</sup>; and in the following February he obtained another grant, in consideration of his services.<sup>4</sup> Sir Rowland Vasquez, a Portuguese knight, who had arrived with letters from the King of Portugal, was presented with £20, and two whole cloths of black velvet, of the value of £12, to make a gown. A friar of Bayonne received 10 marks; and a few marks were paid to each of the heralds belonging to the Duke of Orleans and the King of Portugal. The Duke of Brittany's secretary, who had brought letters of credence, and was about to return, received £10; and "Ermine," the Duke's herald, five marks.<sup>5</sup> Their mission probably produced the order for restoring such goods to the Bretons as had been taken from them during the lifetime of the late Duke of Brittany, as well as to such as had been made prisoners since his death, on giving security to pay for the same, in case the reigning Duke

<sup>1</sup> p. 194, *postea*.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 417.<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 206.<sup>4</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 19.<sup>5</sup> pp. 208, 209, *postea*.



did not “make his allegiance” to the King<sup>1</sup>; and future attacks upon the Bretons were forbidden.<sup>2</sup> Letters were, about the same time, written to the King of Arragon; and an extraordinary order was issued by the Council that a person called Nicholas Sturgeon should “choose six singers of England, “such as the messenger that is come from the “Emperor will desire, for to go to the Emperor<sup>3</sup>,” which shews that a great revolution has taken place in musical science; for England, instead of supplying other countries with such *artistes*, has long imagined herself under the necessity of importing them. The singers were probably intended for the Emperor of Germany’s chapel, and were selected from among the King’s choristers, or from the choristers of cathedrals; but it may admit of a doubt whether they were compelled to enter the Emperor’s service, or had the power of declining it.

Letters arrived from the Duke of Silesia about May 1443.<sup>4</sup> In June the Count of Longueville was specially requested to induce his son to deliver the town of Bloye to the King’s troops. If he did not comply, he was to be asked the cause of his refusal; and he was to be urged to consent, by reminding him of the great truth and allegiance which his father had always shewn to the King’s progenitors, the favors which he had received from Henry, and his being a “Brother of the Garter.”<sup>5</sup> In July

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<sup>1</sup> p. 211, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 214.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 218.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 275.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 291-292.



FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS.

the King of Arragon and the Infant Don Henry, uncle of the King of Portugal, were elected Knights of that Order; and Garters, with the rest of the costume, were ordered to be prepared and delivered to the king of arms, who was to convey them to those princes.<sup>1</sup>

Commissioners having arrived from Holland and Zealand to treat respecting some infringements of the truce, and on the commercial relations of those countries with England, the Bishop of St. David's and Dr. Moleyns were empowered, about June or July in this year, to conduct the negociation.<sup>2</sup>

21 Hen. VI.  
1443.

Early in July 1443 the state of Lord Cromwell's health obliged him to resign the office of Lord High Treasurer, which he had filled with singular zeal and integrity for ten years<sup>3</sup>, in times of the greatest difficulty. On the 6th of that month, he intreated that three things might be granted to him: first, that if any person should maliciously accuse him of having been guilty of malversation in his office, the King would not place any faith in the charge, until he had the opportunity of answering it; secondly, that, as the books of the Treasurer's office could not, in consequence of the expedition to Guienne, be made up or engrossed without time being given for the purpose, and as his predecessors had usually taken six months to do so, he might be allowed

<sup>1</sup> p 309, *postea*.<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 302, 307, 308.<sup>3</sup> *Vide* vol. iv. p. liii.



until Christmas; and thirdly, that his successor should be bound to complete his contracts, and pay whatever money had been borrowed whilst he was in office, and that the King's pleasure on the subject should be communicated to him.<sup>1</sup> The King having granted Lord Cromwell an exemption from all future duties, and adverted to his long services in the most flattering terms<sup>2</sup>, he was succeeded by Lord Sudeley<sup>3</sup>, and survived his retirement about twelve years.

21 Hen.VI.  
1443.

Some of the most interesting articles in this volume relate to Ireland<sup>4</sup>, and they are not only intrinsically curious, but derive peculiar value from the Parliamentary History of that country between 1428 and 1447 being very defective. All which has been hitherto discovered within that period is that, in 1428, Parliament transmitted a representation of the state of Ireland to the King by the Chief Justice and Sir Thomas Strange, its two messengers; that it met and passed some statutes in 1430 and 1431; that, in 1435, Sir Thomas Stanley, the lieutenant of Ireland, brought the King an account of the lamentable condition of affairs from the Irish Privy Council, who entreated his Majesty to come to Ireland, which, they said, would be “a principal remedy of all the mischiefs”

IRELAND.

<sup>1</sup> pp. 299, 300, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 35.

<sup>3</sup> p. 301. *postea*.

<sup>4</sup> Notices of the state of Ireland in the reigns of Henry the Fourth and Fifth will be found in vol. iv. pp. vi-xi, xx-xxi, 43, 219.



IRELAND. of which they complained, and “a sovereign comfort to his people, and final rebuke of their enemies;” and that, in 1439, another Parliament was held at Dublin before Richard Talbot archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Justiciary; after which year no allusion to a Parliament in Ireland has been found until 1447.<sup>1</sup>

Archbishop Talbot, who was for many years Chancellor of Ireland, exercised great influence in the government, and was at the head of a political party violently opposed to the Earl of Ormond, who had been, and was afterwards again appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. In February 1438, the Council in England wrote to desire that the Archbishop would conform to all that might tend to the peace and tranquillity of Ireland<sup>2</sup>; and messengers from the Irish Parliament arrived in that year. On the 12th of February the Council deliberated upon the answers which should be given to them; and it also took into consideration what communication should be made to, and the appointment of new members of, the Privy Council of Ireland.<sup>3</sup>

20 Hen. VI.  
1441.

A Parliament assembled at Dublin in November 1441, of which no notice whatever occurs in the printed Statutes of Ireland<sup>4</sup>, when certain “Articles”

<sup>1</sup> Betham's Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the early Parliaments of Ireland, 8vo. 1834, pp. 352, 365.

<sup>2</sup> p. 89, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 90.

<sup>4</sup> The neglect with which the Parliamentary records of Ireland have been treated, is a striking instance of the little attention which has been



were agreed to; and the Archbishop of Dublin, an IRELAND.  
 Abbot, and some other persons were appointed 20 Hen. VI.  
 “Messengers” to convey them to the King, the 1441.  
 principal object of which was to prevent the Earl of  
 Ormond, who was then Deputy to Lord Welles,  
 from being appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. The  
 Articles commenced with requesting the King to  
 ordain “a mighty lord of England” to be the  
 Lieutenant; and stated, that as Ormond was present  
 as Deputy to Lord Welles in the Parliament when  
 the communication was determined upon, if they  
 had wished him to be appointed Lieutenant he would  
 have been then proposed; that they considered it  
 expedient to confer that office upon an English  
 lord, because the people would more readily obey an  
 English peer, inasmuch as Englishmen “keep  
 “better justice, execute the laws, and favor more  
 “the common people than any Irishman ever did,  
 “or was ever likely to do.” The Archbishop  
 represented how necessary it was that the King’s  
 Lieutenant should be “a mighty courageous and  
 “laborious man to keep the field and to make

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shewn to the history of that country. It is scarcely credible that, of the statutes of Ireland from the 5th Hen. VI., the roll for which year is the earliest now extant, to the end of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, *not one fifteenth part should be printed* in the authorized edition of the statutes of that kingdom. This remarkable fact is shewn in Sir William Betham’s treatise on “the Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and “of early Parliaments in Ireland,” where the statutes on the rolls are compared with the number printed; and it appears that, from the year 1428 to the year 1480, upwards of 980 statutes were passed by the Parliaments of Ireland, of which number no more than *sixty* are published in the authorized edition.



IRELAND. “ resistance against the King’s enemies, in comfort  
20 Hen. VI. “ and supportation of his true liege people there,”  
1441. none of which qualities had, he said, “ been seen or  
“ found in the said Earl, for both he is aged,  
“ unwieldy, and unlusty to labour ; for he hath for  
“ lack of labour lost in substance all his castles,  
“ towns, and lordships that he had in Ireland,  
“ wherefore it is not likely that he should keep,  
“ conquer, nor get any grounds to the King, that  
“ thus hath lost his own.” Talbot observed that  
when the Earl had before governed Ireland, he had  
made “ Irishmen and grooms and pages of his  
“ household knights of the shire,” who refused  
their assent to every measure which tended to the  
King’s advantage, and had allowed Peers to absent  
themselves from Parliament upon payment of large  
fines, which he applied to his own, instead of the  
King’s, use; that he had seized the Prior of Colan,  
one of the lords of Parliament, and sent him to an  
Irishman, called Oderes Castle, the King’s enemy,  
who put him in prison, and then ransomed him  
for a hundred marks ; and that he had in like man-  
ner imprisoned and ransomed three other persons.  
The Archbishop begged the King to remember  
that, when Lord Welles last left Ireland, the  
“ substance of the gentles and commons” peti-  
tioned that Ormond might not be made his Deputy,  
“ because of great rigour and breaking of peace  
“ that they dreaded him to do, like as he had  
“ done before,” in consequence of which he was  
bound to keep the peace and be of good rule



whilst he acted as Deputy, justly adding that, if the Earl's "feebleness of rule" was so much dreaded as Deputy, it was more to be apprehended if he were appointed Lieutenant, and "had rule " himself." He reminded the King that Ormond had been impeached of treason by the three previous Lord Lieutenants, and that those charges were still undetermined, "the which," he said, was "a great proof that the Earl hath not been of no " good rule," and was unable to govern the country. Archbishop Talbot then said that there were several other great misdeeds committed by the Earl which he "might not declare for cause of mine order," and referred the King for information on the subject to Lord Welles, Lord Dudley, Sir Thomas Stanley, the former Lieutenants, and Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer, and other great officers in Ireland, who he entreated might be examined respecting the manner in which Ormond had governed that country. The Articles concluded with a request that the Earl of Ormond might not hold the office of Lieutenant, and that a commission should be appointed for inquiring into the truth of these statements, and into the Earl's conduct, so that his Majesty would be able to judge of the propriety of his being Lieutenant; but the Archbishop suggested that the Earl should be dismissed from the office of Lord Deputy before the investigation commenced, because he had so "rigorously entreated the poor people, that " they dare not say the truth," "lest for their sooth " saying he would be more rigorous to them here-

IRELAND.

20 Hen. VI.

1441.



IRELAND. “ after than he was before, the which they might  
 21 Hen. VI. “ not bear.”<sup>1</sup>  
 1442.

The Archbishop of Dublin and his colleague were also the bearers of three other Articles from the Irish Parliament, the nature of which may be ascertained from the King's answer to them in a letter dated on the 24th of March 1442. That document is in a very imperfect condition ; but it appears that the first article related to the payment of soldiers ; and that the second contained a request that persons might not be summoned to England from Ireland, to which the King replied that he did not wish to do so, except for such causes as had induced his predecessors to require their attendance. The third article seems decisive of a question which has been lately raised<sup>2</sup>, namely, whether the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland possessed the power of creating Peers without express authority from the King? It was represented that, as there were few temporal Lords of Parliament in Ireland, it would be desirable to empower the Lieutenant or Deputy or Justice for the time being to constitute certain persons to be Lords and Peers of Parliament in Ireland ; but the King said that he would reserve such creations “ to his own person ;” and directed the names of the individuals on whom it was wished to confer Peerages to be sent to him.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 317-320, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> In the claim to the Barony of Slane before the House of Lords.

<sup>3</sup> pp. 184, 185, *postea*.



The request of the Irish Parliament, though supported by the personal arguments of Archbishop Talbot, did not prevent the appointment of the Earl of Ormond as Lieutenant of Ireland, which situation was conferred upon him on the 27th February 1442<sup>1</sup>; and the next allusion to Irish affairs is on the 24th of August in that year, when the Council ordered that Ormond should come to England “in all haste;” that the Archbishop of Dublin should “abide;” that “indifferent men” should be appointed to offices; and that Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer, should attend the King, and state upon oath who were the most impartial men in Ireland to hold offices as deputies, and “give up in Articles all that he would write for “the King and against any other persons.”<sup>2</sup> On the 28th of August, the Council determined that the Earl of Ormond should, as Lieutenant of Ireland, pay all ordinary charges and wages of officers out of the revenues granted to him; but that, if they were insufficient, the difference should be paid by the King. In consequence of “discord” between Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor of Ireland, which had caused “divisions “and rumours among the King’s people there,” it was his Majesty’s pleasure that those disputes should cease; and that both of them should attend before the Council early in the ensuing February, “to hear that shall then be said unto them.”<sup>3</sup>

IRELAND.

22 Hen. VI.

1442.

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<sup>1</sup> Rot. Patent. 20 Hen. VI. m. 2.      <sup>2</sup> p. 202, *postea*.      <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 206.



IRELAND.

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22 Hen. VI.  
1442.

The Articles which Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, submitted to the Council pursuant to its orders, are preserved, and give a very remarkable description of the state of affairs in that country. He began with a protestation of his truth, fidelity, and zeal; he alluded to his long services under Kings Henry the Fifth and Sixth, and said it was well known that “discord, partiality, and division” had long prevailed in Ireland “between the Earl of Ormond and his affinity on the one party, and the Lord Talbot and the Archbishop of Dublin, his brother, on the other party,” in consequence of which “there hath been such party sitting in the King’s Council, and in all his courts there, that no matter for the King’s avail, nor for suit of party may have due process nor execution in law where it toucheth any of the said two parties, to great hindering” of the King and all his dominions, as it appeared by a Parliament which had been lately held. He stated that the officers of the Exchequer in Ireland dared not adopt legal measures for recovering money due to the King, from the fear of being dismissed from their offices at every change of Lieutenant or Lord Justice, and which was also the case in all the Courts of Law; that, since the reign of King Henry the Fifth, large annuities and pardons of debts and arrears had been granted by the Justices and Lieutenants to the amount of £1,852, without power or authority from the King, and contrary to an



ordinance of King Edward the Third; that the Chief Baron of the Exchequer ought to be a “learned man of law,” that neither he nor any other officer should be “in fee with none other lord,” and that none of them ought to be allowed to perform his duties by deputy. Thorndon requested to be informed whether the grants of annuities and pardons of debts, which had been made by Justices of their own authority, were to be considered valid; and represented that the severe winters of the preceding three years had so much injured the walls of Dublin and Wicklow Castles, that great expense would be incurred, unless they were immediately repaired. He suggested that it should be enacted by the next Parliament in England, that all merchandize exported from Ireland should pay the same petty customs as were demanded in England, unless such goods had been previously “customed” in this country, because the King had then no customs of any other merchandize in Ireland than hides, wool, and fells. He shewed that the expenses of the Justice and his officers for that year had exceeded the revenues of Ireland by £1,456; and requested that, for the “strengthening” of his office of Treasurer of Ireland, he might obtain a letter patent similar to one which had been granted by King Edward the Third to his predecessor; and Thorndon concluded by reminding the Council of a proposition which was made by Sir Edward Eustace, that all natives of Ireland should return

IRELAND.

22 Hen. VI.  
1442.



IRELAND. and live there, or otherwise pay a certain sum to  
 22 Hen. VI. the King ; but as the paper submitted by Eustace  
 1442. is not extant, it is doubtful whether the Exchequer was to be recruited by an annual tax upon absentees, or by payments for general licences to remain out of Ireland.

1443. On the 27th of March 1443, the Council ordered that the Earl of Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin should appear in the following Easter to answer such complaints as had been made to the King against them ; but, for reasons which are not stated, the letters to those personages, though they had been actually sealed, were countermanded.<sup>1</sup> In April, Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, the Lord Keeper, Thorndon, the Treasurer, and other members of the Council in Ireland sent a knight of the name of Sir James Aleyn, with a letter to the Council in England, stating that the Earl of Ormond, the lord lieutenant, had been put to great expense for the safety of that country, and in paying soldiers and the servants of his household, “to the importable charges of him and “ his friends,” and requesting that the Treasurer of England might be commanded to pay the arrears of the Earl’s salary. They also represented that Ireland was so “impoverished” that the revenues were insufficient to pay the officers of the courts of law, the constables of the King’s castles, and other officers ; that, notwithstanding

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 248, 250, *postea*.



that fact, the King had made numerous grants of annuities for life or for terms of years, which, if they took effect, would render it impossible to pay the Judges and Officers of the Courts of Law, so that those Courts would be shut up unless the officers belonging to them were paid in England; and they therefore prayed the King not to make any more grants of that nature, and to “reform” such as had been already bestowed. They then stated that the cities of Cork and Limerick, and the town of Galway, had not paid their fee-farms and customs, but had disregarded the King’s commands to them upon the subject; and advised that all ships and merchandize belonging to those places which came to Bristol or to any other port in England should be detained, until they found surety that substantial persons in the disobedient cities and town would render a proper account of their customs, and pay all the arrears.<sup>1</sup>

IRELAND.  
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 22 Hen. VI.  
 1443.

It appears that this letter was taken into consideration on the 4th of July, on which day the Council determined that the Treasurer should pay the Lieutenant of Ireland according to the tenor of his agreement with the King; that the Lieutenant should summon a Parliament and point out to it the necessity of raising money; that it should review all the King’s grants, ascertain such as were surreptitious, and use every possible means for resuming them; and that writs

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 325-327, *postea*.



IRELAND. under the great seal should be sent to the governors of Cork, Limerick, and Galway, commanding them to pay their fee-farms and customs, or else appear before the Council “and tell the cause why that they will not.”<sup>1</sup> Sir James Aleyn was sent to Ireland a few days afterwards, in whose letters of credence an expression of the King’s surprize that the Earl of Shrewsbury had not been paid the duties which were owing to him, and a command that it should be immediately done, were inserted.<sup>2</sup>

1444. Towards the end of the year 1443, or early in 1444, Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, exhibited a formal complaint against the Earl of Ormond, in a bill of fifteen articles. The most important of these charges were, that the Earl had appropriated part of the revenue to his own purposes; that, when Thorndon was summoned to England to render an account of his office, Ormond refused to allow him to leave Ireland, and threatened to seize his office and property, unless he appointed William Chevir, the second Justice of the King’s Bench, “a man of the said Lieutenant’s Council,” Deputy Treasurer; that, being compelled to comply, Chevir had, in his absence, issued tallies for £348 to the widow of a former Chief Justice, the greater part of which sum Ormond and Chevir had taken for themselves; that he, Thorndon, being at that time again ordered to attend the Council in England, the

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<sup>1</sup> p. 297. *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 301, 304, 305.



Earl of Ormond had quarrelled with him, and seized all his offices, lands, and goods, because he would not re-appoint Chevir his deputy ; and that Ormond had, in various ways, taken money which belonged to the King, and compromised debts due to the Crown. Among other instances which Thorndon gave of this system of peculation, was that of an English rebel, who had slain Sir Richard Wellesley in the field, and who agreed with the Council to pay forty marks for his pardon ; but it was said that Ormond had received that amount from him for his own use, and granted the pardon for a fine of 6s. 8*d.*, by which the King lost forty marks.

IRELAND.

23 Hen.VI.

1444.

Thorndon likewise accused the Earl of having proposed a Bill to the Commons in two Parliaments and two Great Councils, by one of his creatures called Abbey, declaring, that whoever complained to the King of any wrong done to him in Ireland should forfeit all his lands and goods, unless the complaint was made under the great seal or by an act of Parliament or Great Council, the sole object of which Bill was to benefit Ormond ; because the lands forfeited would become the property of the Crown, when the Earl would nominally grant them to some friend of his own, who would regrant them to Ormond and his heirs ; and if, on the other hand, persons whose lands and goods were seized did not complain, the Earl would be able to retain them as long as he continued Lieutenant. The Commons, however, rejected the Bill, because they well “knew the evil



IRELAND. “ and corrupt intent of the said Lieutenant,”  
 23 Hen. VI. adding these remarkable words, that “ it was  
 1444. “ treason to make a statute to prevent a man  
 “ from complaining to his King.” Ormond was  
 also charged with imprisoning people upon false  
 pretences, and not releasing them until they paid  
 him a large sum for their enlargement ; with usurp-  
 ing the appointment to offices which were in the  
 gift of the Treasurer ; with frequent disobedience  
 of the King’s writs ; with countenancing other  
 persons in disregarding his commands ; and,  
 when writs of summons were issued to spiritual  
 Peers to attend Parliaments or Great Councils,  
 with having been accustomed to receive large sums  
 of money from them to dispense with their atten-  
 dance, and with having induced them to appoint  
 “ his own men of his household their procurators,  
 “ to excuse their absence, and to have his intent in  
 “ the said Parliaments and Councils,” by which  
 system the King lost all the fines he was entitled  
 to for the non-attendance of Peers.<sup>1</sup>

The effects of these charges against the Earl of  
 Ormond do not appear from any Proceeding of the  
 Council, and he continued Lieutenant of Ireland  
 for some time.

MISCELLA-  
 NEOUS  
 ARTICLES.

All that remains to be added to this Preface  
 are notices of a few miscellaneous articles, which  
 could not properly be introduced into the pre-  
 ceding observations.

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 327-334, *postea*.



In May 1437, a Saracen who had been converted to the Christian faith, presented a petition to the King, in which he stated that he had been lately baptized in the church of St. Magnus at the foot of London Bridge; that he was then old, ill, and in great poverty; that, from his ardent desire to draw near to the true God, he had quitted his own country and friends, and had abandoned all his property; for which reasons he prayed the King to provide him with such lodging, meat, drink, and necessary clothing, as converts had before received from the Kings of England. His Majesty granted him two-pence a day for his support.<sup>1</sup>

MISCELLA-  
NEOUS  
ARTICLES.

Little reliance seems to have been placed upon any verbal communication in the fifteenth century, unless the bearer of it could produce his credentials. On that account "tokens" were used; and though the necessity of them may be easily imagined, where the parties were obscure or unknown, it is extraordinary to find that they were considered no less essential even where the person entrusted with a message was of the highest rank, and intimately acquainted with those to whom he brought it. Several instances of the kind are mentioned in documents of that period; the most remarkable of which happened in the case of King Richard the Second, who having made a particular statement to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and wishing him to place undoubted reliance on it, he

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 22, 23, *postea*.



MISCELLA-  
NEOUS  
ARTICLES.

shewed the Archbishop a large and beautifully wrought ornament of gold which he wore, and intimated to him that when he should send that ornament to him for a token, he should not delay to come to him wheresoever he might be.<sup>1</sup> This custom, which is very ancient, also prevailed in the Privy Council. The Earl of Suffolk was desired, in May 1437, to signify to the Council Cardinal Beaufort's consent that a bill should pass, on which occasion he delivered to the Lord Privy Seal a ring of the Cardinal's, as a "token" thereof<sup>2</sup>; and in November in the same year, the King sent "tokens" to the Cardinal and to the Lord Chancellor, when he notified his pleasure that a bill in favor of an individual of the name of Angevin should be proceeded with.<sup>3</sup> Among the same Minutes is the following allusion to "tokens," from which it would seem that these assurances consisted sometimes of certain words: "By the token that he " send him a token for Bryan." Another example of the King's sending a "token" to the Chancellor occurred in 1442, which was considered to be necessary, notwithstanding he had also expressed his commands in a letter under his signet, and had forwarded it by one of the esquires of his own household.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 422. See also vol. v. pp. 9, 13, 15; vol. vi. p. 455; and Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 23.

<sup>2</sup> p. 27, *postea*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 82.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 194.



John Lydgate, “monk of Bury St. Edmund,” the poet, petitioned the King in November 1441, stating, that doubt existed of the legal effect of a grant which had been made to him of £7 13s. 4*d.*, and praying that new letters patent might be granted to him and to John Barret esquire, upon receiving which he would deliver up the former patent to the Abbot of Bury to be cancelled; to which request the King consented.<sup>1</sup>

MISCELLA-  
NEOUS  
ARTICLES.

An instance occurred, in the case of the Merchant Tailors Company, of the Privy Council directing parties to whom certain privileges had been granted by letters patent, to refrain from exercising them. By a patent granted to that Company, they were to “have search among themselves;” but in August 1442 they were directed, “all excusations  
“ceasing,” “to surcease of putting in execution  
“the said letters as touching the said search; and  
“that every and each of them obey the Mayor of  
“London, after the old usages, customs, and laws  
“of London;” and they were, moreover, commanded to bring the said patent to the King and Council, that they might see its contents.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> pp. 156-157, *postea*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 196.







# CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

ARTICLES RELATING TO THE REIGN

OF

## KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

[From 21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

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### 15 HEN. VI. 1436-7.

21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.—*Minutes of Council* relative to the government of Wales; the wages of grooms of the chamber; the disposal of offices, and of the King's jewels; and the granting of safe conducts to the Scots and Venetians - - - p. 3

23rd November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.—*Ibid.* Letters were to be written to the Master of Prussia respecting merchandize and corn:—An act to be made for the Duke of Bavaria:—A writ and return of Rosencrans was delivered to the Council - - - p. 4

*Ibid.*—A petition to the King from the Duke of Gloucester, stating that the late King had granted to him and the heirs male of his body an annuity of 500 marks out of the revenues of the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall, to hold until he should receive a like yearly sum in lands; that by the death of John Duke of Bedford, the islands of Jersey and Guernsey had come into the King's hands; and praying to have those islands in lieu of his annuity:—which was granted - - - p. 5

7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Duke of York and the other lords were to be thanked for their services, and to be directed to remain in France until other chieftains should be appointed to go there:—The Cardinal reported to the King that the Chancellor of France had nominated the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Lincoln, as members of the Council in France, and that it was not his wish that any French man should be appointed the King's lieutenant in France:—Commissioners were appointed to treat



for peace with France :—The names of all lords spiritual and temporal, and of those who had lent money to the King, were to be ascertained

p. 6, 7

10 April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Persons were nominated to join the army in France; to treat for peace; and to be members of the Council there - - - - - p. 8

11th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter of safe conduct was granted to John de Savoy - - - - - p. 9

13th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Archbishop of York and the Earl of Suffolk agreed to proceed on an embassy to treat for peace with France:—The licence which Cardinal Beaufort had requested to visit the Court of Rome was refused, in consequence of the dangers of the journey, and of his services being required in the treaty for peace:—Pardon was granted of a fine, payable by one Ticolin, for letters of denizenship:—It was agreed that proclamation should be made in all ports, forbidding the exportation of woollen cloths, excepting by such as were privileged by the King's letters patent, as the Prussians, Portuguese, &c.:—A letter was addressed to the Governor of Bayonne, desiring him to cause the execution of a judgment which had been delivered in the Mayoralty Court of that town in favour of Roger Spicer, a merchant of Bristol, against Sandbate de Fargud, which judgment had been confirmed on appeal by the said Sandbate to the Justice of Appeals of Gascony p. 9—12

Apparently 16th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—A list of persons who consented to lend to the King the sums annexed to their respective names - - - - - p. 313

16th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter of safe conduct was granted to John de Savoy:—The members of the Council agreed to lend money to the King - - - - - p. 13, 14

17th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the payment of the garrison of Guisnes for one quarter:—Letters of safe conduct were granted to John de Savoy:—The names of lords, knights, and esquires were ordered to be brought in on the following day:—One Wetherby of Norwich was summoned to appear before the Council:—The Duke of Gloucester was to be consulted respecting a bill which had been delivered to the Council:—The indentures and articles of the Earl of Mortaine respecting Anjou and Maine were to be examined:—The articles of the Earl of Warwick were read:—A Writ of Privy Seal forbidding the exportation of cloth was read and confirmed - - - - - p. 14, 15

18th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A request of Cardinal Beaufort was granted; he lent to the King 10,000 marks, and agreed that the payment of other sums due to him should be delayed:—The Countess of Westmoreland was directed to conform to the "Article" of the Earl of Warwick:—Lord Stourton agreed to go on an embassy:—The same power was granted to the Earl of Warwick (as Governor



- of France) as the Duke of York had, and provision was made for the payment of his retinue - - - - - p. 16
- 26th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Warwick agreed to go on the King's service:—Letters were addressed to the inhabitants of Norwich, where great dissension prevailed respecting the election of the Mayor, informing them that the King had appointed Commissioners to attend the said election, and to punish all rioters, &c. p. 17, 18
- 27th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* “Executories” to be made “upon my lordes act of Som'set, &c. to have him under:”—Commissioners were appointed to provide ships for the defence of the sea - p. 19
- 29th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Five hundred lances, and two thousand five hundred archers were appointed for the defence of the sea:—Letters were addressed to the Baron of Carew:—The safe conduct of John de Savoy was amended - - - - - p. 19, 20
- 30th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The letters patent for the Duke of Orleans, which John de Savoy was about to take into France, were read and assented to:—Letters were addressed to the Lords Welles and Beaumont, and to numerous persons in the different counties p. 20—22
- 1st May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The instructions and articles of the Earl of Warwick, and the answers thereto, were read before and assented to by him - - - - - p. 22
- 2nd May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—A petition to the King from William Pieres, a Saracen, who had been converted to the Christian faith, and had been baptized in the Church of St. Magnus at the foot of London Bridge, praying for alms for his support. Two-pence per diem were granted to him - - - - - p. 22
- 6th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Treasurer was directed to repay to Lord Fanhope the sum of 20 marks, out of 45 marks which he had overpaid as the tenth payable by him for alien priories - - - - - p. 23
- 10th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the payment of the navy:—Safe conducts to be granted to John de Savoy and one of Lady Say's men, called Grym Goupil:—Money to be borrowed for the payment of the army in France - - - - - p. 24
- 11th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Warrants were passed for the Treasurer:—Licence was granted to the Legate to leave England:—William Aleyn agreed to convey gold to France:—Payments to be made to the Earl of Warwick, and to masters and mariners for keeping the sea - - - - - p. 25
- 14th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* £1,000 to be paid out of the 20,000 marks borrowed of the Staple of Calais, for mounted archers to be raised in England, and sent to the castle of Guisnes:—Indentures were agreed upon between the King and Lord Willoughby:—Several warrants were addressed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains,



and they were directed to pay the sum due to the Earl of Warwick, he giving a release to the King of £1,000 out of the sum total :—The Earl of Suffolk delivered to the Privy Seal a ring, as a token from the Cardinal that he assented to the passing of a bill - p. 26—27

*5th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* The Treasurer of Calais was directed to deliver to the Earl of Huntingdon, Admiral of England, a balinger which had been purchased from the executors of the Earl of Arundel, and which the Earl of Huntingdon had bought of the King :—The articles of the Chancellor of France were answered, and he was naturalized :—An article to be made respecting the employment of money :—The answer of the Earl of Warwick to be amended :—Certain Lords of the Council, and inhabitants of the counties of Chester and Lancaster, were to appear before the Council :—The parkers of Pleshey, Ampthill, and Windsor were to deliver deer to the Chancellor of France - - - - - p. 27

*8th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* Assent was given to certain matters for the surety of the Earl of Warwick concerning the lordship of Bergevenny, and for the pardon of Lord Willoughby :—Payment was directed to be made to Sir Francoys Arraganois for the custody of the castle and town of Montargis :—The Chancellor was commanded to accept from the Earl of Warwick an estate in the castle and lordship of Bergevenny, for two years and one week, and to grant the custody thereof during two years of the said term to such persons as the Earl should appoint, who should at the expiration thereof have licence to re-infeoff him and his heirs - - - - - p. 28—30

*11th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* A letter was issued to William Aleyn for the expences of the Chancellor of France - - - p. 31

*13th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* Arrangements were made for the payment to the Earl of Warwick of various sums due to him, both for money lent by him to the King, and for military services rendered by him in France - - - - - p. 31

*15th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* John Cambrugge and nine others appeared before the Council, and were commanded not to depart under a penalty of £1,000 each :—The same power was granted to the Earl of Warwick, as Lieutenant of France, as the Duke of York had - - - - - p. 33

*16th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* Pardons were granted, upon certain conditions, to Cardinal Beaufort and to Lord Willoughby p. 33

*17th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* It was agreed that £800 should be paid to Sir Francis Arraganois for the wages of himself and his retinue - - - - - p. 34

*18th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* The inhabitants of Norwich appeared before the Council; the cause of their appearance was declared to them, and a day was appointed for them to answer thereto :—Warrants were issued for the payment of 20 marks to Lord Fanhope, and £5 19s. 4d. to Master Adam Moleyns - p. 34, 35



- 19th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* William Pek, one of the Commissioners who had been appointed to inquire concerning felonies, insurrections, &c. committed in the county of Bedford, having been desired to report to the Council the cause of his not having held the sessions for that purpose, declared that he and other commissioners attended at Silsoe for that purpose; but that, in consequence of the appearance of Lord Grey (to whom that town belonged, and who asserted that the commission was obtained for the purpose of indicting his tenants,) with an armed multitude, and of Lord Fanhope with an assemblage, also in arms, against Lord Grey's party, it was deemed advisable, for the preservation of the peace, to adjourn the sessions - - - - - p. 35
- 22nd June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer declared that he had paid for Calais £7,000 or £8,000, which was to be repaid to him out of the duty of one mark on each sack of wool assigned for Calais p. 38
- 28th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Witnesses were examined relative to the dispute between Lord Grey and Lord Fanhope concerning the holding of the sessions at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. (*Vide* the Minute of 19th June and 28th July) - - - p. 38, 39
- June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Council sent to the King then being at Coppedhall, near Waltham Abbey, to know whether he had given his assent to the contents of a certain schedule relative to the Earl of Warwick; to which the King answered, that he had done so on the 20th of May:—The assignment for the Earl of Warwick was passed:—Louis Despoye to have 20 archers out of the money of the Chancellor of France, or else to be paid by the Treasurer:—Assignment to be made to the Cardinal of the sum of 10,000 marks out of the fifteenth and tenth last granted to the King - p. 40, 41
- 8th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Saltpetre, sulphur, bows, and arrows, to be delivered to the Master of the Ordnance in Normandy, for the Earl of Warwick:—250 marks to be paid to the Chancellor of France, on account of his annuity of 1,000 marks:—Archdeacons and others to be requested to lend money to the King:—Whitingham to be consulted respecting the repayment of the sums advanced out of the revenues of England for the payment of Calais:—Stewards to depart:—Letters to be sent to Lord Bonville - - - p. 42
- 9th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The money advanced within the last two years to the soldiers of Calais out of the revenues of England, to be repaid out of the assignments made for their payment in the last Parliament, for the purpose of contenting such persons as should lend money to the King:—A safe conduct granted for Philip Caudrey and others:—A warrant issued to the Treasurer, &c. for 750 marks - - - - - p. 43
- 10th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* An ordinance was made respecting certain inhabitants of Cheshire and Lancashire - - - p. 44
- 11th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A safe conduct to be granted to



- the bearers of 10,000 marks for the Duke of Orleans:—Sir Francois Arraganois to have letters to all captains for safe conduct to Montargis, to be paid £116 19s. 2d., and to be recommended to the first lands, &c.:—Letters for the 10,000 marks to be “doubled” for the Duke of Orleans:—The collector to receive a benefice to the value of £100:—Baudwyn . . . . to ship 40 sarplers of wool, without payment of custom:—The King’s Council in Guienne to be instructed to conclude a truce with the Count of Armagnac:—A safe conduct for 100 persons granted to the Duke of Orleans:—Sir Reginald Cobham to allow the herald to speak with the Duke of Orleans - - - - - p. 44
- 12th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The franchises of Norwich to be seized, and the city committed to the custody of John Welle, an alderman of Norwich:—Protection granted for the Abbot of Chester p. 45
- 13th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* One Lydyard, and others, appointed arbitrators in a dispute between himself and . . . . Harcourt p. 46
- 15th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Lords of the Council declared their opinions respecting the legality of the arrest of Owen Tudor, who had married Queen Katharine, and, shortly after her death, had been summoned to appear before the King, and had received a verbal promise of protection, which he declined to accept:—annexed are various reasons urged in justification of the said arrest p. 46—50
- 16th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Letter from the King to the Archbishop of Rouen, Chancellor of France, directing him to grant letters of safe conduct to the bearer of a sum of money on behalf of the Duke of Orleans, for himself and 100 persons in his retinue p. 51
- Ibid.*—Letter from the King to the Duke of Brittany referring to a letter of the Duke addressed to the Lord of St. Pierre on the 9th of May preceding, wherein he had offered to act as a mediator for peace between the King and his adversary of France, and had stated that he and the Bastard of Orleans had provided for the payment of the sum stipulated for the departure of the Duke of Orleans, which sum had not been brought to England within the time appointed. The King alludes to letters which he had written to the Duke of Brittany on this subject in March last, in which he had expressed his sincere desire for peace, and declares that he will perform all which he had then promised, and that he will send the Duke of Orleans to some place near the Marches of Brittany, accompanied by persons of high rank, who should be fully empowered to treat for and conclude the said peace - - - - - p. 52—54
- Ibid.*—Letter from the King to the Lord of St. Pierre, containing the purport of the preceding letter to the Duke of Brittany - p. 54



- 23rd July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Writ of summons to attend the funeral of Queen Joan, widow of King Henry the Fourth, who died at Havering-at-Bower, in Essex, on the 18th July 1437, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral:—annexed is a list of the personages summoned - - - - - p. 56
- 28th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* Witnesses were examined relative to the dispute between Lord Grey and Lord Fanhope concerning the holding of the Sessions at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. (*Vide Minutes of 19th and 28th June*) - p. 57—59
- 29th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Writ to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, commanding him to cancel the letters of privy seal by authority of which Sir Roger Fenys and others had removed the Prior of Michelham and seized the possessions of that house; and to direct the said Sir Roger to restore the same - - - - - p. 59, 60
- Apparently in the 15th Hen. VI. 1437.*—Petition to the King from William Philip, the Chamberlain, praying a discharge for certain jewels which he had been directed to deliver as New Year's gifts from the King, in the 15th year of his reign - - - - - p. 61—64

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### 16 HEN. VI. 1437-8.

- 21st October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Chancellor declared to the persons who attended a Great Council at Shene the cause of their being summoned; namely, to give their advice respecting a “monytorie,” decreed by the General Council at Basle, against the Pope, which was likely to create a schism; about the sending of the Duke of Orleans into Normandy to promote a treaty of peace; and about the provision of money for the government of the realm:—The lieutenant of Calais declared the necessities of that town:—All letters to be examined and abstracted - - - p. 64—66
- Probably 22nd or 23rd October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* Respecting departure of the Duke of Orleans - - - - - p. 67
- 24th October, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The petition of the Florentines was granted:—The Duke of Orleans to be brought to London to commune with the King on certain matters respecting a peace with France:—Memoranda respecting the payment of the men-at-arms and archers who should attend the Duke to France - - - p. 67
- 5th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision made for the payment of the Duke of Gloucester, Captain of Calais, and his retinue:—Wheat, malt, barley, oats, or oat-malt, to be purveyed for Calais, in Kent, and conveyed to Sandwich:—300,000 billets to be purveyed for the same - - - - - p. 69



9th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Commissioners to be appointed in France to take on one day the musters of the field and of the garrisons:—Note respecting the sending of £24,000 to France:—The Duke of Gloucester to be treated with to ascertain how that Calais might be kept with as little charge as possible

p. 70

12th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Members of the Council appointed, who were to have the same power as in the reign of Henry the Fourth; they were sworn to advise the King truly, and to keep his counsel secret:—Payment to be made for the keeping of two prisoners in Windsor Castle - - - - - p. 71

14th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The wages of the Council appointed; a fuller minute of this proceeding will be found in the Appendix to this volume, page 422 - - - - - p. 72

15th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* “When the terme shall begynne:”—Indentures of military service to be made - - - - - p. 72

16th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* 20 marks to be paid to Garter king of arms, going to the Earl of Warwick:—Curson to examine the state of the country, and to hasten to the King with the answers to his letters, and to those now sent to the Earl of Warwick:—Letters of safe conduct to be made for a vessel of Catalonia then at Southampton - - - - - p. 73

About 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Purveyance to be made for the rescue of Guisnes if the Duke of Burgundy should come thither:—Commissioners of musters appointed:—Members of the Inns of Court to be arrayed:—Notes of various provisions to be made for the defence of Guisnes and Calais - - - - - p. 73

18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Containing the opinions of various members of the Council respecting the provision to be made for the rescue of Calais and Guisnes, in case they should be seized by the Duke of Burgundy - - - - - p. 75

18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter to be directed to the Bishop of Chester respecting a person in his prison:—A bill was granted for the town of Berwick, touching the restraint of £1,000 in tallies which should be in the hands of the Earl of Northumberland:—A captain to be appointed to Roxburgh Castle:—100 crowns to be given to a Knight of Jerusalem - - - - - p. 75

About 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Containing the opinions of various members of the Council respecting the seizure of the franchises of Norwich, the closing of the port, and the future government of that city - - - - - p. 76—78

19th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Jewels to be pledged for the payment of Rempston:—Licence granted for Peter Cousin to go with 20 marks and two vestments to Master Peter Wilton and John Clyfton, prisoners in Hainault;—Commissions to be made for Rempston’s lieutenancy, for array, and the making of knights:—A letter



- of credence to be sent to the soldiers of Calais :—Wheat to be sent to Calais, Guisnes, and Hammes :—The names of those who were to be made serjeants to be sent to the King - - - p. 79, 80
- 25th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A safe conduct granted for Dolman :—Rempston to bring in the names of those who were going with him after they had been mustered :—The indentures of Calais in the reign of Richard the Second to be brought :—A letter to be sent to the Duke of Gloucester :—Lord Dudley to go to Calais in all haste :—Lord Fanhope to have his farms of Trematon and Calstock for seven years :—Letters to be sent to the Duke of Austria, the Archbishop of Cologne, the Bishop of Seignen, Lord Walessey, and Hertonk :—Tokens alluded to :—The Cardinal to be requested to lay before the Council such letters as he had received from the Queen of Scotland ;—to appoint such persons as should go to the obit of the Emperor and the General Council ; and to send his advice respecting Rempston's message to the King :—The Earl of Angoulesme to be permitted to speak to the Duke of Orleans :—A sum of money to be granted to Pierres Durant :—A token sent from the King to the Cardinal :—The Cardinal to be informed that the Chancellor had sped the bill touching Bernard Augevin :—The names of the lords temporal and spiritual to be sent to the Cardinal :—The Lords Marchers of Wales to be ascertained - p. 80—82
- 29th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* 20 marks to be given to John Heyne, a friar, who was going with the King's letters to the Pope, the Emperor, and to the General Council :—Letters to be made for Norwich :—Robes to be delivered to the Barons of the Exchequer :—Letters to be sent to divers parts of England ; to Breretons and Egerton - - - - - p. 82
- 4th December, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—Letter from the King to the Sheriffs of various counties, commanding them to put in execution the statute of Winchester made in the reign of Edward the First, for the suppression of riots and disturbances within their sheriffwicks p. 83, 84
- 8th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Petition to the King from John Spenser, a monk of Mochelnay in Somersetshire, praying for a pardon for having, by virtue of a papal bull, obtained a benefice in England, on which account he had been outlawed - p. 84, 85
- January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Minutes of Council.* Money to be provided for conducting the Duke of Orleans to France :—A convention respecting the peace with France to be held at Cherburgh :—Messengers to go to the Earl of Warwick, the Chancellor of France, the Council of Normandy, and the Duke of Brittany :—Letters to be sent to the Archbishop of Cologne, expressing the King's regret for the seizure of his messenger :—The electors of the empire to be requested not to choose any enemy of the King as Emperor :—Ambassadors to be sent to the Duke of Austria, for the Garter, for alliances, and for marriage - - - - - p. 86



- 29th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The letters from the Council of Normandy to be answered:—Letters to be sent to the Dukes of Austria and Bavaria - - - - - p. 87
- 3rd February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* No one to be appointed a receiver for life, or to execute that office by deputy:—Miners to be sent to the Abbot of Buckfast's mine:—The Archbishop of Canterbury to call a convocation of the clergy - - - - - p. 87
- 5th February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Exequies to be performed for the Emperor in all cathedral churches:—The King to solemnize the same in person in St. Paul's Church:—A pursuivant to precede the messengers who were about to go to the Council of France to notify their coming:—The instructions of the said messengers to be shown to the King - - - - - p. 88
- 11th February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The King to be informed of the injury he did by granting pardons:—Messengers to be sent to the Duke of Austria:—The Master of Rhodes to be requested to send members of his order to the General Council:—The Archbishop of Dublin to conform to all which might promote the peace of Ireland:—Report to be made of the state of the garrisons of Normandy and France:—Letter to be written to the Bishop of Seignen:—The Earl of Warwick to be directed to appoint prelates to go to the General Council - - - - - p. 88, 89
- 12th February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The King to be informed of the loss sustained by a grant made by him of the castle and lordship of Chirk:—Certain Bishops and Abbots to send a master of divinity to the General Council:—Answers to be given to the messengers from Ireland:—Councillors to be appointed in Ireland:—Persons to attend the convention for the peace:—The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland to appear before the Council - - - - - p. 89, 90
- February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Provision to be made for the rescue of Guisnes:—Persons to be appointed to go to the King of Arragon, to the treaty of peace, and to conduct the Duke of Orleans to Normandy:—400 lances to be raised in the West of England:—The lieutenant of Guienne:—Ambassadors to be sent to Akon to meet the Emperor:—It was debated whether or not letters should be sent to the persons nominated by the Chancellor of Ireland to be of the King's Council there:—Ambassadors to be sent to the General Council:—Miners to be sent to the Abbot of Buckfast's mine:—The Sheriff of Yorkshire to send before the Council two persons who had exported wools without paying the customs:—Provision to be made for the good rule of Norwich:—The letter last sent to the soldiers of Calais to be examined:—Inquiry to be made respecting the expenditure of £1,000 delivered to Radclyffe when he last went into Guyenne:—The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland and the Lords Marchers of Wales to appear before the Council:—A writ of subpœna for Browc:—Whether a clerk of the market should be ap-



- pointed at Calais:—A safe conduct to be granted to the Florentines :  
 —Commissions of array to be issued:—The Earl of Salisbury spoken  
 with to be captain of the Marches towards Scotland:—The small  
 abbeys and priories, and the Master of St. John's, to be requested  
 to send a clerk to the General Council:—Certain inhabitants of  
 Lancashire to appear before the Council:—No licence to be granted  
 to the Cardinal to go to the General Council - - - p. 90—93
- 3rd May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The Bishop of Coventry and  
 Lichfield and the Dean of Saint Paul's, London, agreed to lend  
 money to the King - - - - - p. 93
- 5th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Sir Robert Ogle to have livery of  
 a ship:—Prisoners to be removed from the castle of Pool to that of  
 Shrewsbury - - - - - p. 93
- 6th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Payment to be made to the cus-  
 tomer of Southampton for 36 barrels of saltpetre purchased of him ;  
 33 barrels thereof to be sent to the Earl of Dorset for the use of the  
 garrisons in France and Normandy:—The marriage of the Earl of  
 Arundel to be assigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had  
 lent £1,000 to the King:—Letters to be issued that the Florentines  
 might go in all haste:—Payment to be made to Lord Tiptoft for  
 wheat and malt purveyed by him - - - - - p. 94
- 9th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* A letter to be sent to the Earl of  
 Warwick in reply to his letter and the articles of the Duke of  
 Brittany:—Ambassadors to be appointed to treat for peace with  
 France:—The articles of Wales were delivered to the Chancellor:—  
 Sir Hugh de Lannoy and his fellowship to appear before the Council  
 p. 95
- May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The instructions of the time of  
 Henry V., and those which the Earl of Suffolk had when he last went  
 into France, to be examined:—Letters respecting the election of the  
 Emperor to be brought to the Archbishop of York:—Letters of  
 congratulation to be written to the said electors:—Messengers to be  
 sent to the Emperor with congratulation, and ambassadors with in-  
 structions respecting marriage:—Notes of their instructions  
 p. 96—98
- 13th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Lord Fanhope's bill, a bill for the  
 repair of Dovor, and Hotoft's bill, were granted:—The Lords Stafford  
 and Beaufort agreed to do the King such service as he should com-  
 mand them:—Ambassadors were appointed to go to the Pope and  
 the General Council - - - - - p. 98, 99
- 14th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Letters of safe conduct were  
 granted to Lord Gordon, and for a Scotch vessel:—The Bishop of  
 St. Asaph agreed to go to the General Council:—The Bishop of  
 Norwich said that he would commune with the other Lords of the  
 Council, and Sir Henry Bromflete promised to reply on the morrow :  
 —The ambassadors from the General Council were informed that the



King would shortly send thither his ambassadors with full instructions:—Three bulls, a papal decree, and another paper, were delivered to the Secretary, and the letters brought by Calvacantil were to be sent to the King - - - - - p. 99

15th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Memoranda to appoint the Warden of the East Marches, how Ogle should be paid for having kept them, and to write to the Earls of Warwick and Dorset the tidings from Guienne - - - - - p. 100

16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Indentures to be made after the old form for the keeping of castles in the marches of Calais - p. 101

16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Lord Tiptoft and the Keeper of the Privy Seal were appointed to hear a dispute respecting certain goods taken at Calais:—£40 to be paid to a messenger going to the Emperor:—The Council of the Duke of Gloucester desired an assignment for money due to him:—John de Savoy to speak with the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke to appear before the Council on the morrow:—Lord Hungerford to have a letter to the Earl of Warwick testifying that he had done his homage:—Timber and other things to be provided for Crotoy:—Saltpetre to be delivered to Walsingham - - - - - p. 101

17th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Dorset to appoint a commander of as many of his retinue as there were ships to receive:—Master Thomas Beckington delivered to the clerk of the Council three bulls, the answer which was given to the Pope's ambassadors, and two indentures:—Sir Robert Ogle's letters were read and passed:—To hear Neville's answer:—Regulations respecting the expedition about to be sent to France - - - - - p. 102

12th July, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Warrant commanding the Keeper of the Privy Seal to summon Thomas Chapman, clerk, who, by virtue of papal bulls, had disturbed John Scurlag, clerk, Treasurer of the cathedral of Limerick, to which he had been appointed by the King's letters patent, to appear before the King in Chancery at the quinzaine of St. Martin next ensuing, to answer therefore; and to command the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop and Mayor of Limerick, to support Scurlag in the possession of the said benefice

p. 103

*Apparently in the 16th Hen. VI. 1438.*—Petition to the King from Thomas Haseley, one of the clerks of the crown, stating that in the reign of King Henry V. he had arrested "Thomas Payn of Glamorganshire, Wallshman, that brak the Tour of London, sumtyme clerk and chief conseilour to Sir John Oldecastell, traitour atteint;" the which taking the said King "declared and seide afore all his lordes plesid hym more thanne I hadde gotten or gyven him £10,000," and granted to the petitioner an annuity of £40, which, on account of the King's death, did not take effect; that in consequence of sickness he had been prevented from attending to his duties as second clerk



of the Parliament, to which office he had been appointed by the command of the late King in his first Parliament holden at Leicester, and had not received the yearly sum of £10 due therefore; that in the 10th year of the King's reign he had seized in the River Thames two vessels, freighted with woollen cloth and other valuable merchandize, which had sailed without having paid the customs; and had in this same year arrested divers men impeached of high treason; and praying that in consideration of his long and continual service the King would grant him an annuity - - - - - p. 104—107

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### 17 HEN. VI. 1439.

*24th February, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.*—A list of the lords and others who appeared in the Council on that day - - - - - p. 108

*26th June, 17 Hen. VI. to 10th October, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.*—JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMBASSADORS WHO WERE SENT TO THE MARCHES OF CALAIS TO TREAT FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE, THROUGH THE MEDIATION OF CARDINAL BEAUFORT AND THE DUCHESS OF BURGUNDY.

On Friday the 26th of June, Cardinal Beaufort, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Oxford, and other ambassadors, sailed from Dovor and landed at Calais, where Whitingham, the Treasurer of Calais, and Master Thomas Beckington, the King's Secretary, arrived on the following day, and, having first visited the Cardinal, dined with the Bishop of Norwich - - - - - p. 335

On the evening of Sunday the 28th, the Count de Vendôme, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bastard of Orleans, Count of Dunois, the French ambassadors, and the Lord of Crepicord, who appeared on behalf of the Duke of Burgundy, were met by the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Stafford, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Lords Bouchier and Hungerford, at Newnham Bridge, and were from thence honourably conducted to Calais. On the 29th, at eight in the morning, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishops of Norwich, Saint David's, and Lisieux, the Earls of Stafford and Oxford, the Lords Bourgchier and Hungerford, the English ambassadors, and Beckington the secretary, assembled at the residence of the Cardinal, and deliberated upon the mode of proceeding, when it was decided, that if the ambassadors of the adverse party should desire a day of convention to be appointed, it should be replied that as the Cardinal and the Duchess of Burgundy were the promoters and mediators of the peace, it should be left to their decision. The said ambassadors, namely, the Count of Vendôme, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bastard of Orleans, and the Lord



JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

30th June, & 1st, 2nd, & 3rd July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

Crepicord, subsequently appeared, and, in reply to their request for the appointment of a day of convention, the answer previously agreed upon was given to them; and they were informed, moreover, that the Cardinal and Duchess should decide what number of persons should attend the convention, and whether armed or unarmed. The French ambassadors then proceeded to the Duke of Orleans, in the great hall of the staple, and conferred with him, and at about ten o'clock all of them, excepting the Count de Vendôme, who fasted on that day, went to the residence of the Archbishop of York, where they dined with the Cardinal, the Earl of Stafford, and Lords Bouchier and Hungerford; and after dinner returned to the great hall, where they remained in conference with the Duke of Orleans until five. They then supped with the Earl of Stafford, where they were joined by the Duke, and after supper returned to their own abodes

p. 336, 337

Between the hours of seven and eight on the following morning, Tuesday the 30th of June, the ambassadors of France went to the Cardinal to take their leave, and after having severally conferred with him, they took a solemn oath, before the altar in the Cardinal's oratory, in the presence of the Bishop of Norwich, Beckington, and Master John Rivel, the Archbishop of Rheims having his right hand placed on his breast, and the right hands of the others being placed in the Cardinal's right hand, that they would not, during the treaty, do or procure to be done any injury, evil, or inconvenience to the English ambassadors and their followers, or to the mediators of the peace and their followers. The terms of the oath are comprised in a schedule annexed. This being done, they rode to Saint Omer's. On the same day Sir John Popham and Doctor Stephen Wilton were sent to Saint Omer's to receive similar oaths of security from the Duke of Burgundy, and to ascertain the pleasure of the Duchess respecting the day of convention, the number who were to attend it, and whether with arms or without - - - - - p. 337—339

On the 1st and 2nd of July, pavilions or tents were erected on the spot selected for the meeting; and on the latter day, which was the feast of Saint Swithin, the Cardinal gave a solemn entertainment to all the ambassadors and others of high rank, as well knights as "domicellos" then in Calais. At about five in the afternoon twenty clerks and others of the council of the Duke of Orleans, having safe conducts from the Cardinal, arrived on horseback p. 339

At ten A.M., on Friday the 3rd of July, Sir John Popham and Doctor Wilton returned from Saint Omer's, and after dinner presented to the ambassadors, assembled in the residence of the Cardinal, the oath of security which had been taken by the Duke of Burgundy,



JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

*3rd, 5th, & 6th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.*

and informed them that the Duchess of Burgundy proposed to appear at the place of convention at nine A.M. on the following Monday; that 300 persons should attend on each side, armed with swords and daggers only; that on the part of England there should be ten scouts, who should explore the country for two miles from the place of convention towards Gravelines and Arde, and as many on behalf of France for the same distance towards Calais and Guisnes; and that each party should, if they pleased, have twenty attendants to serve refreshments. To these propositions the English ambassadors assented, and they adjourned until the following morning, when each of them selected such persons as he wished to attend him on the Monday - - - - - p. 339, 340

On Sunday, the 5th of July, the ambassadors met at eight A.M. at the residence of the Cardinal, when it was agreed to proceed from Calais to the place of convention at six in the morning of the next day, and the scouts who were to explore the country for two miles towards Gravelines and Arde were appointed. About the hour of vespers the persons who came to the Duke of Orleans three days previously left Calais - - - - - p. 340

At four A.M. on the 6th of July, mass was performed in the Cardinal's chapel by Doctor Bildeston, and soon after six the Cardinal and the other ambassadors, with their followers, excepting the Lord Dudley, Sir John Stourton, and the Treasurer of Calais, who were left for the defence of the town and the safe custody of the Duke of Orleans, rode through the Lantern Gate. This morning Sir John Stourton and the keeper of the Duke of Orleans reported, that when the Duke ascertained that he was not to go to the place of convention, he remarked, "that if he did not go the others would do nought but beat the wind." Beckington, the writer of the journal, observes, that the Duke had used his utmost endeavours, through the medium of the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy, and others, to be permitted to attend; that many Flemings, Picards, and others, had anxiously inquired of the English scouts whether he was to appear; and it would seem that there were many symptoms of an intention to rescue him. Those who left Calais having been counted, they were found to be about 260 in number, besides those who went forward on foot, and those who kept the tents. At eight o'clock they reached the place of convention, distant from Calais about seven English miles, on the way to Gravelines, and somewhat more than four from that town, the castle of Oye being about a mile to the left towards the sea. Here follows a description of the tents: that of the Cardinal was built of timber, covered with new canvas, was upwards of one hundred feet in length, and contained almost all necessary offices, as a pantry, butlery, a wine-cellar, and two cham-



JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.**6th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.*

bers; in the centre was a hall, covered and lined with scarlet tapestry, sufficiently large for 300 persons to sit at table, and a kitchen at the end. To the south-west of this stood the tents of the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Norwich and Saint David's, and to the south the tents of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Stafford and Oxford, and others. At about two bow-shots to the east of the Cardinal's tent was that of the Duchess of Burgundy, about as large as the Cardinal's, built of rotten timber, and covered with old sails, but well adorned within with cloth of Arras. To the south of this were two other small old tents, and no more. In the middle space, between the two large tents, was a beautiful tent belonging to the Duchess, wherein the parties were to confer. In it was a seat covered with cloth and cushions of gold, for the Cardinal, the Duchess, and the Princess of Navarre, and on each side were seats for the ambassadors. At about ten o'clock the Duchess of Burgundy, accompanied by the Princess of Navarre, her niece, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and ten other ladies, splendidly attired in cloth of gold, arrived; the Cardinal met her midway between the tents, and after having embraced and kissed each other, they entered the tent appointed for the convention, and were followed by the ambassadors.

The Cardinal having taken his seat in the centre, the Duchess on his right hand, the Princess on his left, and the ambassadors being ranged on either side, the proceedings were opened by the Archbishop of York in an eloquent speech, wherein he dilated on the merits of, and the praises due, to the Cardinal and the Duchess for their exertions in endeavouring to promote peace: he added, that in a case of such great weight it was necessary to shew the authority under which the parties acted, and delivered the commission which he held to the French ambassadors, who in like manner delivered theirs. The parties then separated to deliberate thereupon until after dinner, for the Cardinal, who fasted in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, had not then dined, nor had the Duchess. The Cardinal being still at table, the Bishop of Tournay and Lord Crecipord, who were sent from the Duchess, entered and informed him, that the ambassadors of the adverse party, having seen the King's commission, were so troubled, moved, and disturbed thereat, that under it they could not proceed further in the treaty of peace: firstly, because clauses were inserted therein which tended more to the irritation of the parties than the promotion of peace, one of which was, "to treat with Charles de Valois," &c. which appeared to be less respectful to so great a prince than the general terms, "our Adversary of France;" secondly, because the said Charles was required to surrender the crown and realm of France, a demand



JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

*6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.*

which, in the opinion of the Duchess, it would have been more prudent and discreet to have inserted in the instruction, and to have omitted in the commission; thirdly, because it did not appear to contain sufficient powers to enable them to come to a final conclusion respecting the peace. To the French commission, on the other hand, it was objected that it was obscure and contradictory. After dinner, it not appearing likely that the ambassadors of France would waive their objections, it was finally agreed that a new commission should be framed, and that, when agreed to by both parties, it should be sent to England to be sealed; that in the meantime they should treat as to the ways and means of peace, and should meet again on the following Friday - - - - - p. 340—344

On Tuesday, the 7th of July, after supper, the Bishop of Tournay and a secretary brought to the Cardinal a minute of a commission framed by the ambassadors of the adverse party, which he immediately sent to the Archbishop of York - - - - - p. 344

On the 8th of July, whilst the Archbishop was hearing mass, Beckington, Doctor Stephen Wilton, and William Sprever, examined the said minute in the church of Saint Nicholas, and made a few additions and corrections therein, and after mass reported the same to the Archbishop. After dinner, the Archbishop, and the others before named, re-assembled in the great chamber in the Cardinal's dwelling, and, having deliberated as to the means of removing the obscurity of the said minute, finally reduced their opinions into one form. They afterwards held a conference with the Bishop of Tournay and others, who reluctantly agreed to the correction of their minute, subject to the opinion of their colleagues - - - - - p. 345

On the 9th of July, the Bishop of Tournay and others returned to Gravelines, and were commissioned to remind the Duchess of the convention to be held on the following morning. On this day le Pigot, knight, and a clerk licentiate in law, ambassadors, arrived from the Count of Armagnac to communicate with the Duke of Orleans - - - - - p. 345

On Friday, the 10th of July, before proceeding to the convention, the said licentiate preached before the Cardinal, taking for his text, "Domine, fiat pax in virtute tua," and afterwards presented the letters sent from the said Count. Immediately afterwards, the Cardinal and all the ambassadors, excepting those who remained for the safety of the town and of the Duke of Orleans, and the Bishop of Norwich, who was ill of a fever, rode towards the place of convention, where they were met by the Duchess and the ambassadors of France. Having embraced, entered the tent, and taken their seats as on a former day, the Archbishop of York intimated the assent of the English ambassadors to the minute of the commission,



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10th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

which had been corrected by them, which having been read, the French ambassadors expressed their approval thereof. The two commissions are entered in the journal. That of France, dated 7th April 1439, empowered the ambassadors to proceed to the parts of Picardy on the Marches of Calais, or to Calais, to see the Duke of Orleans, and to treat for his presence at the convention, to appoint a day and place for the holding of the said convention, to treat with the English ambassadors for the conclusion of a final peace, and for the release of the Duke of Orleans. The English commission, dated 23rd May 1439, also empowered the ambassadors to appoint a day and place within the Marches of Calais for a treaty of peace with France, and the release of the Duke of Orleans.

p. 345—352

The Archbishop of York then addressed the assembly in a Latin discourse, taking for his text the words of Christ to Mary, in the Book of the Revelations of St. Bride, namely, "if the Kings of England and France wish to have peace, I will give them perpetual peace." He expatiated upon the advantages of peace, and then introduced the first article of his instruction, namely, that the King of England should be permitted to enjoy the realm and crown of France peaceably and quietly; protesting that it was not his intention to relinquish any title which he had thereto, a title which was evident from the frequent victories which he had obtained in contending for it. He alluded to the words of St. Bride, in her Book of Revelations, "when the realm of France should be reduced to true humility, it should then revert to the lawful heir;" noticed the confirmation of the general peace at Treves; and concluded by saying that if the Adversary of France assented thereto, the King would cause such provision to be made for him as should content him.

The Archbishop of Rheims, replying in French, asserted the supreme right of the King of France, that he had also gained many victories, and in opposition to the Revelations of St. Bride he quoted the words of a prophecy of John the Hermit, that "France should by reason of her sins be much afflicted by the English, but that the French should at length expel them shamefully from the kingdom." He added, that he could not conclude a general peace on account of the King's illness and the absence of the Dauphin. The Archbishop of York observed, that the prophecy alluded to was less esteemed by the Church than the Book of Revelations, and urged the opposite party to open some mode of treaty conducive to peace, which they, on the other hand, wished the English to commence. He then proceeded to the second article of his instructions, to which the French ambassadors objected, and after protesting that they would proceed no further in the matter, unless the King would



JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

10th & 11th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

renounce all title to the crown, name, and arms of France; consent to hold all which he had therein by homage, &c.; and restore to all persons, as well spiritual as temporal, their lands and possessions: they however offered him all the lands which he then possessed in the duchy of Aquitaine to hold by homage, which offer was rejected. The convention was then dissolved, and the Cardinal entertained all the ambassadors, excepting the Bishop of St. David, (who could not eat fish,) and others, in his tent. After dinner the Cardinal endeavoured, through the medium of the Duchess of Burgundy, but without success, to induce the adverse party to omit the clause requiring the King to do homage, &c.; after which all the Ambassadors, having taken wine and sweetmeats in the tent of the Duchess, returned home, the following Monday being appointed for the next convention - - - - - p. 352—354

Here follow the instructions issued to the ambassadors from England, but as they are in English it is unnecessary to abstract them - - - - - p. 354—362

On Saturday, the 11th of July, the Bishop of Vique, in Catalonia, arrived at Calais, as a legate from the Council of Basle to treat for peace, bringing with him the Abbot of Virgilia, in Provence, on behalf of France, and Nicholas Loysthere, a canon of Rouen, on behalf of England. On the 12th, it was agreed that the Duchess of Burgundy and the ambassadors of the adverse party should confer with the Duke of Orleans near Calais, as to the means of peace; and on that day the Earl of Stafford gave a grand entertainment to the Cardinal. On Monday, the 13th, the Cardinal and other ambassadors proceeded through "the Melkyate" to the tents which had been erected at about two bow-shots from the town, where, at twelve A.M., they were met by the Duchess and French ambassadors, excepting the Archbishop of Rheims, who had hurt his foot in playing at the ball on the preceding day. After the usual salutations, the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess entered a tent, where they held a long conference, the Cardinal being sometimes present and sometimes absent, and the French ambassadors present. They afterwards partook of wine and sweetmeats in the Cardinal's tent, and again entered the tent of convention, where the Duchess of Burgundy thus interrogated the Duke of Orleans: "My Lord, wilt thou never have peace?" To which he replied, "Yea, even though I die for peace." Having again partaken of refreshments, the Duchess and the French ambassadors returned to Gravelines, and the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the English ambassadors to Calais. On the 14th of July, a messenger arrived from the Duchess, stating that she had proceeded to St. Omer's in consequence of the illness of the Duke her husband, and requesting



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15th, 16th, & 18th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

that the day of convention might be postponed until Thursday or Friday following. Friday was consequently appointed. On this day the Abbot of Fescamp arrived - - - - p. 363, 364

On Wednesday, the 15th, a solemn audience was given by the Cardinal and the other ambassadors to the Bishop of Vique, the legate from the Council of Basle, who addressed them concerning peace, taking for his text, "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brothers to dwell in unity." The following day was appointed for him to receive an answer. After dinner he again addressed the ambassadors in the presence of the Duke of Orleans in the great hall of the staple, taking for his text, "Be ye strong in battle, and fight with the serpent;" but he did not say "the old serpent" p. 364

On the 16th, an answer was given to the legate by the Archbishop of York, to the effect that they thanked the Council of Basle for their good intentions; that Cardinal Beaufort and the Duchess of Burgundy had been appointed mediators of the peace, and that the ambassadors had no commands to pay attention to others; that had the Fathers in the Diet of Arras acted impartially it would not have been necessary to treat for peace now, and exhorted the Council of Basle to act so that no schism would arise. The Bishop, in reply, eulogised the King, stated the solicitude of the Church for the welfare of her sons, expressed his satisfaction that such expert mediators had been appointed, defended the conduct of the Council of Basle, and inveighed strongly against the Pope. With respect to the two last points the Archbishop observed, that the Council of Basle had done nothing, and repeated his remark respecting the Diet of Arras; that as regarded the Pope various opinions existed, but he doubted not that his holiness would make his innocence apparent when and where he should deem it expedient.

The legate then requested an audience of the mediators and ambassadors of both parties on the following day, and was answered that the Duchess of Burgundy must first be consulted. At eleven P. M. the Duchess returned to Gravelines, very weak and fatigued, and so many torches and cressets were lighted in consequence of her arrival, that, being perceived by the soldiers who were keeping the tents, they conjectured that it was the signal for an insurrection. They consequently sent information thereof to Calais, and the Earl of Stafford, who dwelt near the walls, having reported the same to the Cardinal, Garter king of arms was immediately sent to the Duchess to ascertain the truth. He returned on the following morning, but in the meantime all the passage boats were arrested, lest rumours should reach England before the truth was known. - p. 365, 366

On Saturday, the 18th of July, the Cardinal, the Duchess of Burgundy, and the ambassadors of both parties met at the place of



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18th, 19th, & 20th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

convention, where, after some communication between the two former, the Cardinal proceeded to the tent of the Archbishop of York, and reported to the Ambassadors that it did not appear to the Duchess to be possible to conclude a peace, because the French required the renunciation of all title to the crown of France, and the English refused to hold by homage; nor could a truce be concluded, because in that case restitution must be made of the castles, &c. which had been taken during the wars. It was therefore proposed by the Duchess, through the Cardinal, to treat for a peace for thirty, twenty, or fifteen years at least, during which time the King should refrain from using the title of King of France, but should be at liberty to resume it, and recommence the war after giving one year's notice of his intention. The Ambassadors requested that this proposition should be reduced to writing, which was accordingly done, but on being read, it was found to vary so much from the verbal proposal stated by the Cardinal, that there was no probability of its being accepted - - - - - p. 366, 367

Here follows a copy of the schedule alluded to, by which it was required that the King should, during the peace, renounce the name of and title to the crown of France; should surrender all cities, towns, fortresses, &c. which he held therein, excepting such as should be left to him by agreement; that in those the original owners should be restored to their possessions, and that the Duke of Orleans should be released without ransom. At the expiration of the term each party was to remain as before the peace - - - p. 367—369

The English ambassadors then delivered in a protest, wherein they asserted, that in any appointment to be made by them they in no wise intended to diminish or prejudice the King's right, and that if he should relinquish any part thereof, it must be ascribed to his desire to maintain the Catholic faith, promote peace, and prevent the shedding of Christian blood - - - p. 369, 370

On the 19th of July, the Duke of Orleans, being asked by the Cardinal how he had understood the proposition of the Duchess of Burgundy, replied, in manner as the Cardinal had reported to the ambassadors, and expressed his astonishment at the alteration. On this day the Cardinal and other Lords were entertained by the Duke of Norfolk - - - - - p. 370

On Monday, the 20th of July, a council was held respecting the answer to be given to the schedule previously alluded to, and it was at the same time decided that it should be asked of the adverse party, whether they would be content with the lands beyond the river Loire, without any reservation to the King, excepting of his duchy of Guienne, and if not, that then the ambassadors should proceed to



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21st & 22nd July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

the last offer contained in their instructions, which offer Beckington, the secretary, was directed to frame in Latin - - - p. 371

On the 21st of July, a messenger arrived from the Duchess, requesting that the convention might be postponed until the following day on account of the rainy and disagreeable weather, which was assented to. After dinner the offer which the secretary had been directed to draw up was read. By it the ambassadors offered, in the King's name, to be content with the possessions which had belonged to his progenitors in France before the title to the crown devolved upon them, including the town and marches of Calais, the castle and lordship of Guysnes, and all other castles, &c. within the said marches, specified in the treaty of Bretigny, to be held of God alone, without homage, &c. In answer to a request made to them to specify what lands they included under these general terms, they replied, the duchies of Normandy and Brittany, the comtes of Flanders, Anjou, and Maine, the duchy of Aquitaine, comprehending therein the lands of Gascony and the Basques, the duchy of Turenne, also the comtes of Tholouse, Poictou, and Ponthieu, the town of Moustreville, and the castles and lordships of Beaufort and Nogent - - - - - p. 371, 372

On Wednesday, the 22nd of July, being so cold and rainy a day that many of the horses were injured, the ambassadors of both parties again assembled at the place of convention, and having entered the tent, the Archbishop of York stated that the schedule which had been presented on the preceding day was so indefinite that no answer could be given thereto, and requested that the lands which it was intended to offer to the King should be specified. He also asked whether they would be content with the lands offered to them beyond the Loire, without any reservation, excepting the King's lands in Aquitaine; to which they replied, that the schedule alluded to was not framed by them, but by the Duchess of Burgundy, and that they were not satisfied with the offer made to them. They finally proposed that the King should have two baillages in Normandy, namely, Caen and Constance. Nicholas Rawlyn, in the name of the Duchess, then stated the causes which had induced her to propose this mode of peace, and desired the English ambassadors to state whether the form of the schedule pleased them or not; to which they answered, that they could not reply to a naked form without matter and substance, and required that the lands to be offered should be inserted. The Duchess, dissatisfied with this answer, demanded to know what objections they could urge against the form, at the same time shedding tears, "whether of anger or sorrow," observes Beckington, "I know not." The ambassadors replied, that they were



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*22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, & 28th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.*

not empowered by their instructions to conclude a peace of such a nature; and being urged to state what would be their opinions on the subject, supposing this form were admitted, they added that, even were the matter debated in the King's presence, they could only give their opinions for and against, and leave the determination thereof to the King's wisdom, but that, in his absence, they could do nothing therein. They promised, however, that if the lands to be offered were inserted in the schedule, they would send it to the King, and ascertain his pleasure, which they hoped might be obtained within three weeks. The French ambassadors then requested a specification of the lands mentioned in general terms in the schedule proffered by the English, as "belonging to the Kings of England." This requiring time for deliberation, the meeting was adjourned

p. 373, 374

On the 23rd of July, deliberation was held as to the lands which the Kings of England possessed in France before the title to the crown devolved upon them, and the Archbishop of York was appointed to specify them in writing on the following day. On the same day Sir Hugh de Lannoy and Master Henry Uttenose, by the Cardinal's request, came to Calais to confer with him - p. 375

On the 24th of July, the said Sir Hugh and Master Henry conferred with the Cardinal; and the Bishop of Vique and his colleagues, from Basle, left Calais, having been previously informed by the Archbishop of York of the King's anxious desire to obtain peace. On this day a report arrived that the French ambassadors were about to depart, to ascertain the truth of which a pursuivant was dispatched to the Duchess of Burgundy - - - - - p. 375

On the 25th of July, a messenger from the Duchess brought word, that she would on the following day certify the ambassadors of the next day of meeting. A specification of the lands which belonged to the Kings of England in France, before the title to the crown devolved upon them, was sent to the French ambassadors - p. 375

On Sunday, the 26th of July, the Duchess appointed Monday the 27th for the next meeting, when the ambassadors of both parties assembled at the usual place, and the whole of the day was spent in conferences and consultations between the Cardinal, the Duchess, and the French ambassadors. At four P.M., after having partaken of wine and refreshments in the Cardinal's tent, and having appointed the following Wednesday for a convention to be held before Calais, for the purpose of communication with the Duke of Orleans, the parties separated - - - - - p. 376

In a council, held on the 28th of July, the Cardinal reported what had passed between himself and the Duchess on the preceding day, and informed the ambassadors that the French had offered, under



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*28th, 29th, 30th, & 31st July, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, & 6th August, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.*

certain conditions, all the duchy of Normandy, excepting Mount Saint Michael, which, they said, they reserved because they originally derived from it their arms of the White Cross, and excepting the homage of the Duke of Brittany - - - - p. 376, 377

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Duchess and the French ambassadors arrived before Calais, and after long conferences between herself, the Duke of Orleans, the Cardinal, and some of the French ambassadors, it was finally decided that the convention should be adjourned until the 11th of September following, and that, in the meantime, fresh commissions and instructions should be obtained on both sides p. 377

On the 30th of July, members of the embassy were appointed to return to the King's presence for new instructions, and the offer made by the French on the preceding day was brought to Calais in writing. This offer is entered in the journal, but the purport of it has already been stated - - - - p. 377—382

On Friday, the 31st of July, the Bishop of Tournay and others presented to the Cardinal the schedule which they had brought from the French ambassadors, and afterwards conferred with the Duke of Orleans in the great hall of the staple. A clause respecting the year's notice to be given before breaking the truce was subsequently inserted in the schedule, and the following day was appointed for the ambassadors to give their several opinions respecting the proposed mode of peace, in writing, for the King's guidance - - p. 382

On Saturday, the 1st of August, the opinions of the ambassadors were read, and they adjourned until the following day - p. 382, 383

On Sunday, the 2nd of August, the opinions of the ambassadors were again read, and safe conducts were brought from Saint Omer's for the lords who were about to return to England; and the Cardinal was informed that anxious inquiry was made in that town whether himself or the Duke of Orleans went or remained, and being told that they remained, it was observed that it would be needful for them to keep strict watch. On this account the sentinels were increased - - - - p. 383

On Monday, the 3rd of August, the Cardinal reported the tidings which he had heard, and the ambassadors deliberated respecting the safe custody of the town - - - - p. 383

At eight A.M. on the 5th of August, the ambassadors who were to return to England embarked, and the Duke of Norfolk, in a balinger called "Jaquet," landed at Sandwich, and arrived at Canterbury the same evening; but in consequence of contrary winds the other vessels cast anchor near Risbank, and did not sail until eleven A.M. Twenty-two vessels sailed for England on that day - - - - p. 383

On the 6th of August, the Cardinal with his retinue embarked at



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6th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th, & 26th August,  
17 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

a place called “the Stones,” and proceeded to the castle of Hammes, where he was visited on the 13th by the Bishop of Norwich and Beckington, who were very courteously received and sumptuously entertained. After dinner they rode, accompanied by the Cardinal, to the chapel and tomb of St. Gertrude, where they performed their devotions, and brought away from the grave some of the earth, to which a miraculous power was ascribed. Having partaken of pears and wine at the castle, they returned to Calais - - - p. 384

On the 19th of August, Sir John Luxemburgh brought to the Cardinal the unwelcome tidings that Arthur of Brittany, who called himself Constable of France, had taken the town of Meaux by assault, had beheaded a valiant knight, called the Bastard of Tian, and had put to death all his prisoners who spoke the French language. On this day a balinger and a barge of the Earl of Oxford’s, arrayed for war, arrived in port - - - - - p. 384

On the 20th of August, the Cardinal’s servants came to Calais with his household utensils - - - - - p. 384

On the 21st of August, the Cardinal himself arrived, when the balinger and the barge before alluded to, the former with 80, and the latter with 100 picked men, sailed towards Gravelines - p. 385

After midnight, on Sunday the 23rd of August, Thomas Warden, the constable of the castle of Guisnes, brought word from Pyrton, the lieutenant, that some of his acquaintance had been present on that day, when letters were read before the Duke of Burgundy, in the town of St. Omer, stating that Lord Talbot, with an army of 6,000 or 7,000 men, had arrived at Meaux, had sent provisions into the market of the said town, a place well fortified and still in possession of the English, and with the provisions Sir William Chamberlain and 500 men, and warlike engines and habiliments; that he had seized the vessels laden with wine and provisions for the use of the enemies occupying the town, and had put to death all the men found in them, sparing none; that he had taken and destroyed the “bastiliones” erected against the said town, and had killed all those who were in arms therein, had seized the guns (*bombardos*) and other military stores and sent them into the market, and had offered battle to Arthur of Brittany and Le Hire, occupying the said city, if they would come out therefrom, which they had declined. - p. 385

August 24th. On this, as well as on the preceding and following days, the Cardinal was ill with a flux: as he expected further tidings from Meaux, he did not send to the King - - - p. 385

On the 25th, Thomas Waren and others were sent to the King with the aforesaid news - - - - - p. 386

On the 26th, it was reported that the vessel, wherein Thomas



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26th, 29th, 30th, & 31st August, and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, & 7th September,  
18 Hen. VI. 1439.

Waren, and his companions sailed narrowly escaped foundering in a violent storm, on the coast off Sandwich; and that the belfry of the church of St. Lawrence, in the isle of Thanet, had been destroyed by lightning - - - - - p. 386

On the 29th, the Earl of Oxford's vessels, well manned and laden with military stores, sailed from Calais, having on board many of the soldiers of Guisnes - - - - - p. 386

On Sunday, the 30th, a pursuivant arrived from the Chancellor of France, bringing a confirmation of the report of Lord Talbot's having offered battle to Arthur of Brittany, and reinforced the market of Meaux. The Earl of Oxford's vessels were on this day seen in pursuit of four large ships to the south - - - - - p. 386

On the 31st, a messenger was sent to the King with news, and the Cardinal and the Bishop of Norwich went to examine an irruption of the sea near Newnham Bridge - - - - - p. 386

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On Tuesday, the 1st of September, a great number of men were sent to repair the breach made by the sea:—The Cardinal was again attacked by the flux, but recovered on the following day - p. 387

On the 3rd of September, it was agreed that the charge of repairing the said breach should be entrusted to one person, who should complete it for the sum of £85, and the Cardinal and other ambassadors gave bonds for the payment of the money - - - p. 387

On Saturday the 5th, an esquire of the Earl of Dorset arrived from Rouen, and stated, that on the preceding Monday two English esquires, named Tregos and Kyrkeby, came from the market of Meaux, stating, that Sir William Chamberlain had entered into an agreement with Arthur of Brittany and the occupants of the fortress of the city, that if he did not receive aid before the 15th of August he would surrender the market; that he had given hostages for the performance of the conditions; and that he had not attacked the enemy since the departure of Lord Talbot. It is, Beckington says, not credible that this crime should have been committed by the said knight - - - - - p. 387

On the 6th of September, a messenger arrived from Sir John Luxembourg, confirming the preceding tidings - - - p. 388

On the 7th of September, a petition, praying that safe conduct might be granted for the Flemish vessels employed in fishing for her-



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8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, & 12th September, 18 *Hen. VI.* 1439.

rings, was brought to the Cardinal, who replied that he would consult the ambassadors, who were returning from England, thereupon p. 388

On the 8th of September, being the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, the Bishop of Norwich, Master Henry Uttenose, and Beckington, dined with the Cardinal. A report was received of the death of the Lord Crepicord, one of the ambassadors of the adverse party p. 388

On the 9th of September, the ambassadors who had been sent to England returned to Calais with new instructions. These instructions are entered in the journal, but as they are in English it is unnecessary to abstract them. To them are appended "the causes on account of which it seemeth that the aforesaid mode of peace offered can on no account be admitted or accepted," also in English - p. 388—395

On Thursday, the 10th of September, a council was held as to the mode of proceeding, as a rupture appeared to be inevitable, but to prevent which it was agreed that the Cardinal, as a mediator, should use his utmost exertions - - - - - p. 395

On the 11th of September, the English ambassadors proceeded to the place of convention, having previously sent a herald to Gravelines, to notify their coming to the ambassadors of the adverse party, who, on his return, stated that none of them had been seen in that town since the 30th of July. A protest was consequently read, and, after the return of the ambassadors to Calais, the Cardinal informed them of the receipt of letters which had been sent by the Adversary of France to the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess of Burgundy, to the effect that he could not assent to the proposed mode of peace without the assent of the lords of the blood and of his council, whom he had summoned to meet at Paris on the 25th of this month, before which time they could not assemble, on account of the absence of the Dauphin in Languedoc; but that, having deliberated with them, he would send an answer as soon as possible, and requested that the meeting should be deferred. This, however, appearing to the ambassadors to be a subterfuge, especially as during the time of convention the French had besieged and taken the King's towns, as Meaux, &c. and it being evident that there could be no necessity to deliberate upon the matter, the same question, in effect, having been discussed in the diet of Arras; and, considering the danger which might arise from the Duke of Orleans remaining at Calais, they resolved that the convention should not be continued, but that the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duchess of Burgundy, should nevertheless continue to mediate for peace - - - - - p. 395—397

On the 12th, the Cardinal reported to the other ambassadors, that, in accordance with their decision, he had refused the continuation of the convention, which had been requested on behalf of the Adversary



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12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, & 16th September, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

of France; that the Duchess of Burgundy had requested letters of safe conduct to come to Calais for the purpose of communicating with himself and the Duke of Orleans, which were consequently granted for the Duchess and 300 attendants; and that the Flemish had also requested safe conducts during the time of the herring fishery, which was refused, unless they could give security that the inhabitants of Dieppe, Brittany, and other their adherents, should not molest the English - - - - - p. 397, 398

On Sunday, the 13th, the Cardinal signified to the ambassadors that the Duchess of Burgundy would appear at the accustomed place of convention, near Calais, on the Tuesday following; and, after consultation, it was agreed that the Cardinal, as mediator, should exert his utmost endeavours to procure the appointment of another term to meet and treat as to the means whereby peace might be concluded, if both the princes should consent thereto; and should inform the Duchess that the King of England could not in anywise admit of the mode of peace proposed by her and the Duke of Burgundy. It was also agreed, that the reasons on account of which the said mode was rejected should be written down and given to the Duchess - p. 398

On the 14th, the English ambassadors again consulted upon the matters above mentioned, and agreed in effect as before; and it appeared to them, that for the said conclusion, the medium of the Duke of Orleans might be of much avail. In reply to the request from Flanders for safe conducts for fishermen, the Cardinal stated that they had no power to grant safe conducts by sea, but only for such as wished to come to Calais, or the place of convention, by land - - - - - p. 398

On the 15th, the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the ambassadors, rode to the place of convention, where they were met by the Duchess of Burgundy, with about one hundred horsemen, and a son of the Duke of Bourbon, of the age of ten or eleven years, and the whole of the day was spent in conferences between the Duke of Orleans, the Duchess of Burgundy, the Cardinal, the Chancellor of Burgundy, and the Bishop elect of Catalonia - - - p. 399

On Wednesday, the 16th, the Cardinal reported what had passed on the preceding day, namely, how the Duchess had urged that the proposed form of peace should be accepted, and how, when he had assured her that there was no hope thereof, she suggested a continuation of the treaty according to the letters sent to her and the Duke of Orleans by the Adversary of France, which he refused. When he accused the adverse party of fraud in causing delay for the purpose of having the advice of the lords of the blood, &c. since they had made more ample concessions in the diet of Arras than they offered now, she replied that the King was then of greater power, and alluded



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16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, & 23rd September, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.  
to the towns which he had since lost. She then inquired, with apparent indifference, whether or not the truce should remain in force, and whether there should be any further discussion respecting commercial intercourse between England and Flanders, both of which questions were ultimately decided in the affirmative; and it was concluded that a new treaty should be commenced on the 15th of April or the 1st of May, if both the princes assented thereto, of which the Duchess should be certified before the feast of St. Martin in the winter at St. Omer's, and the King at Calais - - p. 399

On the 17th of September, a consultation was held respecting the safety of the town after the departure of the ambassadors. The Treasurer declared that he had unwillingly undertaken that office at a time of great danger, and that it was to him a duty of more burden than profit. It was stated that the soldiers had not been regularly paid, that there was no captain or lieutenant; that the garrison was small in number and many of them ineffective; that the walls and fortresses were in ruin, so that if speedy remedy were not applied, they could not defend the town if they would. The Lords Stafford, Oxford, and Bouchier took upon themselves to treat with the officers and soldiers for their payment, and on the following day treated with them accordingly; but they alleged that the danger was so great, that unless a sufficient captain and lieutenant, with a reasonable force and store of provisions, were appointed, they dare not await the event. Debate was held as to the repairing of the walls and towers, and the Treasurer promised to use his endeavours to borrow money from the merchants of the Staple. Philip Nanfer, Master of the requests of the household of the Duke of Burgundy, Louis his secretary, and Master Henry Uttenose, arrived in Calais to treat respecting commercial intercourse between England and Flanders - - - - p. 400

On the 19th of September, the ambassadors being assembled in the great hall of the Staple, the Archbishop of York requested that the powers of the said Philip, Louis, and Henry might be shewn; when they replied that they had only verbal authority, but would procure it in writing if the terms could be agreed upon - - p. 400

On the 20th of September, Beckington and Doctor Stephen Wilton, in pursuance of the commands of the Archbishop of York, examined a commercial treaty made between England and France in the reign of Henry the Fourth, and having made certain alterations and additions thereto, conveyed the same to the Archbishop in the church of St. Nicholas. On this day the Cardinal entertained the ambassadors, and news was brought of the surrender of the market of Meaux, an event which Beckington ascribes to treachery and bribery - - p. 401

The 21st, 22nd, and part of the 23rd of September were occupied



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21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th & 26th September, and 1st October,  
18 Hen. VI. 1439.

in consultations and other business connected with the treaty with Flanders, and on the latter day, the ambassadors deliberated respecting the sum to be paid to Sir John Luxembourg for his fealty, and to render him more disposed to side with the King: ships were appointed, and the baggage was conveyed on board - p. 401, 402

On Thursday the 24th of September, another conference was held with the Flemish commissioners, the horses and servants were embarked, and the following morning was appointed for the departure of the ambassadors, but they were detained by contrary winds; on the 25th they again met, and concluded the treaty with Flanders. News was brought, that the Adversary of France was holding a great Council at Paris, and intended to hold another at Orleans; that Lord Talbot, having heard of the intended surrender of the market of Meaux, had hastened thither with an army of 5,000 men, but had arrived on the day after the surrender - - p. 402, 403

On Saturday, the 26th of September, a violent storm threw down a portion of the building, which guarded the gate of the port, called the "Intey," and also a great portion of Risbank, which devastation the ambassadors went to examine on the following day, when the Flemish ambassadors, who had been to the Duke of Burgundy at St. Omer's, returned; and on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, the wind being still adverse, further discussions were held, the treaty which had been concluded with them was sealed, and on the latter day they departed, and Sir Maurice Bruyn, who had been appointed Captain of Risbank, and — Ludlow esquire, marshal of Calais, landed there p. 404—406

On Thursday, the 1st of October, the horses and carriages were again sent on board; at 7 A.M. on the following day, having previously heard mass in the church of the Carmelites, the ambassadors sailed, landed in the Downs, and reached Sandwich at 1 P.M. The three following days were occupied in travelling by short stages to London. On the 9th, they proceeded to the King at Kennington, and having paid their devoirs, adjourned until the next day, when the Archbishop of York reported to the King, in the presence of the Chancellor and other Lords of the Council, their proceedings during the embassy, and delivered to the Chancellor the protest made by them, and a copy of the writing containing the reasons on account of which they had declined the proposed mode of peace - - - p. 406, 407

5th September, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Warrant, authorising the payment of 10 marks to Adam Moleyns, the clerk of the Council, for the expences which he had incurred for the release of a carrack of Genoa, which had been arrested by Sir John Speke in the port of Southampton - - - - - p. 109

— October, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Petition to the King from the warden



and college of All Souls, Oxford, praying for a grant of letters patent exonerating them from the payment of any aids, tenths, fifteenths, contributions, &c. which might be imposed in a convocation of the clergy, or by the commonalty of the realm in Parliament; which was granted - - - - - p. 109, 110

*3rd December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.*—Letters patent signed by the King and by Lord Bardolf, granting to John Carpenter the younger, late Secretary to the City of London, an exemption from sitting on any assizes, juries, inquisitions, &c.; from performing the offices of leader or arrayer of men-at-arms, hobelers, or archers; of customer, searcher, comptroller, taxor, or collector of customs, taxes, &c.; from serving in parliament; from being made mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner, constable, bailiff, justice of the peace or of sewers, or any other commissioner, officer, or minister; and from receiving the rank of knighthood - - - - - p. 111, 112

*12th December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.*—Petition to the King from John Earl of Somerset, praying that before his departure to France, and in consideration of the sums which he had paid to the Treasurer of England for the Count of Ewe and the Duke of Bourbon, he might receive all that was due to him of his inheritance in the Exchequer, and of the petty custom in the port of London, from Easter term in the third year of the King's reign, when he became of full age, notwithstanding that the certificate of his age was not returned into Court until the 24th of September following; which was granted p. 112, 113

*18th December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.*—Petition to the King from the kings of arms, and heralds, praying for their livery out of the great wardrobe at every Christmas, "like to other squiers of the King's court;" which was granted - - - - - p. 114

*4th February, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.*—Proceedings of a Council held at Reading, wherein Cardinal Beaufort consented to prorogue the term of redemption for certain of the King's jewels, which had been pledged to him for 7,000 marks, from Easter term to the feast of St. Martin next ensuing - - - - - p. 115

*About Easter, and apparently in the 18 Hen. VI. 1440.*—An ordinance of Council, whereby the Chancellor was directed to write to all Archbishops and Bishops, requesting them to ascertain from the curates of their respective dioceses, the names of all householders who were liable to the payment of a subsidy, which had been granted to the King in the Parliament begun at Westminster and concluded at Reading - - - - - p. 421

*20th May, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.*—Petition to the King from William Lyndewode, Keeper of the Privy Seal, praying for a discharge for the sum which he received as apprest on his going on an embassy to Arras, he at the same time discharging the King from the payment of any other sum which might be due to him on that account; which was granted - - - - - p. 116



10th June, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant authorizing the delivery to the warden, scholars, and college of All Souls, Oxford, of the “books and volumes” mentioned in a schedule annexed, which the King had given, “to remayne perpetually to the use and prouffit and encrece of lerning of the wardeyn and scolers in the saide collage for the tyme being” - - - - - p. 117—119

20th June, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant authorising the payment of 13 marks to Sir John Styward, late Master of the Horse, for a palfrey purchased by him for the King’s use - - - - - p. 119

*Ibid.*—Warrant commanding the Keeper of the Privy Seal to make indentures between the King and Sir Ralph Gray, for the custody of Roxburgh Castle for six years after the expiration of the former indentures - - - - - p. 120

7th July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant authorising the grant of letters patent to Sir Philip Chetewynde, and his heirs male for ever, of the viscountcy and town of Tartas in the duchy of Guienne, then in the hands of the Lord de la Bret, the King’s rebel - - - - - p. 121

*Ibid.*—Warrant for the payment of £6,000 out of the first money to be received from the tenth and fifteenth, for the payment of 200 lances and 500 bows in Normandy - - - - - p. 122

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### 19 Hen. VI. 1440–1.

16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant for the payment of £100 to William Bishop of Rochester, the King’s ambassador at Calais, and for the Treasurer and Barons to account with him and with Lord Dudley, Stephen Wilton, and William Sprever, for the said embassy - - - - - p. 122, 123

16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to account with Lord Dudley for his wages, from the time when he left London to proceed to Calais to treat for peace, until his return - - - - - p. 123

28th October, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Petition to the King from William Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, complaining that divers misdoers resisted and interrupted the franchise and liberties granted to the abbey by the King’s progenitors; that the steward of the franchise, whose duty it was to defend the same, resided in a distant county; and praying that the Earl of Suffolk might be appointed to support and defend the said monastery, and to correct “suyche personys as be there mysdoerys and oppresseres:”—which was granted - - - - - p. 124

22nd December, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Instructions issued to John Lord Tiptoft, Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council and Archdeacon of Salisbury, and others, who were appointed to conclude a treaty of alliance with the ambassadors of the Archbishop of Cologne



- 19th November, *apyarently* 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—The Treasurer and Chamberlains were commanded to pay to the Duke of York, who was retained to serve the King in France, such sums or parts thereof as he should by virtue of his indentures receive on the 1st of December - - - - - p. 314
- 22nd January, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Salisbury, praying for payment of £6 5s. 8d. which he expended in the King's message to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Maidstone, from Shene - - - - - p. 130
- 29th January, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ signed by the Council, commanding Robert Whitingham, keeper of the King's mint at Calais, to receive for the coinage of money at the said town, from John Orewell, the engraver of irons for the coinage, 12 piles and 96 crosses for grosses, 3 piles and 12 crosses for demi-grosses, 3 piles and 12 crosses for pennies, 3 piles and 12 crosses for mailles, 3 crosses and 12 piles for ferlings of silver; and to pay to the said John out of the profits of the said mint for every piece of the said crosses and piles for grosses, 7d.; for every piece of the said crosses and piles for demi-grosses, 6d.; for every piece of the said crosses and piles for pence, 5d.; and for every piece of the said crosses and piles for mailles and ferlings of silver, 4d. - - - - - p. 130-131
- 2nd February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ, stating the great difficulty of providing for the defence of France and Normandy, from want of money to pay the army which had been raised for that purpose, and that the King, wishing to render all the aid in his power, had authorised the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to coin, sell, or pledge all his jewels as advantageously and quickly as they could - - - - - p. 132
- 13th February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—A list of military stores which were to be provided for the Duke of York, with a writ annexed, commanding the Treasurer and Chamberlains to purvey the same in all haste - - - - - p. 132, 133
- Ibid.*—Petition to the King from Edmund, Earl of Dorset, captain of the castle of Aberistwith in South Wales praying for payment of the wages of one man-at-arms and twelve archers, for the safeguard thereof, from the 7th March, 16 Hen. VI. a° 1438, to the present time :—which was granted - - - - - p. 134
- 19th February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council, praying to be presented to the church of Cottingham in the diocese of York :—which was granted. p. 135
- 16th March, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Richard Duke of York, praying for a licence to infeoff the Bishop of Lincoln and others, of various manors in the counties of Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Suffolk, and Surrey, to the use of the said Duke



and Cecilia his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs general of the said Duke :—which was granted.

p. 136—138

17th March, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from the Duke of Gloucester, Justice of South Wales, praying for a reward for holding the sessions at Caermarthen and Cardigan in the months of August and September last :—200 marks were granted - - p. 138

10th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minute of the Council.* The Keeper of the Privy Seal, to make instructions for Lord Dudley and others who were about to proceed to Calais to treat for peace - p. 139

17th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Lincoln, praying for a gift of certain books which he had received from Richard Harowden, late Abbot of Westminster :—which was granted - - - - - p. 140

17th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Salisbury, praying for a gift of “a porthose noted in two parties :”—which was granted - - - - - p. 141

30th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from the Abbots of Furness, Byland, Salley, Kirkstead, Hayles, and Morgan, stating that they had received a mandate from the Primate of the Cistercian Order to reform in “head and members” all the persons of that religion in England and Wales ; that they had consequently called all the Abbots of the Order to appear at Northampton on the 8th of May following ; and praying that letters of Privy Seal might be directed to all who ought to appear at the said convocation, that they might be received into the King’s protection, and that all his officers and subjects should be commanded to assist in the execution of the said commission ;—which was granted - - - - - p. 151

4th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minutes of the Council.* £10 to be paid to John Yerde esquire, who had taken the muster of 200 lances, with the proportionate number of archers, which were of the retinue of the Duke of York, at Portesdowne, in the month of April - p. 142

11th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ for the delivery of money to the Duke of York for the payment of 150 spears, after the payment of France :—£50 to Sir Lewis John who was going into Normandy to be of the King’s Council there :—Wages to the persons assigned to take the muster of the Duke of York and his army ;—and 20 marks to Lord Cromwell, surveyor of the forest of Liffield in Rutlandshire, for the making of a lodge there - - - - - p. 142

14th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ to the Chamberlain of Chester, informing him that the manor of Frodesham being of greater yearly value than £20, the King had revoked a grant which he had made thereof to Thomas Darell esquire, one of his henxmen, and had granted to him £20 yearly out of the issues of the said manor.

p. 144



16th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Note by the Lord Treasurer of the delivery to the Duke of York of “certaine ordennance, artillarie, and othere habillementz of werre,” specified in an indenture thereto annexed - - - - - p. 145, 146

23rd May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minute of Council*. Letters to be addressed to the Duke of York, informing him that sufficient shipping was in readiness to convey himself and his whole army over the sea at one time, and urging his speedy departure in consequence of the progress of the French - - - - - p. 146

26th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Sir Francis de Surienne, called the Arragonese, stating that he had, for upwards of seventeen years, faithfully served the King in his wars; that by reason of the rebellions in France, himself and his wife had lost all their possessions, which he enumerates, and prays the King to grant to himself, his wife and children, some rent, fief, or possession in England, and to make them denizens thereof. He also requests that, if, in consequence of the peace which was about to be treated for, restitution was made of the castle and lordship of Loigny in Perch, of which he had been governor, and in defence of which he had incurred great expence, a stipulation should be made for repayment of the sums which he had expended: he adds that, on account of the diminution of the revenues of Normandy, it was upwards of a year since he and his retinue had received wages, excepting some of them who were at the siege of Harfleur, and whilst they were on the frontiers against the adversaries, being at Louviers and Conches; that they cannot now gain any thing from the enemy, because all those round about him have safeguards from lords who were obedient to the King, which he wished not to break, whereby he was obliged to remain inactive at Rouen or elsewhere, and prays the King to command that those who gave safeguards should expressly except therein the petitioner and his followers. He remarks, that such safeguards do great injury, inasmuch as the King's subjects preferred to reside in the obedience of the enemy, because under one safeguard from one of the King's adherents they were preserved against all others, and if they remained in the King's obedience, ten safeguards from his adversaries would not preserve them; and concludes by advising that those who might be sent to treat for peace should be experienced in treaties and well informed as to the state of the war:—The King granted to him an annuity of 100 marks - - - - - p. 147—150

3rd June, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Adam Moleyns clerk, secondary in the Privy Seal Office, praying for the same yearly reward and clothing as was paid and delivered to Master William Lindewood, late secondary in the said office:—which was granted.

p. 150



## 20 Hen. VI. 1441-2.

- 14th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minutes of the Council.* Provision to be made of victual, artillery, and warlike stores for the defence of Calais :—The lieutenant of Calais to be commanded to revoke the permission which he had granted to the inhabitants of Dieppe, to fish for herrings at Calais, under cover of which “great multitudes” had entered that town - - - - - p. 153
- 26th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* £30 to be paid to Robert Manfeld esquire, who had been, and was again going with letters to Calais ;—5 marks to be paid to Richard Sharp, a merchant, who was also going to Calais :—The Duke of York to be informed of the intention of the King’s enemies to seize the town and castle of Crotoy p. 154
- 10th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Articles agreed to in a Parliament at Dublin, and transmitted by the Archbishop of Dublin and other “messengers” to the King, requesting him to appoint an English Peer to be Lieutenant of Ireland, instead of the Earl of Ormond, who was then deputy to Lionel Lord Welles - - - - - p. 317—320
- 13th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Warrant for the payment of 4s. per diem to Sir John Popham, who was going to Rouen with a message to the Duke of York - - - - - p. 155
- 14th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from John Lydgate, the poet, a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, praying for a new grant of the sum of £7 13s. 4d., a previous grant which had been made to him of that sum being informal :—which was granted. p. 156
- 15th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minutes of Council.* Letters of credence to be sent to the Duke of York in favour of Sir Lewis John and Master John Rivel :—Letters to be sent to the towns of France and Normandy, thanking them for their “trew acquitailles,” and praying a continuance :—All captains, &c. of towns, strengths, and fortresses, to be warned to keep strict watch and ward :—The copy of the Duke of York’s indentures for the lieutenancy of France and Normandy to be delivered to Sir John Popham :—The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville to be bound to abide the award of certain lords in a dispute between them - - - - - p. 157, 158
- 17th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Answers were given to articles sent from the Duke of York to the King :—Letters from Guienne and Calais were delivered to the clerk of the Council :—Secret matters relative to Guienne were passed - - - - - p. 159
- 21st November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Sir Philip Chetewynde was examined relative to a violent assault which had been committed upon him and some merchants of Bristol in passing from Bristol through the town of Hungerford :—The ambassadors from the three estates of Guienne were promised speedy answers to their requests :—



The Council declined to confirm, in the King's name, a grant which had been made by the Earl of Huntingdon to William de Caupenne, of the seneschalcy of the Landes:—The following day was appointed to hear the dispute between Sir Robert Ogle and one Bedford:—Payment to be made for the conveyance to France of £5,000 to the Duke of York:—The Duke to be warned of the intention of the King's enemies to obtain possession of Harfleur, Caen, Hounflew, and other places near the coast, and to be directed to garrison the same:—An answer was promised to the ambassadors from Bayonne - - - - - p. 159—162

22nd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Lord Talbot to be informed of the intention of the King's enemies to seize the town of Harfleur, and to be charged to purvey victuals and habiliments of war for the defence thereof:—The merchants of the staple of Caleys to have an assignment of four nobles on every sack of wool shipped thither, until they should receive therefrom the sum of £10,000 which they had lent to the King:—The captains of various castles and towns in France and Normandy to be charged to keep strict watch and ward for the safety thereof:—Allowance to be made to Robert Whitingham, Treasurer of Calais, of all payments which he made during a quarter of a year and eighteen days, during which time there was no comptroller there:—A copy of an article in the instruction received from the Duchess of Burgundy to be enclosed in a letter to the Duke of York:—The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville agreed to put “in treaty” a dispute between them respecting the office of steward of the duchy of Cornwall:—Sir Philip Chetewynde declared upon oath that no one urged him to make a charge of assault against the Earl of Devon (*vide Minute of 21st November*):—John Combe and others of Colchester who had been accused by a prisoner in the King's Bench of being “untrue to the King,” having been examined, were dismissed:—The following day was appointed for the attornies of Ogle and Bedford to appear before the Council - p. 163—167

23rd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* The English merchants presented a bill of complaints against the merchants of “Pruce, Hansze, and the Dansk:”—An assignment to be made to the merchants of the staple of Caleys of four nobles upon every sack of wool until they received £10,000 which they had lent to the King, as in the minutes of the preceding day - - - - - p. 167

24th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Answer to be made on the morrow by one Ryman in a dispute between himself and Flete:—A licence granted to one Cantelowe to ship wools to Calais without “departison against the ordinance of the staple” to be suspended:—Wages of 40s. per diem for 60 days to be paid “in hand” to Sir John Popham, who was going into Normandy to the Duke of York p. 168

25th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* The Genoese to find security for the payment of soccage to the Mayor and Aldermen of London



if it should be found due:—The Earl of Huntingdon to be treated with for victualling his ship to Bordeaux, for the conveyance of William Basset esquire, whom the King was about to send there on a mission:—100 marks to be paid to Doctor Wilton, and £20 each to Edward Grymston and William Port, who were going on the King's service to the Duchess of Burgundy:—A protection for a year to be granted to Doctor John Derby, who was going into France to the Duke of York:—The complaints made by the English merchants against those of "Pruce, Hansze, and pe Dansk" having been examined, it was directed that application should be made to those countries for redress - - - - - p. 169—171

27th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* An estimate was made of the number of soldiers which might be maintained by the Duke of York out of the £20,000 yearly allowed to him by the King, and the taxes which he imposed upon the inhabitants of France and Normandy:—One Ryman, against whom William Flete had preferred a bill of complaint, was commanded to appear before the Council in the quinzeine of St. Hilary - - - - - p. 171

28th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville, between whom a dispute existed which had tended to the disturbance of the peace of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, were charged by the King and mutually promised to keep the peace towards each other, to submit to an arbitration, and to surrender their respective patents of the stewardship of Cornwall; and they were informed that a commission would be issued to ascertain by whom the riots, through which the King's peace had been broken, were commenced, so that the offender might be punished:—The oath taken by the Duke of Orleans was delivered to the Keeper of the Privy Seal:—10 marks to be paid to a clerk sent from the Archbishop of Cologne to apply for the arrears of his annual pension; it was promised that the said pension should be paid in Hilary term next:—100s. to be paid to Clarenceux king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of York, in Normandy:—Provision was made for the payment of Doctor Stephen Wilton and Edward Grimston, who were going on the King's service to the Duchess of Burgundy:—Application to be made to the Duke of Brittany for restitution of vessels, goods, &c. which had been taken by his subjects from the English:—Safe conducts granted to Spanish merchants and vessels to be prorogued for a year:—The Mayors and bailiffs of Southampton and other ports were directed to ascertain in what manner the English were treated in Pruce, Hansze, and Dansk, and what losses and grievances they had sustained since the appointments late made with those places, and to certify the Council thereof:—£5,000 to be paid to the Duke of York for the first quarter of the second year of his service as Lieutenant-general of France;—the constablenesship of the castle of Snith was granted to the Earl of Huntingdon:—A pardon was



granted to the Earl of Westmoreland, who had levied a fine to John Nevill his son and Anne his wife, of certain manors in Devonshire and Yorkshire without the King's licence; licence was also granted to the said Earl to vest in feoffees the manors of Bywell, Bolbek, and Styford, in Northumberland, and rents in Newcastle-upon-Tyne;—licence was also granted to — Wollesley, citizen and mercer of London, to import such cloths of arras and furs as he should buy beyond sea without paying custom or subsidy therefore.

p. 173—180

*28th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.*—Warrant for the payment of 100s. to Clarenceux king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of York in France, and 60s. to John de Frauwremborgk, who had brought letters from, and was returning with letters to the Archbishop of Cologne - - - - - p. 181

*Probably in November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.*—A letter from the King to the Earl of Devon, charging him under a penalty of £1,000 to refrain from injuring the servants or tenants of Lord Bonville, and to appear before the Council on the 25th of the month to answer such charges as should be preferred against him - - - - - p. 408

*14th December, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.*—Petition to the King from the masters and parish clerks of London, praying to have the letters patent by which they had been constituted a guild or fraternity delivered out of the hanaper without payment of a fine :—which was granted.

p. 182

*13th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.*—Petition to the King from John Bishop of St. Asaph, praying for a reward for his services between the months of July and December last passed, and for permission to make his will and to commit administration thereof to such persons as he pleased :—£100 and the licence which he required were granted to him - - - - - p. 183

*28th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.*—Letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, in reply to a message from a Parliament held at Dublin, requesting an assignment for the payment of the soldiers comprised in the Lieutenant's indentures, and that power might be given to the Lieutenant for the time being to create Peers of Parliament. To the latter request the King replied, that he would reserve that power to his own person, but desired that the names of such as were recommended to the peerage should be sent to him - - - - - p. 184

*22nd April, apparently 20 Hen. VI. 1442.*—Warrant for the appointment of Thomas Thorp as receiver of the “great good” which it was expected would accrue to the King from the general pardon he had granted to his subjects in Easter last, the which “good” were to be applied for the defence of Calais - - - - - p. 185

*14th May, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.*—Warrant for the appointment of Sir John Echingham, Sir Roger Fenys, John Yerde, and Walter Strickland esquire, as commissioners, to take the musters of Lord Talbot and



- 200 men-at-arms, who were about to join the Duke of York in Normandy - - - - - p. 186
- 14th May, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Instructions issued to the commissioners who were sent into Kent for the purpose of borrowing money for the defence of Calais - - - - - p. 187—189
- 26th June, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Warrants for the delivery of eight barrels of gunpowder to Sir William Eure, Sir Stephen Popham, knights, Miles Stapleton and John Heron, esquires, for the use of certain ships and vessels with which they had been appointed to keep the sea; and for empowering them to grant letters of safe conduct to such prisoners as they might take - - - - - p. 190
- 6th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Writ to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Northampton, commanding them to see diligently to the good rule and governance of the town, and to ascertain and punish the beginners and doers of divers rumours and congregations of people, who had proceeded “so fer forth that therfore the common belle of the saide towne was late rongen to grete distourbanse of the people there” - - - - - p. 191
- 13th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Writ to the judges of assize at Bedford, commanding them to punish such as should demean themselves at the assizes otherwise than according to law; and to send to the King the names of such as disobeyed them - - - - - p. 192
- 29th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Minutes of the Council.* 940 marks to be paid to Sir Philip Chetwynde, Mayor of Bayonne, for the wages of as many archers as he could procure for that sum for a quarter of a year for the safeguard of Bayonne;—Sir William Eure, knight, John Heron and Miles Stapleton, esquires, to be commanded to perform the covenants contained in their indentures for keeping the sea:—Sir John Popham and William Soper to be added to the commissioners for taking the musters:—The commissioners from Holland for the reparation of attempts committed between the English, Dutch, and Zealanders, received permission to return for an extension of their powers:—It was provided that if the city of Bristol would furnish 100 archers for the safeguard of Bayonne for a quarter of a year, Sir Philip Chetwynde should have the command of them:—No safe conduct to be granted for any Spanish vessel being in Flanders to return to Spain:—Payment to be made to Walter Colles, late Constable of Bourdeaux:—The King’s warrant for the release of two persons who had been committed to prison by the Council was entered on record:—A bill respecting John Machon’s clothing was granted - - - - - p. 192
- 10th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* William Lindewode, who had been appointed by a papal bull to the bishoprick of St. David’s, having renounced all words in the said bull which were prejudicial to the King’s prerogative, the King restored to him the temporalities of his see, and received his oath of fealty - - - - - p. 195



*21st August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid.* The wardens of the craft of tailors of London to be forbidden to exercise the right of search amongst themselves, which had been granted to them, and to be commanded to obey the mayor after the old usages, customs, and laws of London:—Sir William Eure, Sir Stephen Popham, knights, and John Heron and Miles, Stapleton esquires, to be directed to muster upon the sea under the Isle of White instead of at the Cambre:—Payment to be made to the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Abbot of Gloucester who had been on an embassy to the Emperor:—The Archbishop of Bourdeaux stated the causes of his coming to England  
p. 196—198

*22nd August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid.* Spears, bows, and arrows to be delivered to Sir Stephen Popham, Sir William Iver, knights, and Miles Stapleton and John Heron, esquires, who were appointed to keep the sea:—Victualling for 100 archers to be delivered to the said Sir Stephen:—"What grounds" the King had for sending an army to France were discussed; it was agreed that goods should be provided on the security of the Lords:—Cardinal Beaufort promised to lend, for the King's use, plate to the value of £4,000:—The Duke of Gloucester and other Lords promised to give bonds for repayment of money lent to the King:—Wheat to be sent into Guienne:—Sir Thomas Kyryell to be summoned:—The Abbot of Feversham to be directed to retain in his custody the title deeds of Lewis Clifford, the King's ward:—The fellowship of the staple of Calais to be requested to lend £500 for the payment of the soldiers of Guisnes:—Letters to be sent to the said soldiers, thanking them for their services, &c.  
p. 198

*24th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid.* Letters to be sent to towns and persons requesting them to lend, and commissioners to be appointed to borrow, money for the King's use, in the defence of Guienne:—The Lords of the Council promised to lend the specified sums, if an army was sent there:—The city of London and "all towns that the King hath name in" to be sent unto:—The navy to wait until the expedition was ready:—The Lieutenant of Ireland to be sent for immediately:—The Archbishop of Dublin was to remain:—The Treasurer of Ireland to be examined as to who were the most indifferent persons to be appointed deputies in Ireland, and to state his complaints in writing - - - - - p. 201

*27th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid.* Popham to be appointed Seneschal of Guienne, and to command the army going there;—Bonville to be entreated on the said matter:—A letter of request to be made for Master Thomas Chapman, a messenger to the Court of Rome, who was taken prisoner in Flanders - - - - - p. 203

*28th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid.* The Earl of Stafford, who had been appointed Captain of Calais, promised to go there within ten days after the feast of St. Michael, and to send thither some of his



trusty servants in the mean time ; and he requested that, if before he arrived at Calais the soldiers should seize the wools there, as they had before done in consequence of the nonpayment of their wages, blame might not be imputed to him :—Commissioners were appointed to take the musters of Sir John Popham, Sir William Eure, and others on the sea under the Isle of Wight :—The Treasurer to state the means which he possessed of making assignments to such as would lend money, and what jewels there were to pledge for the expences of the present army :—Lord Hungerford promised to lend 100 quarters of wheat :—The ships going to the vintage to be warned to assemble at one place, and not to depart until the army was ready :—A courteous letter to be sent to Bayonne in reply to their request for repayment of £2,000, for wheat, and for aid :—Sir Thomas Kyriell discharged from the office of Lieutenant of Calais, and the Earl of Stafford appointed :—100s. to be paid to Doctor de Lukomalo who brought letters from Bayonne :—The army to be directed to proceed straight to Bayonne, to inform the inhabitants that the King had sent them 500 archers under Sir Philip Chetwynde, and would shortly send wheat and fodder :—Safe conducts to be granted to persons bringing wines for the Duke of Orleans :—Rosencrans to have a gift of 250 marks :—The ordinary charges, wages, and rewards to officers in Ireland, to be paid out of the revenues thereof :—The discords between the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin, to be repressed, and themselves to appear before the Council at the octaves of the Purification p. 203

*29th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid.* Provision made for the payment of the soldiers, and for the works at Calais :—Letters of thanks to be written to the soldiers there :—Memoranda respecting the mortgaging and sale of the King's jewels, and the payment of the Earl of Stafford :—1,000 quarters of wheat to be purveyed in Bristol and sent to Bayonne :—Edmund Beaufort, Earl of Mortaine, created Earl of Dorset :—Kyryell was forbidden to go to Calais :—Warrants were issued for the payment of rewards to a knight and a herald from the King of Portugal, to Garter king of arms, to a messenger from Bayonne, to the secretary and a herald of the Duke of Brittany, and to a herald of the Duke of Orleans :—Kyryell discharged from the lieutenancy of Calais, and the Earl of Stafford made captain of that town ;—A levy to be made of various sums due to the King in South Wales - - - - - p. 207—209

*About August or September, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.*—Articles submitted to the Council by Giles Thorndon, Treasurer of Ireland, “for the wele and profyte to the Kyng, and good gouvernaunce of his seid lande.”

p. 321—324



## 21 HEN. VI. 1442-3.

7th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* A truce to be entered into with France, in case the French Ambassadors would not conclude a peace: Instructions to be sent to the Duke of York - - p. 210

8th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* The King was advised to assent to a long truce with France, if a peace could not be had, under the instructions issued to the Ambassadors:—Lord Grey to be summoned, and to keep the peace towards . . . Digby:—The statutes of the reign of King Edward respecting riots in Wales to be examined:—The Lords Marchers to be commanded to provide a remedy against riots in Wales before Christmas:—Restitution to be made to the Bretons of their goods which were seized during the lifetime of the late Duke of Brittany, and also to such of them as had been taken prisoners since his death, on giving security to pay for the same in case the present Duke should not “make his allegiance to the King:”—Letters of privy seal to be made for the delivery of the said goods to such Bretons as should sue for them p. 210—212

9th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* It was advised that Burgundy and Guienne, but not England, should be included in the “abstinences” taken and sealed between the Duke of York and the Duchess of Burgundy; and that the commissioners, who are named should be appointed to treat for peace with France:—The Lords Marchers to be summoned before the Council on account of riots in Wales:—The Duke of York to be requested to appoint some of his Council to commune with the other Lords Marchers on the same subject:—The statute of Winchester made against thieves to be executed under the Great Seal - - - p. 212, 213

10th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Commissioners to be appointed to take the musters of the Earl of Buckingham (Stafford) at Calais: The Earl to have licence to take with him gold, jewels, and plate, for his rank, to the amount of 5,000 marks:—Letters of Privy Seal to be issued, commanding the restoration to, and forbidding the seizure from, the Bretons of their goods - - - p. 213, 214

11th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Letters directing the Duke of York and others to meet the French Commissioners on the subject of the peace on the 25th of the month, to Lord Sudeley, the King’s chamberlain, and to the Lords Marchers respecting riots in Wales, were read and passed:—The Chief Justice of the King’s Bench to be directed to certify the Council of the tenor of the indictments against the Abbot of Tower Hill and others, and to stay all proceedings against them in the mean time - - p. 214, 215

12th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* It was agreed, in compliance with requests made by the merchants of the staple of Calais, that, for



the security of the wools shipped thither, payment should be made to the soldiers; also that they should have an assignment of one mark of the subsidy due for the sack of wool, for repayment of money lent by them to the King; to this, however, the Cardinal Beaufort and the Lord Treasurer refused their assent, on the ground that previous assignments had been made thereupon; the Cardinal also refused to dispense with the act which required the merchants to bring in a third part of the value of their wools in bullion:—The Treasurer declared “what grounds the King had to borrow money on,” and the amount - - - - - p. 215—217

14th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* The city of Bourdeaux to have 1,000 quarters of wheat, custom free, if they would have it of their “common good;” but if any “singular merchants” desired to have it, then the custom to be paid:—£20 to be paid as a reward to Master Gervais de Vulre, the King’s secretary, who was going with letters to the Duke of York:—Letters to the King of Arragon were read and passed - - - - - p. 217

16th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Six singers of England to be chosen, and to be sent to the Emperor:—The Duke of Somerset delivered in “a bill of the articles of his desires,” if he should go into Guienne:—The Treasurer declared what grounds there were to borrow money on:—The office of clerk of the customs of Bourdeaux was granted to Robert John - - - - - p. 218

18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* It was agreed, for various reasons, which are stated, that for that time only the act which required merchants to bring in the third part of the value of their wools sold at Calais in bullion should be dispensed with:—Chamberlains to ascertain what assignments the persons who had lent money to the King desired to have, and to certify the Cardinal thereof:—The Cardinal to declare the King’s intentions respecting the borrowing of money upon assignments on the tenth and fifteenth granted in the last Parliament, and upon mortgage of the King’s jewels:—A silver-gilt cup to be delivered as a gift to the secretary of the Duke of Brittany:—140 persons, or thereabouts, belonging to Lord Bonville, to be committed to bail until the octaves of the Purification:—A pardon of £40 was granted to Walter Strickland, late Sheriff of . . . :—20 marks yearly to be paid to Friar John Bridde, whom the King had frequently employed as a messenger, until he had received £120 which were due to him for the said service:—Shipping to be provided at Pool for Master Gervais, the King’s secretary, who was going into Normandy - p. 219—221

18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Letters of Privy Seal addressed to the merchants of the staple of Calais, informing them that for this time only the act which required them to bring in a third part of the value of their wools sold in bullion would be dispensed with (*Vide*



the preceding minute);—Licence was granted to Ralph Bailly to ship twenty sarplers of wool in Normandy without payment of custom.

p. 221—223

6th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Minutes of a Council*, wherein the opinions of the Lords were given *seriatim*, respecting the provision to be made for the defence of Guienne and Normandy, and upon the question which country should be first provided for - p. 223, 224

25th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* 100s. to be paid to Maine, a herald who was going to France with letters to the Duke of York :—The letters patent by which the office of Sheriff of Cheshire had been granted to Sir Robert Booth for life to be cancelled, because it was intended that he and William his son should have that office jointly for their lives - - - - - p. 224

26th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty of York, and the Abbot and Convent of the Abbey of St. Mary there, were to be directed to keep the peace towards each other, and to submit their disputes to arbitration :—A certificate was granted to Nanfan and Curzon of the sum for which they were bound to the soldiers at Rouen at the time when the Earl of Warwick's body was brought to England :—An exemption was granted to William Chartesey from serving on juries, &c. - p. 225

27th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Credentials given to Master Adam Moleyn, and what he was to state to the Earl of Somerset on the King's behalf :—£200 was granted to Roger Hunt, baron of the Exchequer, out of customs in the port of London :—Licence was granted to the burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to purchase wools hides, and woolfells, the produce of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and the bishoprick of Durham, for two years, to be exported to Bruges in Flanders during the first, and into Zealand during the second year, without payment of custom :—Restitution to be demanded of seizures made from the English by of "Pruce, Hansze, and the Dansk," and the customers to be directed to permit the inhabitants of those places to trade freely with England :—A safe conduct was granted for the owners, crew, and cargo of a Flemish vessel called the Gabriel of Dunkirk - - p. 226—228

28th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Griffith ap David ap Thomas was sent from the fleet to Caermarthen Castle, there to remain a prisoner until he should find security for 1,000 marks due by him to the King :—Sir John Clifton to be appointed Governor of Norwich in case the franchise of that city should be seized - p. 228, 229

2nd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer declared the impossibility of raising two armies :—The King granted to the Earl of Dorset the constableness of Windsor Castle and the keeping of Windsor forest for life, receiving his wages out of the issues thereof, instead of being paid, as previously, by the Chamberlain of South Wales :—The Sheriffs of Drogheda were to be directed to pay £30 out



of the fee-farm of that town to William Galway, for six horses which Thomas Wise, esquire, took from him for the King's use :—The men of the household appointed to go over the sea were to be before the Council in the quinzaine of Easter :—The receipt of letters from the Duke of York to be acknowledged :—The Earl of Somerset to “commit men to tell his money onward,” whilst the indentures were ensealing :—Garter to have £20, and Stacy 20 marks p. 229—231

*2nd March, apparently in the 21 Hen. VI. 1443.*—Instructions issued to John Viscount Beaumont, Leo Lord Welles, and the other commissioners appointed to treat with the inhabitants of Lincolnshire for raising loans, &c.; to which is annexed the copy of a letter received by the King, informing him of the ravages committed by the Adversary and Dauphin of France in the duchy of Guienne. As these and the preceding instructions are in English, it is unnecessary to give an abstract of them - - - - - p. 414—418

*4th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.*—*Ibid.* Sir William Estfeld to be summoned to appear before the Council in all haste :—Sir Richard Newton to be directed to end his assizes, and to hasten into Norfolk, where the Chief Justice and other Judges were waiting for him :—Letters to be sent to the Chief Justice, thanking him for his great labours, and informing him that Sir Richard Newton has been commanded to join him ; and directing him to consult such as he should find well-disposed in the country there, as to the expediency of sitting at Thetford or Walsingham :—Question as to the army to be sent into Guienne, the leader thereof, the time when they should be ready, and the place where they should assemble :—Sir Richard Caudray and Sir William Estfeld to appear before the Council :—Lord Scrope to be directed to appease the discords existing between the Abbot of St. Mary and the Mayor and commonalty of York :—The Earl of Stafford, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Fanhope, Henry Bromflete, Stourton, and Caudray, to be directed to pay into the Exchequer the money which they had promised to lend to the King :—Proclamation to be made commanding the soldiers, who should have gone into Guienne with Sir William Bonville, to assemble at Plymouth :—Clerks to be appointed to arrest ships :—The answers given to the Duke of Somerset in the King's presence at Eltham were delivered to Gerard, and Sir John Fastolf and Waller were informed that they had been appointed to receive the money which the Duke should receive for himself and his retinue for the present expedition - - - - - p. 231—233

*5th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.*—*Ibid.* It was agreed that a monk, who told “cronicles at commorthees and other gatherings” in Wales, should be arrested :—The Treasurer declared that “the Spruciers [Prussians] and Hansze” were more free in England than the King's subjects, to the amount of £100,000 ;—The Mayor and Commonalty of London, having desired that the Bishop of St. David's and the two Chief



Judges, who had been appointed to hear the disputes between the Prussians and the English, should be commanded to attend thereto, were informed that such command had already been given, and they were directed to prepare their complaints:—Commissions of trial to be made on all the sea coasts; and also commissions into divers shires to procure an aid of men, victuals, and ships, for the succour of Bourdeaux and Bayonne:—Four nobles to be paid to Master Robert Kent for his riding into Cheshire; and 20 marks to Master Adam Moleyns:—The said Adam and Sir John Stourton were to be with the Earl of Somerset on Saturday next, to commune with him on such matters as the former should declare on the King's behalf:—Letters were to be written to the Duke of Norfolk and seventeen other persons, whose names are annexed, thanking them for their diligence in finding the rioters and misdoers at Norwich, and requesting them to continue their exertions therein - - p. 233—235

*6th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* Letters of credence to be directed to the Earl of Somerset in favour of Master Adam Moleyns and Sir John Stourton:—Commissions of array to be issued to all the sea coasts:—A commission to be granted to Bowyer, yeoman of the crown, and others, empowering them to levy customs on all such goods as had for five years previously been shipped by the Lombards without payment of customs, the commissioners receiving a third part of all the custom so recovered - - p. 235, 236

*7th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* Commissioners were appointed to arrest ships in various ports which were to assemble at “the Caumbre” on St. George's day next coming:—The Recorder and Mayor of London were commanded to use their utmost endeavours to induce the people to lend an aid to the King:—A credence was given in favour of Master Adam Moleyns, both to the Earl of Somerset and to Sir John Stourton:—All the King's freemen, and also his Great Council, were to be summoned to appear in a Great Council at Westminster in the quinzeine of Easter:—Such as had promised to lend money to the King were to be directed to pay it into the Exchequer - - - - - p. 236—237

*8th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* Five marks to be paid to Tymperlee, “that brought men of Norwich:”—Six marks to be paid to Wenlock, for his shipping to the Duke of Orleans:—40s. to be paid to Collar a pursuivant, who was going abroad on the King's service, for his passage, and five marks by way of reward - p. 238

*9th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* All persons having any fee or livelihood of the King as of his duchy of Lancaster, to be before the King and his Council at Westminster in the quinzeine of Easter next coming, for certain matters touching the good of the King, his realms and lordships:—Instructions were issued to the commissioners who were appointed to arrest ships for the conveyance of the army going into Guienne with the Earl of Somerset:—The Trea-



surer and Chamberlains to make "prests" for such ships as should serve now to do the King service of war:—The King's jewels to be mortgaged:—Payment to be made to Edmund Earl of Dorset, captain of the castle of Aberistwith, for the wages of one man-at-arms and twelve archers, from the 7th of March, a<sup>o</sup> 16 (1438):—The Earl of Devon to be informed of the enterprizes of the King's adversary in Guienne, and of his intention to besiege Averanches in Normandy, and to be requested to go in person for the relief thereof, following the steps of his father, who, when the late King desired him to go to Chirburgh, went thither and rescued it.

p. 238—240

11th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Lieutenant and other officers of Calais to be commanded to arrest all ships coming from thence to England, excepting six "passagers," until the owners should give security to be ready in the Cambre on St. George's day to convey the King's army over the sea - - - - p. 240

12th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir John Neville was charged, under a penalty of £1,000, to bring before the Council the persons who had committed a riot at Fountains Abbey; and also to keep the peace towards the Abbot and convent, their servants and wellwillers.

p. 241

13th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* A message was brought from the King, requesting that information might be sent to him relative to the matter of Sir John Neville, and also whether the journey of Seynloo to Bristol and Somersetshire might be dispensed with.

p. 242

14th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.*, containing various memoranda and answers given by the King to articles relative to the seizure of the franchises of Norwich:—The Earl of Dorset to be directed to appoint no man his deputy in Wales excepting such as the statutes would authorize:—Seynloo was charged to go to Bristol, and to do that which he might for the King's aid, as for Bayonne, &c.:—The Duke of Norfolk was commanded to depute Sir John Clyfton governor of Norwich, in case the franchises thereof should be seized:—Memorandum that the sum now delivered to John Merston was to be considered as the King's alms for Easter:—Griffith ap Nicholas and the Abbot of Whitland to appear before the Council in the quinzaine of Easter:—Owen, son to Griffith ap Nicholas, to be arrested and imprisoned at the suit of Meredith Gough, bailliff errant of Caermarthenshire:—The Earl of Desmond, Lord Barre, and others in Ireland, to be requested to lend an aid of men, victuals, and ships, for the defence of Guienne:—20 marks to be given to Thomas Stacy, who was going with letters into Ireland, and £20 to Garter king of arms, who was going with letters and credences to the Duke of York in France:—Letters to be sent to the Duchess of Norfolk.

p. 242—245



*15th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* The stewards of various manors in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, which came into the King's hands by the death of John Lord Tiptoft, were to be directed to make new estates of various parcels thereof, by copy of court roll, reserving to the King such rent as had been paid for the same during the life-time of the said Lord, and taking a reasonable fine for the renewals:—William Stevenys clerk, chaunter of the cathedral of Wells, was to deliver to the said stewards all court rolls, &c. concerning the said manors:—The Master of the Mint in the Tower of London to be commanded to make a new seal for the comptroller of the customs in the port of Bristol:—40 marks to be paid to the clerks of the privy seal for their labours in writing:—Such esquires of the King's household as had been appointed to do service of war were to appear before the Council in the quinzaine of Easter:—Letters of thanks were to be directed to Lord Hungerford, for the suppression of riots and assemblies at Salisbury - - - - - p. 245—247

*23rd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* The Earl of Ewe, captain of Crotoy, was to be commanded to release three merchants of Ipres, who were going to Calais to buy wool, whom some of his soldiers had seized between Gravelines and Calais, in defiance of the truce existing between the King and the Duke of Burgundy:—40 marks to be paid to . . . . . Bidan, who was going with letters to Ax, Bayonne, and elsewhere:—Letters to be sent to Lord Hungerford, thanking him for the suppression of riots at Salisbury, informing him that there was cause to believe that they were not wholly subdued, and requesting him to pay attention thereto:—Memorandum that the clerk of the council was to meet the Earl of Suffolk at the King's house, with a minute of a letter to the Earl of Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin:—Canynges of Bristol was to be directed to give a passage to . . . . . Bidan, esquire, whom the King had sent to Bourdeaux, Baion, Ax, and other places with letters, in a vessel, called the Katharine of Bristol, which was going to Bayonne with provisions:—Bidan to have with him a duplicate letter to Bourdeaux, and a letter to the three estates at Bourdelois:—Chief Justice Fortescue and Judge Westbury reported their proceedings at Norwich and in Norfolk:—The Baron of Carew to be directed to give credence to Thomas West, esquire, who was to state to him the proceedings of the Adversary in Guienne, and to request him to man and victual ships to proceed to Bourdeaux and Bayonne, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the inhabitants of those places where the Adversary then was, and which of the said cities was most in need of succour - - - - - p. 247—249

*27th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* Lord Fauconberg to be captain of Roxburgh for five years, from Easter next:—Letters to be sent to the lieutenant of Sir Ralph Gray, the late captain, who was dead, thanking him for his services, requesting a continuance



thereof, and promising to reward him and his soldiers for them:—The Earl of Ormond, lieutenant of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin to be summoned to appear before the Council in Easter next, to answer complaints made against them:—Licences to be granted to such persons as would convey wheat or other provisions to Bourdeaux or Bayonne, to export the same without payment of custom or subsidy:—The Earl of Westmoreland and the Bishop of Carlisle as well as other lords to be summoned to attend the Great Council in the quinzaine of Easter:—A general pardon was granted to John Clerc, otherwise John Codeman, of Eggesford, in Devonshire, gentleman - - - - - p. 249—251

30th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Containing the answers given by the King to certain articles and requests made by the Duke of Somerset, who was about to proceed into Guienne, as lieutenant and captain-general there:—John Geraldyn of Florence and Thomas Vaughan, a Welchman, were made denizens:—The King commanded the Council to make Sir John Clyfton governor of Norwich, and to appoint sheriffs and justices of the peace there - p. 251—256

3rd April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Waller exhibited a schedule of ordnance necessary to be purveyed for the army; attached to which is a list of the proportion thereof to be assigned to the Duke of Somerset:—Lord Dacre and his sons were to be summoned to attend the Council in the quinzaine of Easter, the former under a penalty of £2,000, and the latter of £1,000 - - - p. 256—258

5th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The victualler of Calais was to be commanded to deliver 1,000 “malles” of lead to the master of a ship, to be by him conveyed to Portsmouth, and there delivered to the master of the ordnance of the Duke of Somerset:—A clerk to be appointed, with Stratton and Selwood, for the making of a bridge of barrels:—£20 to be paid by way of apprest for the making of the said bridge:—Letters to be made for the deliverance of two ships of Bayonne, laden with wheat for the victualling of that town:—Memorandum of the passing of Thomas Brown’s bill, in consideration that he should endeavour to discover the prisoners who had escaped from Maidstone gaol:—Instructions were given to Garter king of arms to state on the King’s behalf to the Duke of York, lieutenant general and governor of France and Normandy - p. 258—264

6th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Keeper of the privy seal was commanded to make a duplicate of the preceding instructions:—Letters of credence were granted to Garter king of arms:—An annuity of £40 was granted to John Saint Yon, and also 40 marks for his costs in coming from and returning to the Duke of York in France:—Licence was granted to the Bishop of Evreux to return home:—Masters Thomas Beckington and Adam Moleyns were directed to examine the letters of safe conduct which had been granted to a Spanish knight and a retinue of twelve persons, one of



whom, a Scot, had been impeached by two Englishmen, and to ascertain whether they were available for him or not:—The commissioners who had been appointed in divers shires to procure an aid of men, victuals, and ships for the succour of Bourdeaux and Bayonne were to be directed to execute their commissions:—Payment to be made to the Bishop of St. David's, keeper of the privy seal, of the wages due to him for his office:—The King signed a schedule of the ordnance assigned for the Duke of Somerset.

p. 264, 265

11th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Licence was given to the Duke of Gloucester, Richard Leyot, and Walter Shirington, to give the priory of Pembroke, in South Wales, to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, to pray for the Duke's welfare and for the good of his soul after his decease - - - - - p. 266

25th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Letter from Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, Lord Keeper, Giles Thorndon, Treasurer, and other Lords of the King's Council in Ireland, to the Privy Council, respecting the state of Ireland - - - - - p. 325—327

2nd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Prior of Farlee was to appear before the Council at Westminster, on the 12th of this month, to answer to certain matters, under a penalty of 1,000 marks - p. 266

3rd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Duke of Somerset requested that the shipping and ordnance might be prepared, and that he might muster on the 3rd instead of the 17th of June, as had been previously appointed:—It was agreed that no pardon should be granted to William Wadham, late sheriff of Devon - - - - - p. 267

5th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir William Bowes, knight, William Hoton, and William Rakwode, were to appear before the Council at Easter next, to answer certain matters, under a penalty of 400 marks each - - - - - p. 267

7th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* 16s. 6d. per diem, for twenty days, to be paid to John Yerd, esquire, who was going to the sea coasts to provide "herbergage" for the Duke of Somerset and his retinue:—20 marks to be paid to William Toly, as a reward - p. 267, 268

8th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* 50 marks to be paid to Sir John Fortescue the Chief Justice, and £10 to Judge Westbury, for the execution of a commission at Norwich - - - - - p. 268

10th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Archbishop of York complained that, some of his officers having executed his spiritual jurisdiction within his diocese, a riotous assemblage had thrown down some of his houses, broken the pales of his parks, thrown down his water and wind mills, and wounded his servants; and that he was informed that it was their intention to injure his manor of Southwell:—upon which matter the two Chief Justices were commanded to report on the morrow what had best be done in the matter.

p. 268, 269



11th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The aforesaid Judges made their report, and the King's serjeants and attorney gave their advice as to the mode of proceeding against the rioters; Sir John Penyngton confessed that he was present at the said riot, and the Chancellor would have committed him to the Fleet, but the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Dacre became security in £3,000 for his appearance;—all which matters were reported to the King - p. 269—271

12th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* £40 yearly was granted to Lord Roos during his minority:—Thomas Pilly of Norwich to be released from the Tower - - - - - p. 271

13th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Griffith ap David ap Thomas to be released from the Fleet, Sir William ap Thomas having given security for him to the amount of 1,000 marks:—A list of Bishops and Abbots who had promised to lend money to the King.

p. 272, 273

18th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Dorset, Lord Willoughby, and the two Chief Justices were appointed to sit in Yorkshire upon an oyer and terminer:—The Archbishop of York desired that the Earl of Northumberland might be examined respecting a letter said to have been written by him to his officers in the north country, which had given rise to great riots and disturbances; upon the question whether he should be examined, the Lords of the Council delivered their opinions seriatim:—Licence was granted to the monastery of Erdebury in Warwickshire, of the foundation of Lord Sudeley, to purchase 100 marks of livelihood:—The Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to be directed to account with Sir John Stourton for the custody of the Duke of Orleans; an annuity of £40 was granted to the said Sir John, out of the issues of two parts of the hundred of Ambresbury, and the manor of Bryghtiston Deverel:—25 safe conducts were granted for Flemings coming into England with ships and merchandizes - - - p. 273—275

20th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* It was debated whether the Earl of Somerset should muster on the day appointed in his indentures or on the 3rd of June:—100s. to be paid to Philip Phoewzet, a priest, who brought letters from the Duke of Silesia:—The Earl of Northumberland delivered, in writing, an answer to the charges brought against him by the Archbishop of York:—5 marks per diem to be paid the Earl of Dorset, and 40s. per diem to Lord Willoughby, who were going to hold an oyer and terminer in Yorkshire, and they were to have letters of privy seal commanding the knights and esquires of that county to attend them - - - p. 275

21st May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* It was decided that the Earl of Somerset should muster on the day specified in his indentures:—£8,000 were wanted, above what had been borrowed for the expenes of his army:—The Mayor of Hull was to be directed to cause such ships being in that port as had taken apprest, to assemble at Ports-



mouth in all haste for the conveyance of the Earl and his retinue :  
—Sir John Stourton was sent to Eltham, to the King, with a minute  
of letters patent - - - - - p. 276

*22nd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* In answer to the merchants who  
had made application for letters of marque against the Bretons  
the King replied that they should have “letters peremptory of  
request” to the said Duke, and if he did not make restitution to the  
complainants, letters of marque should be granted to them - p. 277

*23rd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* . . . Ferrers, esquire, was charged  
under a penalty of £1,000 to keep the peace towards the dwellers  
upon London Bridge and the inhabitants of Bridgeward :—Two  
persons of the King’s household, who had made a riot in Southwark,  
were committed to the Fleet :—The Mayor and Aldermen of London  
were charged to keep the peace within the city, and to punish such  
as used seditious language - - - - - p. 277, 278

*24th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* A protection for a year was  
granted to Lord Clinton, a prisoner in France :—Licence was granted  
to Hamond Sutton, Mayor of the Staple at Calais, to take thither  
money and plate to the value of £500 :—The Mayor and Sheriffs of  
London were to be commanded not to take scuage until the two  
Chief Justices had decided in the matter :—The Mayors of Calais,  
Lynne, Yarmouth, and Cromere were to be directed to send to Ports-  
mouth, in all haste, all such vessels being in those ports as had  
taken apprest for conveying the Earl of Somerset to France.

p. 278, 279

*25th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* The King commanded that the  
patent, made for the assignment for the surety of £10,000 lent to him  
by Cardinal Beaufort, should pass under the great seal :—The  
Treasurer of Calais was to be directed to deliver to the victualler of  
Calais the third part of the mark assigned for the payment of the  
soldiers there :—The Earl of Somerset to muster on the 17th of  
June :—The Cardinal declared that his patent should be similar to a  
minute which was read in Council, or that he would lend no money,  
at the reading of which the Duke of Gloucester inquired what  
was the use of reading it, since his uncle had plainly stated that  
he would lend money on no other terms :—Licence was granted to  
Benedict Boromey, a merchant of Florence, to ship in the port of  
London 600 sacks of wool, and to export the same to Middleburgh  
and Antwerp, to be from thence conveyed into Lombardy.

p. 279, 280

*28th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* Containing memoranda relative to  
the payment of the Earl of Somerset :—Gilbert Parr, master of the  
King’s ordnance, was to be directed to deliver military stores, which  
are specified, to John Dawson, the Earl’s master of the ordnance :—  
Licence was granted to the Earl to employ 100 of the 800 spears  
specified in his indentures as archers :—It was agreed that the



- Treasurer should shew to the Earl the "books of the King's livelihood," for the purpose of enabling him to select the lands out of which he would receive a yearly sum of £600 which had been granted to him and the heirs male of his body by the King - - p. 281
- 29th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* A vessel called the Grace de Dieu of Holderness, which had been arrested for the conveyance of the Duke of Somerset, was discharged on account of her drawing so much water that she could not approach by ten miles the place where he intended to land:—£40 yearly was granted to Lord Roos during his minority:—The clerk of the hanaper was directed to deliver to the anchoress of Westminster a patent, whereby the King had granted her an annuity of 6 marks, without payment of any fee. p. 282
- 31st May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Salisbury and Lord Bergavenny having given bonds to the Earl of Westmoreland for the appearance of the Lords Latimer and Falconbridge on that day, those four noblemen accordingly attended - - - p. 283
- 1st June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Messengers were appointed to go to the Duke of Brittany with the complaints of English merchants, and to require redress - - - p. 283
- 3rd June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* £1,000 to be paid to John Langton, Treasurer of Calais, for making the east and west jetties, the wheel of the haven, and other water-works there, and for the repair of the walls of the town and castle - - - p. 283
- 4th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* £100 6s. which Whittingham, late Treasurer of Calais, had paid for the works there, were to be allowed in his account:—The petition of . . . Franke of Lynne was granted:—Memorandum to request the King to direct that the Earl of Somerset's ordnance should be sent abroad at the King's risk:—£20 to be paid to a messenger who was going to Bourdeaux:—A letter was to be sent to the Mayor and commonalty of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, thanking them for the 100 marks which they had lent to the King:—Memorandum of what was to be done with certain money which the Duke of Somerset should take to, or receive in, Guienne for appatisements - - - p. 284
- 5th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer of Calais to be directed to deliver to the Earl of Buckingham, Captain of Calais and of the Tower of Risbank, £3,400, in obligations of custom, which the Treasurer of England had delivered to him in part payment of £5,000, due to the said Earl for the wages of himself and his retinue - - - p. 285
- 20th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The King commanded that a clause should be inserted in the patent granting £600 yearly to the Earl of Somerset, to the effect that if any of the lands out of which that sum was payable should be recovered from him, others should be granted to him in lieu thereof; that the Earl having in his pos-



session the Lordship of Kendale, should have the title of Earl of Kendale to him and the heirs of his body, and that Tacyn his bastard daughter, and the heirs of her body, should be made denizens.

p. 285—288

21st June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Payment to be made for a bridge of barrels, for the use of the Duke of Somerset:—Letters were to be written in reply to those received from the Duke of York, informing him that the power granted to the Duke of Somerset was not prejudicial to that which had been granted to himself:—£40 to be paid to the Earl of Somerset for the completion of the bridge of barrels:—The Earl declared the manner in which he understood the powers contained in his patent, and that it was not his intention to do any thing in prejudice of the Duke of York - - - p. 288—290

26th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Thomas Oker and Ralph Basset, esquires, appeared before the Council, and the copy of a bill which had been preferred against them by . . . Fitzherbert was delivered to them - - - p. 291

27th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* . . . Tanfield, in the name of the Mayor and town of Northampton, was commanded to permit . . . Slaade to come in peace to the Council to answer to the complaints which had been made against him:—Master Adam Moleyns suggested the arguments to be urged to the Earl of Longueville to induce his son to surrender the town of Blaye to the King's officers:—Robert Whitgreve and Thomas Pound were to be directed to make a deduction in the second payment to be made to the Duke of Somerset of the wages of such knights, barons, and bannerets as he had received payment for for the first quarter, but who had not mustered with him, and to pay the sum so deducted to Sir Louis Despoy, who was going with a retinue into Guienne - p. 291, 292

28th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The surveyor of Calais to be directed to pay out of the money being in his hands for the repair of Calais, for the injuries done to Guisnes during the siege there:—The Treasurer of Calais to have £200 out of the subsidies of wools shipped to Calais, in repayment of £200 which he had lent for the payment of the lieutenant and garrison of Guisnes:—John Yerde to go over with the Duke of Somerset, to muster his army on the opposite coast, and to return with the ships, bringing with him the rolls of the re-musters;—The Duke of Somerset to be informed that there was not sufficient shipping to transport his army at one time, but that Yerde was to go over with the first portion of it, and to return for the remainder - - - p. 293, 294

29th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Containing minutes of the evidence of witnesses who were examined relative to a riot which had been committed in a disputed claim to right of common, in some place not specified:—A writ of proclamation to be issued com-



manding the attendance of witnesses in a dispute between . . . . Flete and the executors of . . . . Ryman:—Flete's counsel were to wait upon the Chief Justice, to settle what writs should be issued for the purpose - - - - - p. 294, 295

*3rd July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* One of the criers of the Common Pleas stated, that on the feast of Corpus Christi last he delivered a writ of privy seal to Sir Richard Vernon at Haddon in the Peak, in the presence of his wife:—£100 to be divided amongst Sir Louis Despoy, John Gassias esquire, and the town clerk of Bayonne, who had brought messages from Bourdeaux, Bayonne, and elsewhere in Guienne, and were returning thither - - - - - p. 295

*4th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* The instructions which were to be given to messengers to the Earl of Longueville and his son, to the Seneschal of Guienne, to the Council, and the Mayor and Jurats of Bourdeaux, were read and passed:—£100 to be paid to Sir Francis Arraganoy, and £20 to . . . . Galaad, who came with him:—Restitution to be made of certain horses which had been taken by Haukyng Selander from a Breton, and had come into the possession of Sir William Bonville and other of the King's subjects:—40 marks to be paid to Gervais de Vulre, the King's Secretary, who was going to the Duke of Brittany:—A letter to be sent to the Duke of Somerset:—Payment to be made to the Lieutenant of Ireland:—The Lieutenant to assemble the three estates of the land to examine patents of grants which had been made, to ascertain which were surreptitious, and to certify the Council as to the best mode of resuming the same:—The governors of cities and towns in Ireland to be commanded to pay their fee-farms and customs as they had done in old time:—500 marks to be paid to Ralph Lord Cromwell for his good services:—The Justices of the King's Bench were to be directed to record attornies for 140 persons who had been indicted, and for whom a capias was like to be immediately issued p. 296—298

*6th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* The [Archbishop] of Rouen declared the cause of his coming to the King:—Lord Cromwell requested the King to accept his resignation of the office of Treasurer, which he resigned chiefly on account of ill-health; and prayed that if any charge injurious to his character were made against him, his Majesty would give no credence thereto until he had answered it; that leisure might be granted to him until Christmas to make up his accounts; and that his successor might be commanded to observe the assignments made for money borrowed during his time:—100 marks were granted to Adam Moleyns for services rendered to the King since his return from beyond the sea; and an annuity of 50 marks was granted to Albert de Albertis Cardinal of St. Eustachius p. 299, 300

*8th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* Livery of clothing to be granted to Richard Alred, a chamberlain of the Exchequer, for the feast of St. John:—A clause to be added in the credence of Sir James Aleyn,



who was going into Ireland, to the effect that the King marvelled greatly that the Earl of Shrewsbury had not been paid his duties in Ireland, and ordered him to be paid:—A balinger to be sent [to the garrison of the Bastile of Dieppe] to inform them that victuals should be sent without delay, and to desire them not to despair of the loss of their victuals which had been taken at sea:—The customer of Winchelsea to be spoken with for the victualling of the Bastile at Dieppe:—Letters of thanks to be sent to the garrison of the Bastile:—The sergeant of the bakehouse to ascertain the quantity of wheat in the King's garners in Surrey and Sussex, and to take thereof for the victualling of Dieppe:—Whitingham to be sent to Cardinal Beaufort with the Act of Parliament for the keeping of the sea:—A mittimus of the indentures for the keeping of the sea to be sent to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer:—A schedule was delivered of the provisions required for the Bastile:—Proclamation to be made for all persons who were engaged to join the Duke of Somerset to do so forthwith, and to state that if they were found in London on the following Wednesday they would be committed to prison:—250 quarters of wheat, 500 quarters of malt, 100 pipes of beer, 10 quarters of salt, and 12 barrels of honey, to be sent over the sea in all haste in four great barges with forecastles, and two balingers having in them 120 men-at-arms and 480 archers:—Master Adam Moleyns desired to be discharged from the commission appointed to hear the mutual complaints of the English, and of the inhabitants of Holland and Zealand p. 301, 302

9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer and Chamberlains to be directed to purvey victuals for the Bastile:—Answers were given to . . . . Yerde and . . . . Eltonhede, who had been sent to the Council by the Duke of Somerset to request a prorogation of his day of muster - - - - - p. 303, 304

About the 9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Instructions issued to John Yerde esquire and . . . . Eltonhede, in reply to a communication brought by Yerde from the Duke of Somerset - - - - - p. 409—414

11th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* “The addition for the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Lieutenant and Council in Ireland, and also to the Treasurer of Ireland as touching the seising of livelyhood,” &c. were read and passed:—Letters to be sent to the Lieutenant and Council, and to the Treasurer of Ireland:—Letters of liberate, current, and allocate dormant to be made for the payment of Ralph Botiller and . . . . Bartholomew, and eight soldiers, for the keeping of Conway, p. 304, 305

12th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Lord Grey of Ruthin to be commanded to keep the peace towards the inhabitants of Northampton:—The Chief Baron of the Exchequer and . . . . Alrede were appointed to go to Norwich; and the estreats of all those who had been assessed to make any fines for any presentment made against them for offences were to be sent to them - - - - - p. 305, 306



13th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the victualling of the Bastile of Dieppe :—£1,000, which had been borrowed from Cardinal Beaufort, were to be delivered to Robert Whitgreve, and . . . Pounds for the payment of the ships assembled at Portsmouth for the conveyance of the Duke of Somerset and his retinue :—An assignment of £1,000 to be made to Sir Robert Rolleston for the repayment of £1,000 which he had borrowed from the Cardinal for the King's use, for the Duke of Somerset's army :—The Bishop of St. David's and Master Adam Moleyns were appointed to treat with the commissioners of Holland and Zealand for the reparation of attempts, &c. :—The powers of the said commissioners being deemed insufficient, the Council resolved that the Bishop and Moleyns should proceed in the matter, and that the commissioners should in the meantime procure a new commission; and the said Bishop and Moleyns were to be empowered to issue letters of inquisition to inquire who were the takers of any of the Hollanders' and Zealanders' goods.

p. 306—308

— July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Arderne, clerk of the King's works, was appointed to go into the north country to oversee the repairs of buildings belonging to the see of York which had been thrown down, and which, in pursuance of an award made between the Archbishop and the Earl of Northumberland, the latter had been directed to restore :—Two robes and garters of the order of St. George were to be delivered to Garter king of arms, one to be by him conveyed to the King of Arragon and the other to Don Henrik of Portugal, uncle to the King of Portugal :—William Okherst of Sussex and Thomas Staundon appeared in the matter concerning Flete, and were commanded not to depart :—A letter to be sent to the King of Arragon immediately :—25 marks to be paid to Sir Louis Despoy who was returning into Guienne, in addition to 50 marks previously granted to him :—The Earl of Longueville to be one of the King's Council in Guienne :—£20 to be paid to Garter king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of Brittany :—Letters to be written to the Seneschal of Guienne and Council of Bourdeaux, stating that the King had confirmed the privileges of the inhabitants of Guienne, that that provostée should never be separated from the crown, but always be governed by the King's officers; and notwithstanding that the Earl of Longueville, the Mayor of Bourdeaux, and others had surreptitiously obtained grants of certain parishes and villages therein, belonging to that provostée, the Seneschal of Guienne and Council of Bourdeaux were forbidden to put the said grants in execution, and to dispossess any person who had taken possession by virtue of them

p. 309—311



## ADDENDA.

*Indorsed in a modern hand, 15 Hen. VI., but the date is very doubtful.—*

Instructions to Commissioners who were appointed to summon before them all the householders and inhabitants of certain towns, of the age of sixteen and upwards, and to enter their names in a book. They were also to summon before them two persons of every parish, and to signify to them that, although the King might by law command the personal attendance of any of his subjects for the defence of the realm at their own costs, yet that he was pleased to dispense with that attendance if they would grant him a sum equal as would amount to their expences for two days if they served in person; the said two persons of each parish were to treat with the remainder of the inhabitants, being above the age of sixteen years, for the same purpose - - - - - p. 417—421

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## APPENDIX.

*23rd November, between the 17th and 23rd Hen. VI. 1438-1445.*—Writ of privy seal commanding the Treasurer and Chamberlains to pay to the Duke of Bavaria, out of the money assigned for the use of the King's household, the sum of 4,800 marks - - p. 315

*Apparently between the 10th September, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, and the 7th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.*—Petition to the King from the merchants of the Staple of Calais, praying that no licences might be granted to export merchandizes of the Staple to other places than to the Staple itself - - - - - p. 316

*Between 20 Hen. VI. 1441 and 22 Hen. VI. 1444, probably late in 1443 or early in 1444.*—Articles of complaint against the Earl of Ormond, lieutenant of Ireland, exhibited by Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, to the Privy Council in England - - - p. 327—334

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**A C T S**  
**OF**  
**THE PRIVY COUNCIL,**  
**IN THE REIGN OF**  
**KING HENRY THE SIXTH.**  
**1422—1461.**

**VOL. V.**

**B**



1874

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

IN THE STATE OF

MINN. HENRY. THE SIXTH.

JACOB-JAC.

1874



# ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

OF

## KING HENRY VI.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 92. *Original Minutes.*

### ACTA DE ANNO QUINTODECIMO.

Minutes of Council, 21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.]

xxj. die Novēb̄r a<sup>o</sup> ꝑc. xv<sup>o</sup>. ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̄ in Caṃa  
Stellaṡ ꝑntibꝫ dñis Archieṡo Eboꝝ Cōite Northūb̄r Dñis  
de Hung<sup>o</sup> ꝑ de Tiptoft Robto Rolleston clico Cancellar  
Theṡ ꝑ Custode privati sigilli.

M<sup>d</sup> ꝑ<sup>t</sup> Conestables in Wales goo hom to ꝑeir offic̄.

The Chābleins to be at hom.

Ev̄y lord̄ to holde h<sup>s</sup> owne contrey and to holde ꝑeir  
courtes on ooñ day.

— The gromes of ꝑe chāb̄r when ꝑei wēr in ꝑe werr̄  
ꝑei haḏ but xl. marc̄ ꝑ now ꝑei have xl. li.

— To adv̄tise ꝑe K' ꝑ<sup>t</sup> he yeve offic̄ to such ꝑsones as  
ꝑoffic̄ wer convenient to ꝑ not to hiegh̄ estat a smal  
office ꝑ neṡ to lowe estat a grete office.

And ꝑe K' joelx be leyde oute by auctoritee of ple-  
ment my lord̄ ꝑe Tref York Chan̄ ꝑ Whitynghā wol be  
bounde.



M<sup>d</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þe Warderobber speke to þe K' þ<sup>t</sup> ~~þe~~ [a] sauf-  
conduyct of þe Scott<sup>e</sup> ~~be be p<sup>re</sup>ged~~ be new maad to  
endure for iij. monethes.

þe Venicians saufconduyct was granted for a yer.<sup>1</sup>

[*Ibid.* 22nd November, 15 Hen.VI. 1436.]

xxij. die Novēbr̃ in Caṃa Stellaṯ & ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃, p̃ntibz  
īc ībm ḡnis Archieṑo Eboḡ Cōite Northūbr̃ Dño de  
Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̃ Cancellar̃ Theṯ & Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.<sup>2</sup>

[*Ibid.* 23rd November, 15 Hen.VI. 1436.]

xxiiij. die Novēbr̃ anno īc. xvj.<sup>1</sup> in Caṃa Stellaṯ & ap<sup>d</sup>  
Westm̃, p̃ntibz ḡnis Archieṑo Eboḡ Cōitibz de Staff  
& de Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̃ & de Tiptoft Cancellar̃  
Theṯ & Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.

Fiant īre Mřo Prucie [p<sup>i</sup>ma p̃m̃candif s̃c̃da] p̃ fro

Fudent<sup>r</sup> īre sup appunctuamenta.

Fiat ac̃t p̃ Duce Bavar̃.

⁊ the writ & reto<sup>r</sup>ne of Rosencrans was delivered into  
þe consail by ~~Rosenerans~~ my Lord Chañc  
Přt þerle of Saḡ.

<sup>1</sup> On the 7th November in this year letters of safe-guard were issued to some Venetian merchants. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 289.

<sup>2</sup> The proceedings of the Council on the 22nd November are not stated.

<sup>3</sup> *Sic*; but evidently a mistake, as these Minutes occur on the same paper as those of the 22nd November, 15 Hen.VI.



[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4607. art. 130. a modern  
*Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 23rd November, 15 Hen. VI.  
1436.]

R. H. nous avons graūte.

AU dit nostre souverain seign.

Supplie vostre humble subget et oncle Humfrey Duc  
of Gloucestre que come le tresnoble Roy vostre pier  
qui Dieu pardoint graunta par ses ĩres patentz cynk centz  
marcz apprendrez annuellement a luy et ses heires males  
de son corps engendrez de toutz les chastelx seignuries  
manoirs terres et tenements a les principalte de Gales et  
duchie de Cornewaille apperteignantz ou regardantz as  
termes de Pasq<sup>r</sup> et Seint Michel par ovelx portions par  
les mains de general receivers de mesmes le principalte  
et duchie pour le temps esteantz tanque a ṽre dit sup-  
pliant et a ses ditz heirs serroit. Pourveu par ṽre dit pier  
et ses heires de terres et tenementz deins le roialme  
Dengleterre a la value de cinque centz marcz par an.  
Et ainsy soit que par le trespassement de Johan  
nadgaires Duc de Bedford frier du dit suppliant les  
Isles de Jeresey et de Gernesey sont devenuz a voz  
mains. Vous please de vostre bone grace grauntier au  
dit suppliant les ditz Isles de Jeresey et Gernesey a  
avoir a luy et ses heires masles de son corps engendrez<sup>1</sup>  
avec les droitures et appurtenantz queconques en la  
manere et auxi entierment come le dit Duc de Bedford  
les avoit quant il estoit en vie en deduction de les cynk  
centz marcz annuelx avantditz.

(*In dorso.*) Lettre ent feut faite a Westm̃ le xxij. jour de  
Novembre par manere come il est desire lan 7c. xv.

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<sup>1</sup> Those islands were granted to the Duke of Gloucester, by patent  
tested 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls  
vol. ii. p. 291.



[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 92 b. *Original Minutes.*

7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

vij. die Ap<sup>ri</sup>l in p<sup>ri</sup>ncia R<sup>ex</sup> in ca<sup>ma</sup> p<sup>re</sup> consilii pliamēti,  
 d<sup>omi</sup>ni Dux Glouc<sup>estrie</sup> Cardinal<sup>is</sup> Cantuar<sup>ie</sup> Ebo<sup>ra</sup>z Londo<sup>ni</sup> [Car-  
 liole<sup>ni</sup>] Assave<sup>ni</sup> Norwice<sup>ni</sup> Wigor<sup>ni</sup> E<sup>p</sup>i<sup>scopus</sup> Cōites Hun<sup>t</sup> War<sup>re</sup>  
 Northūbr<sup>e</sup> t Suff<sup>raganeus</sup> D<sup>omi</sup>ni de Tiptofte t de Ponyng<sup>ton</sup> Can-  
 cellar<sup>ius</sup> t Custos p<sup>ri</sup>vati sigilli p<sup>re</sup>sentes.

Fiat i<sup>n</sup>tra d<sup>omi</sup>no Duci Ebo<sup>ra</sup>z de expectando in Fran<sup>cia</sup> p<sup>er</sup> c<sup>er</sup>tū  
 tempus quousq<sup>ue</sup> d<sup>omi</sup>ns Rex possit ordinar<sup>e</sup> p<sup>er</sup> alio capitaneo  
 t hoc p<sup>er</sup> c<sup>er</sup>tū tempus.

I<sup>n</sup>t<sup>er</sup> fiant consi<sup>li</sup>es i<sup>n</sup>re ~~cōit~~ al<sup>iter</sup> d<sup>omi</sup>nis i<sup>n</sup>bm.

ix<sup>to</sup>. die Ap<sup>ri</sup>l a<sup>n</sup>o<sup>no</sup> t<sup>er</sup>c<sup>ie</sup>. xv. in ca<sup>ma</sup> consilii pliamenti ap<sup>ud</sup>  
 Westm<sup>onasterium</sup>, in p<sup>ri</sup>ncia Reg<sup>is</sup> i<sup>n</sup>bm, p<sup>re</sup>s<sup>en</sup>tib<sup>us</sup> d<sup>omi</sup>nis Duce Glouc<sup>estrie</sup>  
 D<sup>omi</sup>no Cardinali, Archie<sup>p</sup>is Cantuar<sup>ie</sup> t Ebo<sup>ra</sup>z, E<sup>p</sup>is de  
 Londo<sup>ni</sup> Carleole<sup>ni</sup> Assave<sup>ni</sup> Roffe<sup>ni</sup> t Wigor<sup>ni</sup>, Cōitib<sup>us</sup>  
 de Hun<sup>t</sup> War<sup>re</sup> Northūbr<sup>e</sup> t Suff<sup>raganeus</sup> D<sup>omi</sup>nis de Tiptot t de  
 Fanho<sup>pe</sup>, Can<sup>cellarius</sup> t Custode p<sup>ri</sup>vati sigilli.

D<sup>omi</sup>ns Card<sup>inalis</sup> reportavit Regi q<sup>uod</sup> Can<sup>cellarius</sup> Fran<sup>cie</sup> nōiavit Arch-  
 ie<sup>p</sup>sm Ebo<sup>ra</sup>z t E<sup>p</sup>sm Lin<sup>colniensis</sup> ēe de consi<sup>li</sup> R<sup>ex</sup>, et non vellet  
 nōiari aliquē F<sup>r</sup> locūte<sup>n</sup> R<sup>ex</sup> in Fran<sup>cia</sup>.

Cōissar<sup>ius</sup> p<sup>er</sup> ma<sup>teria</sup> pac<sup>is</sup><sup>1</sup>.

Arch<sup>iepiscopus</sup> Ebo<sup>ra</sup>z.

E<sup>p</sup>us Lincol<sup>niensis</sup>

Cōites de War<sup>re</sup> t de Suff<sup>raganeus</sup>

Barones de Hung<sup>ford</sup>

[de Tiptoft] t de Fan-

ho<sup>pe</sup>.

Portent i<sup>n</sup>re o<sup>mn</sup>inōiū d<sup>omi</sup>noz

s<sup>pi</sup>ualiū t tempaliū t o<sup>mn</sup>ia

feod<sup>um</sup> R<sup>ex</sup>.

I<sup>n</sup>t<sup>er</sup> nōia omniū q<sup>ui</sup> p<sup>re</sup>starūt R<sup>ex</sup>

pecunias.

<sup>1</sup> With the King, or, as he was styled, "the adversary," of France.  
*Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 664.



[*Ibid.* f. 93. 7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

vij. die Ap<sup>l</sup> anno ꝑc. xv. in ꝑncia R in ca<sup>m</sup>a consilii  
plamenti ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃, ꝑntibz ꝑc i<sup>m</sup> dn̄is Duce Glouc̃  
Dño Cardinale Archieꝑis Cantuar̃ ⁊ Eboꝝ, Eꝑis de  
Londōn Carlioleñ Assaveñ Norwič ⁊ Wigorñ, Cōitibz de  
Hunt Warr Northūbr̃ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Ponyngel ⁊ de  
Tiptoft Cancellar̃ ⁊ Custode privati sigilli.

Dñs n̄r Rex de avisamento ꝑdcoꝝ dnoꝝ considerans  
qualit̄ indentre int̄ iꝑm ⁊ consanguineū suū Duč Eboꝝ  
ꝑ locūtenēcia Franč ⁊ Normāñ sunt quasi expirate,  
et q<sup>d</sup> id̄ Dux [non] vellet ult̄ius morari in illis ꝑtibz,  
sed vellet esse in Angl̄ voluit ⁊ concessit q<sup>d</sup> fierent lre  
sub ꝑvato sigillo ei<sup>d</sup> Duci regraciando ei ꝑ ꝑviciis ꝑc.  
⁊ desiderando ꝑ easdem lras q<sup>d</sup> iꝑe vellet morari in dict̄  
ꝑtibz post expirač indenturaz ꝑ čtū tempus ꝑc. sciens  
ꝑ firmo q<sup>d</sup> si id̄ Dux revenit in Angl̄ ordinaciōe R ꝑ  
illis ꝑtibz non fact̄ ~~et~~ ill<sup>d</sup> cedet in grave ac maximū  
ꝑjudič R dñioꝝ ⁊ subditoꝝ suoꝝ i<sup>m</sup>.

Iť cū t<sup>a</sup>libz vel consil̄ibz considerač fient consiles lre  
om̄ibz al̄ dn̄is in Franč ⁊ in Normanñ.

ix. die Ap<sup>l</sup> eis<sup>d</sup> anno ⁊ loco in ꝑncia R, ꝑntibz om̄ibz  
sup<sup>a</sup>dcis Dñis excepto Dño de Ponyngel ac ꝑntibz Eꝑo  
Meneveñ ⁊ Dño de Fanhoꝑ.

Dñs Card̄ ⁊ Archieꝑus Eboꝝ q<sup>i</sup> ~~ass~~ ꝑ dñm R missi  
fuerāt ad cōicand̄ cū Cancellar̄ Franč ꝑc. reportarūt R  
q<sup>d</sup> Cancellar̄ nōiavit ~~a~~ dcm Archieꝑm ⁊ Eꝑm Lincolñ  
fore de consil̄ R in Franč.

Iť dñs n̄r Rex de avisamento dnoꝝ ꝑdcoꝝ appunctuavit  
cōmissar̄ ꝑ mat̄ia pacel Archieꝑm Eboꝝ Eꝑm Lincolñ  
Cōites de Warr ⁊ de Suff Barones de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̄ Tiptoft  
⁊ de Fonhoꝑ milites.



[*Ibid.* 10th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Savoie. x<sup>o</sup>. die Ap<sup>i</sup>l eisd<sup>i</sup> anno ⁊ loco ⁊ in p<sup>nc</sup>ia Reg<sup>e</sup> ⁊  
p<sup>nt</sup>ib<sup>3</sup> d<sup>ni</sup>s Duce Glouc<sup>e</sup> D<sup>ño</sup> Card<sup>e</sup> Archiep<sup>o</sup> Cantuar<sup>e</sup> ⁊  
Ep<sup>is</sup> London<sup>e</sup> Assaveñ Meneveñ ⁊ Wigorn<sup>e</sup>  
Cōitib<sup>3</sup> de Warr<sup>e</sup> ⁊ Northūbr<sup>e</sup> ⁊ Suff<sup>e</sup>  
D<sup>ño</sup> de Fanho<sup>p</sup>.

f . . . . Theš Nōiāt sunt Hen<sup>r</sup> Bromflet miles ac Jo<sup>h</sup>es Popham  
hospic<sup>e</sup> R. miles ⁊ Whytyng<sup>h</sup>am armiger ⁊ Jo<sup>h</sup>es Stour-  
toñ miles.

[*Ibid.* f. 93 b.]

x<sup>o</sup>. die Ap<sup>i</sup>l.  
pro campo D<sup>ñs</sup> de Beaumont<sup>e</sup> }  
D<sup>ñs</sup> de Bourghchier } v<sup>l</sup> duo ipōz  
D<sup>ñs</sup> de Willughby }  
D<sup>ñs</sup> Dux usq<sup>3</sup> p<sup>i</sup>mū diem Julii ad  
report<sup>e</sup> Can<sup>e</sup> Frā<sup>e</sup>  
Fiāt īre p<sup>o</sup> ct<sup>e</sup> D<sup>ñis</sup> de  
Dies tractat<sup>9</sup> Fiat īra p<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ño</sup> de Welles  
Fiat īra Jo<sup>h</sup>i Pophā militi de ēendo  
d cū R<sup>e</sup> cū ōi festina<sup>e</sup>  
Pro tractatu t ⁊ g Cōes Warr<sup>e</sup>  
⁊ p<sup>o</sup> consil<sup>e</sup> t<sup>e</sup>g<sup>e</sup> D<sup>ñs</sup> la Warr<sup>e</sup> ⁊ de Suff<sup>e</sup>  
D<sup>ñs</sup> de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford<sup>e</sup>  
⊖ Archiep<sup>us</sup> Ebo<sup>z</sup>  
⊖ ~~Roffen~~ Ep<sup>i</sup> Lincol<sup>n</sup> duo isto<sup>z</sup> archiep<sup>⁊</sup> ⁊ ep<sup>o</sup>z  
Peant xviiij. die Ap<sup>i</sup>l ⊖ ⁊ Norwi<sup>e</sup>  
Rauf Botiller  
Jo<sup>h</sup> Stourtoñ  
⊖ H Bromflet



[*Ibid.* 11th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Lra salvi  
conduct<sup>9</sup>  
Savoie.

xj. die Ap<sup>l</sup> eis<sup>d</sup> anno ⁊ loco p<sup>nt</sup>ibz ꝑc i<sup>bm</sup> in p<sup>nc</sup>ia R<sup>e</sup>  
 d<sup>nis</sup> Duce Glouc<sup>e</sup> D<sup>ño</sup> Card<sup>e</sup> Archie<sup>p</sup>is Cantuar<sup>e</sup>  
 ⁊ Ebo<sup>z</sup> Ep<sup>is</sup> Londo<sup>n</sup> Cōitibz de Hun<sup>t</sup> ⁊ de War<sup>r</sup>  
 ⁊ de Northūb<sup>r</sup> D<sup>nis</sup> de Tiptoft ⁊ de Fanho<sup>p</sup>.

[*Ibid.* 13th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xiiij. die Ap<sup>l</sup> a<sup>o</sup> xv. in p<sup>dc</sup>o loco p<sup>nt</sup>ibz ꝑc i<sup>bm</sup> in  
 p<sup>nc</sup>ia Reg<sup>e</sup> d<sup>nis</sup> Duce Glouc<sup>e</sup> D<sup>ño</sup> Card<sup>e</sup> Archie<sup>p</sup>is  
 Cantuar<sup>e</sup> ⁊ Ebo<sup>z</sup> Meneve<sup>n</sup> Norwi<sup>č</sup> Assaph<sup>n</sup> ⁊ Wigorn<sup>e</sup>  
 Ep<sup>is</sup> ac Carliolen<sup>e</sup> Cōite de War<sup>r</sup> Northūb<sup>r</sup>  
 Suff D<sup>nis</sup> de Tiptoft Hung<sup>o</sup>ford<sup>e</sup> ⁊ Fanho<sup>p</sup>  
 Cancellar<sup>e</sup> ⁊ Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.

Archie<sup>p</sup>us Ebo<sup>z</sup> concessit se ire in ambassia<sup>t</sup> R<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>  
 tractatu pac<sup>e</sup>.

Et sic fecit Comes Suff.

H<sup>s</sup> deptyng discoragyng of þe op<sup>o</sup> ptie to come to þe  
 said<sup>e</sup> traitie by cause þ<sup>t</sup> þei wol<sup>d</sup> seye þ<sup>t</sup> he seyng þe  
 unlyklynese þ<sup>t</sup> w<sup>e</sup> þe K' had w<sup>t</sup> it.

Whe<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> [it was desired on þe K' behalf of] my  
 Lord þe Cardinal ~~desired~~ [for to go unto þis consail,  
 the same my Lord desired] of þe K' licence now to  
 depte oute of Eng<sup>l</sup> to þe courte for to doo h<sup>s</sup> duetee  
 considered þ<sup>t</sup> he hath the K' patent of reste, also  
 [þ<sup>t</sup>] now God<sup>d</sup> hath sette þe K' in such age þ<sup>t</sup> he may  
 be þe better absente him, all þabovesaid<sup>e</sup> lord<sup>e</sup> con-  
 sideryng þe ~~jup~~ unseuretee of þe wey ⁊ þe greet jupdie  
 of h<sup>s</sup> psone and þe grete good<sup>e</sup> ⁊ neighyng to þe said<sup>e</sup>  
 pees þ<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> p<sup>s</sup>ence myzt doo whe<sup>p</sup> he we<sup>r</sup> on þe said<sup>e</sup>  
 tretie or elles he<sup>r</sup> in Eng<sup>l</sup>, concludede<sup>n</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> in no wyse  
 þei ne durste consaille þe Kyng to licence him after his  
 desir, and namely at þ<sup>s</sup> tyme, and þ<sup>t</sup> h<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>o</sup>for þ<sup>t</sup> he  
 myzt be stured [by þe K'] to leve h<sup>s</sup> [said<sup>e</sup>] desir.

Considera-  
 cōsof h<sup>s</sup> ac-  
 q<sup>i</sup>tailles....  
 f<sup>r</sup>vices at all  
 tymes.

... sidera<sup>ẽ</sup>  
 wysdom  
 discre<sup>ẽ</sup>on  
 good con-  
 sail.



[*Ibid.* f. 94.]

Sic. Die Sabbi viz xiiij. die Apri in pñcia R in caña consilii plamenti, pñtibz ꝑc iñm dñis Duce Glouc Dño Card Archiepis Cantuar ꝑ Eboz, Eps Norwič Carliolen ꝑ Wigorn Eps, Cōitibz de Northūbr ꝑ Suff, Dñis de Hungford ꝑ de Tiptoft, Cancellar Theſ ꝑ Custode pīvati sigilli.

Pdonaço finis ꝑ feodi p īris patentibz de denzein p Ticolinio.

Dñs nñr R de avisamento ꝑ assensu dñoz de consilio suo vult ꝑ concedit qd fiat warrant ~~du~~ sub pīvato sigillo suo Cancellar suo Angl mandando eid qd ipe fieri fač sepalia brevia [pclamač] šb magno sigillo [R] omibz ꝑ singlis portubz regni Angl menč faciencia qd dñs nñr R quibzdam de causis iñm ꝑ consil suū moventibz vult qd nullus eskippet nec eskippari fač [absq speciali licencia Regl] aliquos pannos laneos extra regnū Angl nisi fūint pīvilegiati p īras patentes R ut sunt isti de Prucia de Portugalia ꝑc, vl alit nisi statuta ~~regia ad in~~ plament R ~~p vl in plamentis pgenitoz suoz vl pdecessoz suoz p antea [fač] velint aliquē aliq's pannos laneos eskippari pmitter.~~ Proviso qd non sit aliquod statutū obvians voluntati regie antedce.

The K' wol by þadvis ꝑ assent of his counsail ~~þt þe be~~ for cētain causes him and his consail moevyng þt þe be maad a warrant undr þe pīve seal unto þe Chaunceller of Engl ~~char~~ cōmandyng him to [do] make sevall writte undr þe Kyngl grete seal to þe K' coustums ꝑ op [h<sup>s</sup>] officers in all ~~þe~~ ~~evich~~ þe portz of Engl cōmandyng hē þt þei souffr no man shiþ [nor do shiþ] any wolleñ clooth ~~er op m~~ ov þe see [nep] carie oute of England eny wollen cloth] withoute þe Kyngl specielle licence, but



yif he have power [~~of þe K'~~] so to do ~~by of þe K' by~~  
~~vertue of h<sup>s</sup> graunte or elles of h<sup>s</sup> confirmacon by h<sup>s</sup>~~  
~~lres patentis her befor by our pgenitours or by us~~  
~~by our or þei~~ lres patent<sup>e</sup> undr our [~~þ our þe K'~~]  
 gret seel.

[The following article occurs on parchment, in a contemporary hand,  
 but not in that of the Original Minutes.]

xiiij<sup>o</sup>. die Aprilis anno ꝑc. xv<sup>o</sup>. dñs n̄r Rex [c̄t̄e de  
 causis iꝑm moventibz] de avisamento ꝑ assensu dñoz de  
 consilio suo vult ꝑ concedit q<sup>d</sup> fiat warrant sub privato  
 sigillo suo Cancellario suo Anglie mandando eid̄ qđ iꝑe  
 fieri faç sub magno sigillo Regis sepalia brevia omibz  
 ꝑ singulis custumañ ꝑ aī officiañ Regis in quibuscumq;  
 portubz regni sui Anglie eosd̄ firmiter injungentes q<sup>d</sup>  
 iꝑi non pmittent aliquos pannos laneos eskippari extra  
 regnū Anglie absq; speciali licencia Regis nisi p tales  
 extraneos qui sunt de amicicia Regis ꝑ sunt ad hoc per  
 Regem privilegiati ut sunt isti de Prucia Portugalia

Proviso semp q<sup>d</sup> non sit  
 aliquod statutū obvians voluntati regie antedc̄e, p̄ntibz  
 ꝑc ap<sup>a</sup> Westm̄ in cam̄a consilii parlamenti dñis Duce  
 Glouc̄ Dño Cardinali Archieꝑis Cantuañ ꝑ Eboz Eꝑis  
 Carlioleñ Norwiceñ ꝑ Wigornieñ Cōitibz de Northūbr̄  
 ꝑ de Suff Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̄ ꝑ de Tiptoft Cancellar̄  
 Theñ ꝑ Custode privati sigilli.

[*Ibid.* f. 94 b. *Original Minutes.*]

~~R a noz t̄schs ꝑ t̄n amez foiaulx les goevnueuar~~  
~~eschevyns juratz ꝑ cent pars de n̄re citee de Baione~~  
~~saluz~~, A laudience de nous ꝑ de n̄re consail il est  
 devenuz pmy la grevous complainte de n̄re ame lige



Rogger Spycer m̃chant de ñre ville de Bristwit en  
 ñre roy<sup>e</sup> Denglet̃r q̃ comb̃n q̃n une cause dappelle  
 nadgairs pendant devant ~~les goevnours eschevyns juaratz~~  
~~et cent pers~~ [le mair̃] de ñre d̃te citee pent̃r le f̃dit  
 Rogger dune pt et un Sanbate de Fargud citein de  
 mesme ñre citee daut̃r pt sentence feust p ~~eux~~ [luy le  
 dit maire] dōnez p<sup>r</sup> le dit Rogger [sicōe il appiert p  
 credibles evidenc̃e ~~devs vo<sup>s</sup>~~ en la co<sup>r</sup>te de mairallte de  
 mesme ñre citee remaignantz a ce q̃st dit] de la quelle  
 sentence mesme le Sandbate appella a la ~~courte~~ [Justice  
 des appellees] civiles et criminelles de Gascoigne, la  
 quelle sentence mesme le juge conferma [cōe dit est  
 nientmains ycelle execu<sup>ti</sup>on ~~yeell~~ mesme le Rogger]  
 unquore ~~mesme le Rogger ne poet avoir~~ [nad peu avoir  
~~execu<sup>ti</sup>on de mesme le jugement~~ [sentence] ~~ja soit~~  
~~q̃il~~ [pur l'execu<sup>ti</sup>on de la quelle mesme le Rogger ad]  
 longement et ove grande instance ~~il ad~~ et diligence ~~il ad~~  
 pursuez p<sup>r</sup> ~~mesme l'execu<sup>ti</sup>on~~ avoir a ses grandz coustag̃  
 et despenses en no<sup>s</sup> suppliant [hūblement] de luy ycelle  
 faĩr avoir cōe justice la requiert. Et no<sup>s</sup> conside-  
 rantz ce q̃ dit est et vuillantz droit estr̃ fte et admi-  
 nistree a chun de noz subgitz, volo<sup>s</sup> et vo<sup>s</sup> mandons  
 q̃ a toute bone haste ap̃s la veue dicestes [~~et sanz~~  
~~oult̃r delay~~] vous facez faĩr avoir a mesme le Rogger  
 bone due et convenable execu<sup>ti</sup>on de le f̃dit jugement  
~~sanz lui~~ solonc les loyes et usag̃ de ñre citee desf̃d̃,  
 en faisant oult̃r ce avoir au dit Rogger due recompence  
 et satisfac<sup>ti</sup>on p<sup>r</sup> les coustag̃ expenses et damages q̃ux  
 il ad euz et sustenuz en moien temps p<sup>r</sup> la poursuite de  
 la susd̃te execu<sup>ti</sup>on et a cause dicelle. Et ce ne lessez  
 en nulle maniere. D et q̃appellez  
 devant vo<sup>s</sup> ceux q̃ de droit doivent en ceste ptie estr̃  
 appelez et veue bn p vo<sup>s</sup> [et examine] la f̃dite sentence  
 et appelle vous facez avoir a mesme le Rogg<sup>r</sup> sur mesme



la sentence plein droit execuçon ⁊ justice selonc les loyes ⁊ usagē de nre citee desfd. Et ce ne lessez en nulle maniere. D

A nre cħr ⁊ ħn ame Gēmote Dalbag . . lieuten  
⁊ gouvñour de nre citee de Bayoñ f

[*Ibid.* f. 112. *Original* Minutes. 16th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Ap̃l inf<sup>a</sup>script<sup>e</sup> loco ⁊ a<sup>o</sup> p̃ntibz  
dnis Duce Glouč Archiepo Cantuar ⁊ Eboz Ep̃is Car-  
liolen ⁊ Assaveñ Cōitibz de Hunť Warť Northūbř ⁊  
Suff Dñis de Hungford ⁊ de Fanhoř.

Fiat ĩra salvi conduct<sup>o</sup> p Joħe de Savoyse ⁊ xij. psonis  
in cōitiva sua duratur vsq, p̃mū diē Junii.

Dñs de Fanhoř concessit se  
p̃stare Regi - ccl. marč

Of the last  
p'tie of pe xv.

Dñs de Tiptoft concessit se  
p̃stare Regi - ccl. marč

undr' condic'on p<sup>t</sup>  
he may have good as-  
signem't of all' p<sup>t</sup> pe K'  
oweth him at p<sup>s</sup> day ⁊ p<sup>t</sup>  
may be founde due unto  
him by accountes her'-  
after.

Dñs de Hungford cōcessit  
se p̃stare Regi [si non ibit in  
fvič R] - - c. ĩi

Mř Th Bekyngtoñ - xl. ĩi  
Custos p̃vati sigilli [si pořit  
bonas assignač sive soluč de ōi  
eo qđ ei p R debiř existat] c. ĩi

Comes Suff - ccl. marč

si ĩc. o'es cōites sil'i  
modo volu'int facer'.

Of pe latier  
p'tie of the xv.  
erga cras.

Comes Northūbř - c. ĩi



|                                                    |                    |                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| erga cras.                                         | Comes Huntyngdon   | - c. li                                                                        |
|                                                    | Ẽpus Wigorn       | - - c. li                                                                      |
| As þe Tref ⁊<br>he may accorde.                    | Ẽpus Bathon       | - - c. li                                                                      |
|                                                    | Ẽpus Assaveñ      | - - x. li.                                                                     |
| What assigne-<br>ment he wol gyve<br>he wol agree. | Ẽpus Carlioleñ    | - c. marc                                                                      |
| As þe Tref ⁊<br>he may accorde.                    | Archiẽpus Eboz    | - cc. li.                                                                      |
|                                                    | Dñs de Cromewell   | ccl. marc                                                                      |
|                                                    | Archiẽpus Cantuar | d. marc                                                                        |
|                                                    | Whitynham          | <del>c. marc</del> c. li                                                       |
|                                                    | ƒ Rauf Rochefort   | - c. marc                                                                      |
|                                                    |                    | M <sup>l</sup> <del>viii</del> [ix <sup>c</sup> ] iiij <sup>xx</sup> iiij. li. |

[*Ibid.* 17th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xvij. die Ap̃l̃ d̃cis a<sup>o</sup> ⁊ loco p̃ntibz d̃nis in p̃ncia R  
Dño Card̃ Archiẽpis Cantuar et Eboz Ẽpis Carlioleñ W  
Assaveñ ⁊ Wigorn Duce Norff Cōitibz Northūbr̃ Suff  
Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford ⁊ de Fanhõp  
Cancellãr ⁊ Thẽs.

Hit is appointed for Guysnes for 1 quarter

~~Yif John de Savoie.~~

John de Savoie saufconduyct for to endur̃ for ij.  
monethes ⁊ yif þ̃ nede any lenger saiffconduyct þ<sup>t</sup> þe  
Chañc of Fr̃ace have in cōmandement to make it.

To bringe þe names of lord̃ knyzt̃ ⁊ squiers to  
morow.



Be þ̃ maad̃ ĩres for Whetherby<sup>1</sup> } Wednesday after  
 Be it wist [of my Lord̃ of Glouc̃] } Seint Georges day.  
 whoo put up þe bille - - - }

York } To see þolde endentur̃ of þerle of Mortain  
 Chañc } for Anjou & Mayñ & also h<sup>s</sup> ar<sup>les</sup> &  
 Hung<sup>ŷ</sup>ford̃ } to reporte þe difference betwyx hē

[*Ibid.* f. 95.]

xvij. die Ap<sup>l</sup> in p̃script̃ a<sup>o</sup> & loco ꝛ in p̃ncia Rꝛ p̃ntibꝫ  
 dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Card̃ Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ & Eboꝝ  
 Ep̃is Assaveñ & Wigorñ Cōitibꝫ de Hunt̃ War̃ Northūbr̃  
 & Suff̃ Dñis de Hung<sup>ŷ</sup>ford̃ Fonhoṽ Willo Pheliṽ Can-  
 cellar̃ Theṽ & Custode p̃vati sigilli.

Lecti fuerūt c̃ti ar<sup>li</sup> Cōit̃ War̃.

Sic. þ<sup>s</sup> day was þe p̃ve seal of restreint of cloth was rad̃ in  
 þe consail & confermed̃ as for þ<sup>s</sup> tyme.

<sup>1</sup> The following, which occurs in f. 95. of the same volume,  
 was probably a copy of the Letter alluded to:

Depar le Roy.

Ch & bn ame ꝛ Pour c̃taines ĩsgrandes & ĩschargeables matieres  
 nous & ñre counsail especialment moevantes volons de lavis &  
 assent de mesme ñre counsail & vous mandons ~~fermement~~  
~~enchargeantz~~ [estroitement] q̃ toutes autres choses lessees & ex-  
 cusaçons cessantes soiez en ṽre prop̃r p̃sone devant nous & ñre  
 dit counsail a ñre paloyz de Westm̃ le Mesquerdy p̃ch ap̃s le  
 feste de Seint George p̃ch venant saunz nulle defaute p̃r y  
 respond̃r as c̃taines matieres & choses q̃ a ṽre venue [q̃ alors] vo<sup>ŷ</sup>  
~~front~~ [oyer & receiver & oyer ce q̃ p mesme ñre consail fra]  
 monstrees & declarees a ṽre venue illoeqs ꝛ Et ce ~~sur la foy &~~  
~~ligeance q̃ vo<sup>ŷ</sup> ne<sup>ŷ</sup> devez~~ ne lessez en nulle manier̃ D

Au Wetherby de Norwiz.



[*Ibid.* 18th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Ap<sup>l</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> Kenyngtoñ, in pñcia R Glouc  
Card Cantuar Eboz War Northūbr Suff Hung<sup>o</sup>ford  
Pheliþ Canç Theš t Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.

The ij<sup>d</sup>. ar<sup>le</sup> of my Lord Card is graunted.

He hath leneð x<sup>ml</sup>. marc.

He hath differreð þe day paiable of x<sup>ml</sup>. marc þ<sup>t</sup> lord  
be bounde inne unto him [unto Cristenmasse next]  
He hath also leneð differreð h<sup>s</sup> day of iiij<sup>ml</sup>. marc [unto  
þe same tyme] t he wol delive unto þe K' þe joyalx.

Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad a lre to my Lady of Westm<sup>t</sup> t<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> she wol  
confourme here to þar<sup>le</sup> of my Lord of Warrewyk.

xviij. die Ap<sup>l</sup> a<sup>o</sup> t<sup>c</sup>. xv<sup>o</sup>. ap<sup>d</sup> Kenyngtoñ, in pñcia R,  
pñtibz Dñis Card Archiepo Eboz Cōitibz de  
War Northūbr t Suff Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford Pheliþ Can-  
cellar Theš t Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.

Dñs de la War.

Stourtoñ concessit se ire in ambassiata R.

Hung<sup>o</sup>ford

ad Dñam de Westm<sup>t</sup>

{ Alreð  
{ Stokdale

\* f. 95 b.

\* Warrewyk.<sup>1</sup>

The K' wol þ<sup>t</sup> he have as large t ample power as þe  
Duc of York hað usyng after þe fourme of an instruccon  
þ<sup>t</sup> shal be ~~maad~~ [yeveñ] þ<sup>o</sup> upon unto him.

<sup>1</sup> Richard earl of Warwick was appointed lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy on the 16th July in this year. *Vide* *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 674.



He shal have paiement for iiij<sup>e</sup>. speres w<sup>t</sup> him [ʔt þe bowes þʔto] ʔ viij<sup>e</sup>. li. [ʔt þe bowes þʔto] to be paid ʔ contented in money ʔ mchandise.

~~For [half] a yer w<sup>t</sup> in þe which þe K' shal be lerned.~~

R<sup>o</sup>. The K' wol [especially] at þ<sup>s</sup> tyme appointed pvis . . . for þe keping of þ<sup>t</sup> land for a yer ʔ an half, ~~and trustyng to God~~ þ<sup>t</sup> w<sup>t</sup>inne þe yer ʔ an half ~~by þe good~~ [labor ʔ] diligēce ~~of h<sup>s</sup> cousin of Warr ʔ of lieut ʔ of h<sup>s</sup> ch~~ þe worshipful ~~fadr in God~~ and befor þe ende þʔof p<sup>r</sup>veie þʔfor [for þe tyme to cōe] as þe ~~t<sup>p</sup>~~ necessitee ʔ ~~behave~~ þʔof shal req<sup>r</sup> Trustyng alwey þ<sup>t</sup> be the good labour ʔ diligence ʔ of h<sup>s</sup> said cousins ~~for raisons~~ the land shal so growe þ' þe necessitees shal not be so gret as þei be now.

[*Ibid.* 26th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxvj. die Ap<sup>l</sup> a<sup>o</sup> ʔc. xv. in Cama Stellata R ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̄, pntibz ʔc iſm dno Duce Glouc Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝝ Comiſ Warr [Northūbr̄] Cancellar̄ Theſ ʔ Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.

Dñs de la Warr concessit se ire in fviço R.

To þe mai<sup>r</sup> sherrieſ aldremen ʔ coialtee of Norwich,<sup>1</sup> For as moche as þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' is enfourmed di<sup>v</sup>s bondes beth betwix di<sup>v</sup>s of þe K' subgitt<sup>e</sup> þʔe as for þelleccio<sup>n</sup> of þei<sup>r</sup> mai<sup>r</sup> whe<sup>r</sup> þorough di<sup>v</sup>s grete rumoures [ʔ inconvenienc<sup>e</sup>] beth lyke to ensue, þ<sup>t</sup> God forbede, The K' ~~wol þʔf~~ hath deputed cōmissaries [ʔc.] to be p<sup>s</sup>ent þʔe at þe day of þe said ellec<sup>c</sup>on for to ~~her~~ see þ<sup>t</sup> no such rumoures noþ<sup>ʔ</sup> inconvenienc<sup>e</sup> ensue ~~ʔ to reporte~~

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Blomfield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104 106.



⁊ yif þʒ any folowe þ<sup>t</sup> God̃ forbede, þ<sup>t</sup> þenne þei seese þeiʀ franchise [into þe K' hand̃] as for þellec̃on of þeiʀ maiʀ unto þe tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' yeve hē oþʒ in cōmandement.

[*Ibid.* f. 96 b.]

The xxvj. day of Aʒill þe xv<sup>e</sup>. yeʀ ⁊c. In þe Sterred Chambʀ at Westm̃. The lord̃ of þe K<sup>e</sup> counsail þ<sup>t</sup> tyme beyng p̃sent þʒe considering þ<sup>t</sup> þe bondes ⁊ ~~alliance~~ [confederacies] þ<sup>t</sup> of late tyme have be had̃ ⁊ maad̃ among̃ ⁊ betwiẏ diʒs of þe K<sup>e</sup> subgitz in h<sup>s</sup> citee of Norwiċ have late caused̃ grete rumoures ⁊ discenciones in þe said̃ citee wher̃ þorough þ<sup>t</sup> at þellec̃on of þe maiʀ of þe same citee on May day next folowyng grete divisioñ [at þ<sup>t</sup> tyme] is lyke to ~~falle~~ be among̃ pinhabitantz þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ ⁊ grete inconvenientz to ~~falle þʒupon~~ ensue þʒupon þ<sup>t</sup> God̃ forbede w<sup>t</sup>oute þ<sup>t</sup> [it be p̃veied̃ of] hastye remedie on þ<sup>t</sup> behalf. For somuch̃ ⁊ for reste ⁊ pees to be had̃ among̃ pinhabitantz þe same citee have deputed̃ ordeined̃ and assigned̃ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> cōmissaires in þ<sup>s</sup> ptie A. B. ⁊ C. to goo in aʒl haste to þe said̃ citee so þ<sup>t</sup> þei be þʒe on Tewsdai next cōmyng at þe ferrest and to be p̃sent on Wednesday þenne next folowyng̃ ~~at þe~~ in þe gildehalle þʒe to see þ<sup>t</sup> þellec̃on of him þ<sup>t</sup> shal be chosen into meiʀ þʒe þe same day be had̃ ⁊ maad̃ wel ⁊ deuly after [the fourme ⁊ effect of] þe franchises libtees ⁊ p̃vileg<sup>e</sup> graunted̃ by þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> noble p̃genitoures ⁊ by þe K' confermed̃ unto þe said̃ citee and þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' be duely c̃tified̃ þʒof in fourme acustomed̃ und̃r þe comeñ seal of þe said̃ citee. And also þ<sup>t</sup> þei see ⁊ ordeine þ<sup>t</sup> þʒ be nooñ p̃sent at þe tyme of the same ellec̃on but such̃ þ<sup>t</sup> of ryzt oughte to be þʒe. And þ<sup>t</sup> yif any of þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> subgittz doo or attempte any thing into þe contrarye



of þees pmisses to cōtifie þe K' þof w<sup>t</sup> all ~~an~~ e cir-  
cūstancē & dependentē ~~thūpon to pententēnt &c.~~ And  
þei to do þeir pt to lette all such ryottes & rumoures  
& to punisse þe favoureares þof asfer as lawe & resoñ  
wol.

Th

[*Ibid.* 27th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xxvij. day of Avill, þabovesaid yeŕ & place,  
þnt my Lordē Glo Card York Warē þe Lordē  
Hungford & Tiptoft Chaunceller Tref & Pive Seal.

Be þof maad all executories upōn my lordē act of Somset  
&c. to have him undr.

.....  
..... Verte

\* f. 96. \* for shippes  
for þe see

£ Will Wolf  
£ Th Nevill  
The Baroñ of Carreau

[*Ibid.* 29th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Penultio die Apri<sup>l</sup> a<sup>o</sup> xv<sup>o</sup>. in Cama Stellata ap<sup>d</sup> Westm<sup>n</sup>,  
þntibz dnis Duce Glouc<sup>e</sup> Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝝ ~~Dñe~~  
~~de Tiptoft~~ Cōitibz de Hunt Warē Northūb<sup>r</sup> Dñis de  
Hungford & de Tiptoft, Cancellar<sup>e</sup> Theſ & Custode p<sup>r</sup>ivati  
sigilli.

For þe see iij<sup>ml</sup>. men ~~wher~~ for vj. wokē wherof v<sup>c</sup>. speres  
& þe remenant bowes, and to have half in mōnoie & half  
in vitaille.

~~Be þof writte to sende to all p~~

~~Tiptot leneth.~~



for þe see. Be þʒ maad̃ pʻve sealx to þe Baroñ of Carreau.  
 John de As for þe mōnoie as þ<sup>t</sup> shold̃ wheñof ĩres patent̃ shold̃  
 Savoie. be maad̃ and to amende his sauf conduyct for xj. men.

[*Ibid.* 30th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Ultimo die Apʳ anno ꝛc. xv. in Caṃa Stellaĩ ap<sup>d</sup>  
 Westm̃, pñtibz ꝛc ĩbm dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali  
 Archiepo Eboꝝ Comite Warĩ [ꝛ Northūbĩ] Dñis de  
 Hungʒford̃ ꝛ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Theš ꝛ Custode pʻvati  
 sigilli.

Lec̃ fũāt ꝛ concordat̃ ĩre patent̃ p Dño Aurelianeñ  
 quas Joħes de Savoie ħebit secũ in Franč.<sup>1</sup>

|                        |                   |                                                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <del>Burton</del>      | Kent              | } fiāt ĩre Dñis de<br>Welles ꝛ de Beau-<br>mond̃. |
| <del>Baroñ</del>       | Surĩ              |                                                   |
| <del>Caudray</del>     | <del>Susseĩ</del> |                                                   |
| <del>Stepyngdon</del>  | Susseĩ            |                                                   |
| <del>Arderne</del>     | Essex             |                                                   |
| <del>Asshfeld̃</del>   | Hertford̃         |                                                   |
| <del>Quatremains</del> | <del>Surĩ</del>   |                                                   |
| <del>Alred̃</del>      | S                 |                                                   |
| <del>Derby</del>       |                   |                                                   |
| <del>Bate</del>        |                   |                                                   |

|        |   |                                      |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Kent   | } | Breknok <del>ꝛ</del> <u>Levesham</u> |
| Susseĩ |   |                                      |
| Surĩ   |   |                                      |

~~South~~

|        |   |       |
|--------|---|-------|
| South  | } | Yerde |
| Wilteš |   |       |
| Dorš   |   |       |

<sup>1</sup> *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 665.



|                                |   |                              |                                    |           |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Berk <sup>ſ</sup>              | } | Derby ṽl Haseley            |                                    |           |
| Oxeñ                           |   |                              |                                    |           |
| Buķ                            |   |                              |                                    |           |
| Devoñ                          | } | <del>Baroñ</del>             | Merstoñ q <sub>3</sub> offiċ & iĥm |           |
| Cornewaiſt                     |   |                              |                                    |           |
| Som <sup>ſ</sup>               |   | Baroñ                        |                                    |           |
| Wirċ                           | } | M' Joĥn Hody vel Whitgreve   |                                    |           |
| Warr                           |   |                              |                                    |           |
| Glouċ                          |   |                              |                                    |           |
| Derby                          | } | Asshefeld                    |                                    |           |
| Staff                          |   |                              |                                    |           |
| <del>Wirceſt<sup>r</sup></del> |   |                              |                                    |           |
| Salop                          | } | Harper                       |                                    |           |
| Hereford                       |   |                              |                                    |           |
| <del>Cheſt<sup>r</sup></del>   |   |                              |                                    |           |
| Lancaſt <sup>r</sup>           | } | Giles Thornedoñ vel Wiſt Say |                                    |           |
| Cheſt <sup>r</sup>             |   |                              |                                    |           |
| Yorkſhi <sup>r</sup>           | } | Manfeld                      |                                    |           |
| Noċ                            |   |                              |                                    |           |
| <del>Northūb<sup>r</sup></del> |   |                              |                                    |           |
| <del>Cumb<sup>r</sup></del>    |   |                              |                                    |           |
| Lincoln                        | } | Joĥ . . .                    | Lincoln                            |           |
| Leyceſt <sup>r</sup>           |   |                              | Camb <sup>r</sup>                  |           |
| North                          |   |                              | Li                                 |           |
| Hunt                           |   |                              | Lincoln                            | }         |
| Bed                            |   |                              | Norff                              |           |
| Buķ                            |   |                              | Suff                               |           |
| Oxeñ                           |   |                              | Bed                                | }         |
| Rotland                        |   |                              | Buķ                                |           |
|                                |   |                              |                                    | Th Rookes |



~~Cambr~~~~Norff~~~~Suff~~

Essex

Hertford

} Stoppyngdoñ v̄l Hotoft

[*Ibid.* 1st May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Primo die Maii a<sup>o</sup> xv. in Ca<sup>m</sup>a Stella<sup>t</sup> & ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̄.  
 p̄sentibz t̄c i<sup>m</sup>m Dño Cardinali [E<sup>p</sup>o Lincolñ]  
 Cōite War<sup>r</sup> Dño de Hung<sup>f</sup>ord<sup>r</sup> Cancellar<sup>r</sup> The<sup>s</sup> & Custode  
 privati sigilli Archie<sup>p</sup>is Cantuar<sup>r</sup> & Ebo<sup>r</sup>.

Lecti fuerant corā Dño War<sup>r</sup> ar<sup>li</sup> sui & r̄nsiones ad  
 eosd<sup>r</sup> & p̄ i<sup>p</sup>m assentati cū a<sup>l</sup> inficiōibz.

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[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4607. art. 112. a modern  
*Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 2nd May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

A lui treshonure tresreverent tresgracious et tresre-  
 doute seign<sup>r</sup> luy Roy, Supplie humblement Guillyam Pieres  
 Sarasyn jadys mescreant ore est convers a loy Dieu lui  
 Roy Omnipotent et baptisez le veille du Seint Piere et  
 Paule apostollez a Loundres la dit veille avener a deux  
 annz passez en leglise parochial de Seint Magne al pe  
 de pount du la dite ville, luy quele Pieres ore en veillesce  
 par maladie de jour en jour pluis fort est abesse et  
 empov<sup>y</sup> et que pur la vray desir du coer du creer a la  
 loy Dieu ad esloigne luy pays des mescreantz refuse  
 toutz ses avoirs moundaynes sez parentz et amys et  
 venuz cy en v̄re terre de vous requers du bon aide en  
 sustenance de sa vie. Que plese a v̄re gracieuse roiale et  
 de v̄re grand almoigne considerant la poverte du dit



suppliant et la grande necessite de sustenance a sa vie dordeigner pur le vivre du dit suppliant viande boir et vesture a son corps necessaire et raisonnable et houstiel ou de reposer son corps es lieux as tielx convers avant ces heures par voz tresnobles progenitours Roys Dengleterre ordeigne sur cest cause fondez et de ent envoyer as gardeins des ditz lieux voz lettres especialx eux comandant densy ordeigner pur la sustenance de vie au dit suppliant en accompliment des voloirs de voz tresnobles progenitours suisditz pur Dieu et en oeuvre de charite.

(*In dorso.*) Lre ent feust fait a Westm̃ selonc lendorsement.

Le second jour de May lan ꝑc. xv<sup>me</sup>. le Tresorer reporta a le conseil que le Roy voet que le suppliant eit deux deniers le jour a prendre chescun an pur terme de sa vie en lescheq̃ as termes de S<sup>t</sup> Michel et de Pasche par oveles portions.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 97. *Original Minutes.*

6th May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The ~~lorde of þe~~ [vj. day of May þe xv. yeȝ ꝑc. at Kenyngton in þe grete chābr̃ þe þe] K' ~~cōsail~~ consideryng þ<sup>t</sup> wher̃ þe Lord̃ Fanhoþ by vertue of a subsidie graunted of mennes londes ꝑt possessones in þ<sup>s</sup> land̃ unto þe K' by þe cōes of þ<sup>s</sup> rea<sup>e</sup> in a plement holdeñ at Westm̃ þe x. day of Octobr̃ þe xiiij. yeȝ of þe K' regne<sup>1</sup> the ~~Lord̃~~ said̃ Lord̃ ~~was as op<sup>?</sup> of his estate wer̃ dede paied̃ after~~ [for aȝ] h<sup>s</sup> lyvelood̃ aswel for priories alienes as for ~~op<sup>?</sup>~~ ~~of h<sup>s</sup> lyv~~ [aȝ op<sup>?</sup> of h<sup>s</sup>] lyvelood̃ þe said̃ subsidie w<sup>t</sup> temporell̃ men. And after þ<sup>t</sup> he was ~~acessed̃ w<sup>t</sup> spirituell̃~~

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide Rot. Parl.* vol. iv. pp. 486, 487.



~~men to paie~~ constreyned ~~to paie~~ to paie [~~to yev~~ to þe Kynȝ] dismes w<sup>t</sup> men of holy chirch for þe said priouries alienes the which dysmes amounted to þe sōme of xlv. marc̃ so þ<sup>t</sup> ~~is~~ [he] was for þe same priories double charged and [~~þe said lord~~ also þe K'] considering þ<sup>t</sup> þe ~~Tres~~ said Lord [Fonhoþ] is accorded w<sup>t</sup> þe Tref of Engl to take of þe said xlv. marc̃ so by hī paied for dismes xx. marc̃ [ayen] ⁊ to relese unto þe K' þe remenant þ<sup>o</sup>ff For so moch ~~have~~ [hath] appointed þ<sup>t</sup> þe be maad a war̃ to þe Tref ⁊ Chābleines to paie unto þe said Lord [Fanhoþ] xx. marc̃ [for þe cause abovesaid] takyng a relees of him of þe said xlv. marc̃ for þe K' discharge þ<sup>o</sup>ff ayenst him for eṽ.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 10th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

x<sup>o</sup>. die Maii a<sup>o</sup> ⁊c. xv. in Cama Stellañ & ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃ p̃ntib; ⁊c. iðm Dñs Canç Angl Cancellañ Fracie Comite War̃ Dñis Hung<sup>o</sup>ford Cromewell Theß Tiptoft ac Dño de Willughby.

For þe half yeñ. paiement for a quart<sup>o</sup> in hande ⁊ for a quart<sup>o</sup> at þe see side.

. . die Maii 9<sup>r</sup> in alio papiro p̃ eod̃ die

To make an act ~~of~~ to borowe m<sup>l</sup>. m<sup>l</sup>. marc̃ ⁊ to assigne it of þe xv. at Witsontyde.

Joñ de Savoyse saufconduyct to endur̃ from þ<sup>s</sup> day for ij. moneth.

Also a saufconduyct for a man of my Ladyes Say called Grym Goupil. þe saufconduyct to endur̃ for xl. dayes.

The Kyng consideryng þ<sup>t</sup> for þe paiement of viij<sup>c</sup>. speres ⁊ þe bowes þ<sup>o</sup>to ~~þ<sup>t</sup> shal in haste be~~ now beyng in France þe which shullen ~~in haste~~ w<sup>t</sup> inne short tyme bee at þe



Kynges wage þæt fauteth þe sōme of m<sup>l</sup>. m<sup>l</sup>. d. marc  
 Forsomoch by þadvis & assent of h<sup>s</sup> consail wol þæt þe  
 Tref & Chāb<sup>l</sup> of h<sup>s</sup> escheq<sup>er</sup> borowe in h<sup>s</sup> name  
 m<sup>l</sup>. m<sup>l</sup>. d. marc & of [t for] þe same sōme [to leye þe  
 Kynges weddes or] to make ~~assu~~ sufficeant assignement  
 ef [to] him or ef [to] hē of whom it ~~was~~ [shal be] so  
 borrowed of [that ptie of] þe xv<sup>e</sup>. graunted unto þe K'  
 by þe cōes of þ<sup>s</sup> h<sup>s</sup> rea<sup>e</sup> paiable at Witsontyde next  
 cōmyng.

[*Ibid.* 11th May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xj. die Maii anno ꝛc. xv. in Magna Cam<sup>a</sup> & ap<sup>d</sup>  
 Kenyngtoñ in pñcia & pñtib; dñis Duce Glouc<sup>e</sup> Dño  
 Card<sup>e</sup> Archiep<sup>o</sup> Eboꝝ Ep<sup>is</sup> [Londoñ &] Lincolñ Cōitib;  
 de War<sup>r</sup> & de Suff<sup>e</sup> Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford<sup>e</sup> Scroop<sup>e</sup> Tiptoft  
 Willughby De la War<sup>r</sup> Welles Cancellar<sup>e</sup> The<sup>s</sup> & Custode  
 p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.

Sevāll war<sup>r</sup> passed for my Lord Tref.

Conces<sup>t</sup> est licencia legat<sup>e</sup> exeundi extra regnū cū eq<sup>is</sup>  
 bagagiis bonis & hñesiis suis.

Will<sup>e</sup> Aleyn conces<sup>t</sup> se ire in fvičo & ad apportand<sup>e</sup> aur<sup>e</sup>  
 tē in Frāč.

Be þæt mað a war<sup>r</sup> to þe Tref & Chambleins to paie  
 unto þerle of War<sup>r</sup> in ptie of paiemēt of þe xv<sup>e</sup> iiij. li. ~~x. s.~~  
 [vij. d. ob] to him due ꝛc. m<sup>l</sup>. marc in hande & to  
 [sufficeantly] assigne him of þe remenāt or by [þe K'  
 wedde to leye unto him sufficeant] plegge ~~to satisfie~~  
~~him of~~ [for] þe remenāt so due unto him.

Iñ a war<sup>r</sup> to þe Tref & Chambl<sup>e</sup> to paie to maistres  
 & mariñs fer mōney by wey of app<sup>o</sup>st for þe keping of  
 þee see.



[*Ibid.* f. 97. 14th May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The following article occurs on the same paper as, and precedes the following Minute of the 14th May, but it is in a different, though contemporary, hand.]

It is appointed by þavis of al my lordꝛ of þe counsail that of þe xx<sup>m</sup>. m<sup>ar</sup>ç þ<sup>t</sup> the Kynge haþe late borrowed of þe staple of Caleys that þe T'sorer of England shal deliue the sōme of m<sup>l</sup>. li. to þe T'sorer of Caleys forto be employed upon archs on horssebak unto þe nombre as ferr as it may strecche for þe tme of half a yere taking viij. d. a day and thise archs to be pourveied in England and to be sent unto þe castell of Guysnes by my Lorde of Glouc capp<sup>ne</sup> of þe same place for þe seuretee of þe same.

xiiij. die Maii a<sup>o</sup> xv. apđ Fřes Pdicatores Londoñ dñi de consil Rē consesfūt ut f<sup>a</sup> pñtibz dñis Duce Glouc Dño Cardinal Archiepo Eboꝝ Cōite Northūbr̃ Cancellar̃ Theš 7 Custode pīvati sigilli.

Iť sup isto ar<sup>lo</sup> fiat warrant p exoñlaçoe dce sūme p Theš Caleš in compoť suo.

Eisd die 7 loco concesf fuer 7 concludē inť fuerūt indentuť inť R 7 Dñm de Willughby.

Iť diuť garř p Theš 7 Camar̃ dirigend.

Iť emendet garrant direct dñis Theš 7 Camar̃ qđ pñit p illis de Hansza.

For my Lord  
Willughbyes  
ar<sup>les</sup> York.

[*Ibid.* f. 97 b. This article occurs on the same paper and in the same hand as the following *Original* Minute of the 14th May.]

Caleys  
xij. ar<sup>le</sup>.

For as moche as my said Lord of Warrewyk hath graunted to relesse unto þe Kyng of þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> shal be founde due unto hym in þ<sup>s</sup> ptie m<sup>l</sup>. li. on condiçon þ<sup>t</sup> he may have paiement or sufficeant assignemēt of þe remenant of þe sōme þ<sup>t</sup> in þ<sup>s</sup> ptie shal be founde due unto him.



forsomuch the Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>o</sup> be maad a warre undr þ<sup>i</sup> h<sup>s</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seel direct to þe Tref & Chābleins of h<sup>s</sup> escheq<sup>i</sup>er cōmaundyng hē þ<sup>t</sup> of suche sōmes as [is &] shal be founde due unto h<sup>s</sup> said cousin in þ<sup>s</sup> ptie ~~þ<sup>t</sup> as good may growe unto & come~~ [he releesyng þ<sup>o</sup> of unto þe K' m<sup>l</sup>. li.] þei make [unto] him paiement or sufficeant assignement ~~for~~ [of þe remenant þ<sup>t</sup> so is &] shal be founde due unto him] of such good<sup>e</sup> as ~~groweth &~~ shal [growse &] come to þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> use.

P'sent at þe Freres Pcheoures at Londoñ at afternooñ for þe request of Frāce & Normādie my Therchebisshop<sup>e</sup> of York & of Roan [Chācellr of Fr] my Lord þe Chan<sup>c</sup> of Engl<sup>e</sup> Therles of Warre & of Suff my Lord Tiptoft.

The xiiij. day of May þe xv. yer<sup>e</sup> &c. at þe ~~Grey~~ Freres Pcheoures at London [at afternooñ] my Lord of Suff delivēd unto my Pive Seal a ryng & to token<sup>e</sup> ~~þ<sup>t</sup> he~~ [fro my Lord þe Cardinal latyng him wite þ<sup>t</sup> my said Lord þe Cardinal] wold<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>s</sup> bille sholde passe ~~undr~~ as it is desired & to þe same entent my Lord<sup>e</sup> [of York Warre] þe Chaunceller & my Lord of Suff have yeve þeir assentes.

[*Ibid.* f. 98 b. 5th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Quinto die Junii anno &c. xv<sup>o</sup>. ap<sup>d</sup> Fr̄es Pdicatores Londoñ, p̄ntibz &c. iħm Dñis de Glouc Archiep̄is Rothomagen & Eboꝝ Cōitibz de Hun̄t & de Warre Cancellar̄ Theſ & Custode privati sigilli.

Soit fte garrant dessouz le pive seal n̄re &r le Roy au Robt Whytyngham Tref de Caley<sup>s</sup> [p<sup>r</sup> sa descharge] p<sup>r</sup> delivē une balinger ~~nadgaers~~ avec tout lapparail<sup>l</sup> dicell nadgairs p le Roy achatez de les executoures de nadgairs Counte Darondett au a monf le Counte de Hun̄t admirall d'Englet̄r ~~p<sup>r</sup> ycell vitail<sup>l</sup> & estofer de gens~~



My lord<sup>e</sup> of War<sup>r</sup>. [~~et mettr̃ sur la mer~~] p<sup>r</sup> la guerr la quelle baling<sup>?</sup> le  
 Counte ad achatez du Roy.

par<sup>les</sup> of þe Chan<sup>c</sup> of Fr̃ we<sup>r</sup>  
 answered þ<sup>s</sup> day.

Fiat Cancellar̃ Fr̃ in-  
 digena largissio modo.

Be þ<sup>?</sup> maad<sup>n</sup> an ar<sup>le</sup> how  
 þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>s</sup> mōnoie shal be em-  
 ploied<sup>n</sup>.

~~Card~~

~~Cant<sup>?</sup>birs~~

Staf f

Hung<sup>?</sup>f

Tiptot

Fiāt ĩre de ěend<sup>n</sup> eor  
 [cū a<sup>l</sup>] consil & in  
 crastino S<sup>c</sup>i Johis p<sup>x</sup>.

To amende þanswer<sup>e</sup>  
 of my lord<sup>e</sup> of War<sup>r</sup>

Also þe feffemēt þe K'  
 graunted<sup>n</sup> on Whitsone-  
 moneday, þnt f W. Pheliþ.

[*Ibid.* f. 98 b. It is not *certain* that the date of this Minute is the 5th June, as the figure occurs close to the outer margin, which has been pared off. It is, however, most probable that no figure preceded the "v."] ]

v<sup>o</sup>. die Junii a<sup>o</sup> xv<sup>o</sup>. ap<sup>d</sup> Fr̃es P<sup>d</sup>icatores Londoñ  
 conces<sup>f</sup> fuit p<sup>r</sup> dños de consil & q<sup>d</sup> fierent sepalia war-  
 ranta šb p<sup>r</sup>vato sigillo & div<sup>f</sup> psonis de com̃ Cestr̃ & Lan<sup>c</sup>  
 de ěendo corā consil & in octab<sup>s</sup> S<sup>c</sup>i Johis sub fide &  
 ligeancia ad audiend<sup>n</sup> ĩc. p<sup>r</sup>ntib<sup>3</sup> ĩc ĩbm Dño Cardinali  
 Archiepō Ebo<sup>3</sup> Cancellar̃ Theš & Custode privati sigilli.

It̃ conces<sup>f</sup> fūunt sepalia war<sup>r</sup> parca<sup>r</sup> de Pleschee p<sup>r</sup>  
 una dama, de Apechild<sup>n</sup> p<sup>r</sup> a<sup>l</sup> dama, & de Windeso<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>  
 ij<sup>b</sup>. damis p<sup>r</sup> Cancellar̃ Fran<sup>c</sup>.

[*Ibid.* f. 99. *Original* Minutes, 8th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The viij. day of Juyn þe xv. ye<sup>r</sup> ĩc. my lord<sup>e</sup> þe P<sup>r</sup>ve  
 Seel send<sup>n</sup> to þe K' from þe . . . . . at þ<sup>t</sup> tyme beyng  
 at Westm̃ for to have in knowlech<sup>n</sup> of ~~ětain matiere~~ h<sup>s</sup>  
 entent in ětain mat<sup>s</sup> . . . . . as for þe seuretee of



my Lord of Warre as touching þe lordshyp of Bergevenny  
 ꝑc. an opþ . . . . . þe pdoñ of my Lord of Willughby  
~~comanded unto~~ said þat so as his counsail be agreed  
 þto he holdeth him wel content. After þe which report  
~~þe sa~~ [maad] to þe said lordse seyde þto þe same matier  
 þei wer aggreed befor ꝑ yet þei agree hē to þe same.

~~¶~~ as Tref Chambl ꝑc. f. Nous volo<sup>9</sup> de lavis ꝑ  
 assent de ñre counsail ꝑ vo<sup>9</sup> mando<sup>9</sup> q̃ p<sup>r</sup> les gag<sup>e</sup> ꝑ  
 regardz q̃ sont duez a ñre ch ꝑ foial [chlr] Francoys  
 Arragoneys cappitain de noz chastel ꝑ ville de Mount-  
 arges ꝑ a noz souldoures demorrantz sur les seur ꝑ  
 saufrage de dyceñ ~~ven~~ jusq̃s a la feste de Pasq darrein  
 passez vous facez paier de ñre tresor a mesme le Francoys  
 en plain paiement [ꝑ satisfaccon] de les gag<sup>e</sup> ꝑ regardz  
 desfð jusq̃s a le dit feste vo<sup>9</sup> facez paier de ñre tresor  
 oyt centz livres a ñre d.

¶ as Tref ꝑ Chābl ꝑc. f. Nous volo<sup>9</sup> de lavis ꝑ assent  
 [de ñre consail ꝑ vo<sup>9</sup> mando<sup>9</sup>] q̃ p<sup>r</sup> ce q̃st ~~duez a~~ p  
 no<sup>9</sup> duez a ñre ch ꝑ foial chlr Francoys Arraganoys  
 cappitain de noz chastel ꝑ ville de Mountarges p vertue  
 de les appointment ꝑ acconte fait pentr ñre t̃sch ꝑ  
 foial cousin le Counte de Suff ꝑ luy p<sup>r</sup> la seur ꝑ saufrage  
 de noz chastel ꝑ ville desfðtes jusq̃s a la feste  
 de Pasq pch venant vous facez paier de ñre tresor  
~~a mesme ñre~~ au dit Francoys p<sup>r</sup> mesme le temps oyt  
 centz ~~livres~~ sessant ꝑ dys sept troys souldz ꝑ dys deniers  
 D

[The following article, which is a fair copy of the first of the preceding Minutes of the 8th June, occurs in a different, though contemporary, hand.]

The viij. day of Juyn þe xv. yere ꝑc. my lord þe Prive  
 Seal send to þe Kyng from þe lordes of his counsail at  
 þat tyme beyng at Westmynstre for to have knowlech



of his entente in certaine matieres as for þe seuretee of my Lord of Warrewyk as toucheing þe lordeshiþ of Bergevenny &c. an oþer as for þe pardoñ of my Lord of Willughby seið þat so as his conseil be agreed þerto he holdeth him wel content. After þe which report maad to þe said lord seyde þat to þe same matier þei were agreed before and yet þei agree hem to þe same.

[*Ibid.* f. 99 b. *Original Minutes.*]

Henri te ~~þe werchipful fadr in God þe . . . . Bisshop~~  
~~of Bath our Chaunceller~~ au Chaunceller &c. f Cõe no<sup>s</sup>  
 sommes agreez daccepter estat p<sup>r</sup> le tme de deux ans  
 & dun semaigne de [ñre tscñ & foial cousin] Richard  
 Counte de Warrewyk de les chastel manoir ville & frie  
 de Bergevenny avec les appurtenanc<sup>e</sup> ou des autres  
 psones de ce a est<sup>r</sup> enfeoffeez en fee simple p le dit  
 Counte la quelle feoffement [ensi] a est<sup>r</sup> fait Nous volo<sup>9</sup>  
 q̃ sufficeant licence soit fte en due fourme saunz fyn  
 ou fee p<sup>r</sup>ce ~~est<sup>r</sup> fa~~ affair ou p appaier en aucune de  
 noz courtes ou en aucune aut<sup>r</sup> p lieu Et no<sup>s</sup> volo<sup>s</sup> &  
 grantons q̃ depuis la dte lease . . . . . & dun  
 semaigne ainsi a luy fte q̃ no<sup>s</sup> volons cōmett<sup>r</sup> p noz ñres  
 patentes la garde des ditz chastel manoir ville & f . .  
 . . . lo<sup>r</sup> appurtenanc<sup>e</sup> et les issues & pffit<sup>z</sup> diceulx as  
 tieulx psones cōme le dit Counte nōmera durant deux  
 ans de le dit tme de la cōmencement dicel Rendant  
 tantsoulement p<sup>r</sup> yceulx sys souldz & oyt deniers p an a  
 le feste de Seint Michel larchangel. Et out<sup>r</sup> ce no<sup>s</sup> volo<sup>s</sup>  
 & grauntons q̃ le dit Counte ou autres psones p luy  
 anōmers a tieulx temps cōe le dit Counte desirera a<sup>v</sup>a ou  
 a<sup>v</sup>ont de ñre graunte la residue du dit tme de & en les  
 ditz chastel manoir ville & frie de Bergevenny avec lo<sup>r</sup>  
 appurtenanc<sup>e</sup> & les issues & pffit<sup>z</sup> dyce<sup>ll</sup> ap<sup>s</sup> la fyne des



ditz deux ans saunz aucune chose rendr p<sup>r</sup> ycell saunz autr graunte de ce a estr fte a aucune autre psone. Et q̃ les dit feoffees ap<sup>s</sup> le dit tme de le dit lease a no<sup>s</sup> ainsi fte finisshee av<sup>o</sup>nt sufficeante licence roial a estr fte en due fourme p<sup>r</sup> refeoffer le dit Counte de t̃ en les ditz chastel manoir ville t̃ fr̃ie avec lo<sup>r</sup> appurtenanc<sup>e</sup> a avoir t̃ tenir a luy t̃ a ses heires p<sup>r</sup> toutz joures saunz fyn ou fee en aucune de noz courtes ou en aucune autre lieu p<sup>r</sup> ce a estr fte ou paie<sup>z</sup> vo<sup>o</sup> mando<sup>s</sup> t̃c.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 11th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xj. die Junii a<sup>o</sup> xv. in Ca<sup>m</sup>a Stella<sup>t</sup> R<sup>x</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃. p̃ntib<sup>3</sup> t̃c i<sup>m</sup> dñis Archiep̃o Ebo<sup>z</sup> Cōite War<sup>r</sup> Cancellar<sup>z</sup> The<sup>s</sup> t̃ Custode p̃vati sigilli conces<sup>t</sup> t̃ appunctua<sup>t</sup> fuit p̃ dños de consil<sup>z</sup> R<sup>x</sup> quodd<sup>ā</sup> ac<sup>t</sup> p̃ solu<sup>t</sup> Dñi War<sup>r</sup> in Fr̃.

Fiat lra Willo Aleyn p̃ expen<sup>z</sup> Cancellar<sup>z</sup> Fr̃.

[*Ibid.* 12th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xij. die Junii a<sup>o</sup> t̃c. xv. in Ca<sup>m</sup>a Stella<sup>t</sup> R<sup>x</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃ p̃ntib<sup>3</sup> t̃c i<sup>m</sup> Dñis War<sup>r</sup> Cancell<sup>r</sup> The<sup>s</sup> t̃ Custode p̃vati sigilli<sup>1</sup>

[*Ibid.* f. 99 b. 13th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xij. day of Juyn the xv. yer t̃c. in þe Sterred Chamb<sup>r</sup> at Westm̃ it is accorded t̃ assented by þe lord<sup>e</sup> of þe K<sup>'</sup> consail þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>as þ<sup>e</sup> is due by þe K<sup>'</sup> ou<sup>r</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This occurs at the bottom of the folio, and the following part is not preserved.



souſtain lord unto my Lord of Warre ~~for~~ [as he seith]  
 certain ſomes of mōnie as for mōnie lent ~~or~~ ~~assignment~~  
~~[of]~~ ~~that~~ he hath of ~~the~~ K' for ~~the~~ same cause and fvice  
 doon unto ~~the~~ K' he beyng in ~~the~~ rea<sup>e</sup> of Frē ~~that~~ is to say  
 for mōnoie ~~that~~ my ſaid Lord [as he seith] borrowed for ~~the~~  
 ſaufgarde of Meaulx xj<sup>e</sup> vj. li. xiiij. ſ. iiij. d. also for ~~the~~ wag<sup>e</sup>  
 of xx. speres & lx. bowes for ij. monethes ~~the~~ tyme of ~~year~~  
 [~~the~~ K'] coronacon in Frāce an ciiij<sup>xx</sup>xix. li. and by a bille  
 of debent<sup>r</sup> of Hotoft<sup>e</sup> ~~that~~ tyme Tresorer of ~~the~~ werr<sup>e</sup> as  
 it appereth by ~~the~~ ſaid debent<sup>r</sup> ciiij<sup>xx</sup>xviiij. li. vij. ſ. iiij. d.  
 ob. Of ~~the~~ which ſomes for as moch as ~~that~~ my ſaid  
 Lord hath graunted to do [at ~~his~~ tyme to] ~~the~~ K' fvice of  
 werr<sup>e</sup> in h<sup>s</sup> rea<sup>e</sup> of Frāce for a certain tyme my ſaid Lord  
 ſhal have of ~~the~~ K' m<sup>l</sup>. marc in hande that for ~~the~~ re-  
 menant of ~~the~~ ſaid ſomes [~~that~~ is to say viij<sup>c</sup>xxxvij. li. vij. ſ.  
 iiij. d. ob] my ~~Lord~~ ſaid Lord [shal] have ſufficeant assigne-  
 ment [of &] ~~to~~ upon [all man<sup>r</sup> of] piſſues pffitz & revenues  
 of Southwales ~~that~~ ſhal come unto ~~the~~ K<sup>e</sup> use [aswel ~~for~~ of  
 ſeſſione as elles] to be paied egaly ~~of~~ of ~~the~~ same ſomes  
 w<sup>t</sup>inne iiij. yer next folowyng after the feſte of Trinitee  
 next cōmyng ~~and~~ ~~yf it happen~~ [so alwey] ~~that~~ [~~that~~] ~~the~~  
 mariage of therle of Arondell w<sup>t</sup>inne ~~the~~ same tyme be  
 not ſold and yif ~~that~~ it happen w<sup>t</sup>inne ~~the~~ ſaid iiij. yer to be  
 ſold [~~that~~ ~~that~~ my ſaid Lord have noþing received by vertue  
 of ~~the~~ ſaid assignemēt upon Southwales] ~~that~~ ~~þenne~~ my  
 ſaid Lord of Warre [shal] have paiement & ſufficeant  
 assignment of ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ſaid remenant ~~or~~ ~~of~~ of & upon ~~that~~  
~~that~~ ſhal be paied for the ſaid mariage [reſtoryng ~~the~~ same  
 assignment of Southwales]. And yif it so be ~~that~~ my ſaid  
 Lord by vertue of the ſaid assignment upon South-  
 wales receive any mōnoie for the ſaid remenant [and in  
~~the~~ same tyme ~~the~~ ſaid mariage be ſold] ~~that~~ ~~þenne~~ of ~~that~~  
~~that~~ so remaineth unpaied of ~~the~~ ſaid remenant ~~that~~ my  
 ſaid Lord [shal] have paiement & ſufficeant assignment



of ⁊ upon þe ~~said~~ mariage abovesaid restoryng also þe ~~sa~~ passignment of Southwales abovesaid.

[*Ibid.* f. 101. 15th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The xv. day of Juyn þe xv. yeȝ in þe Sterred Chābȝ at Westm̃ pnt þ' my Lordȝ . . . . . therle of Warȝ þe Lord Hung'ford the Chauncellȝ Tref ⁊ Pive Seel ⁊ all the jugȝ.

Compuerūt Joħ Cambrugge Joħn Gerard Robt Toppes Robt Launesdale Joħn Cypatȝ Edmond Broo . . . . . Wiħ Hempsted Henri Pykynȝ Wiħ Asshewell Gregory Drap ⁊ mandať est eis qđ null<sup>o</sup> eoꝝ absq; mandato Rȝ se sepet šb pe<sup>a</sup> miħ li. ⁊ dať est eis dies compend in die Martȝ p̃x.

My Lordȝ power of Warȝ is granted to have it as my Lord of York hadde it.

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 16th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Junii anno ⁊c. xv. in p̃ncia Rȝ in Magna Cam̃a sua ap<sup>d</sup> Kenyngton p̃ntibȝ d̃nis Duce Glouc Archiepo Eboȝ Epo Lincoln Cōitibȝ de Hunt ⁊ de Suff Dño de Suff Hung'ford Cancellar Theš ⁊ Custode p̃vati sigilli.

Hit is graunted a p̃doñ as it is desired yif it so be þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord þe Card have ĩres of ~~sale~~ [rejoysing] of þe jewelx ⁊c.<sup>1</sup> The which p̃doñ shall be seeled ⁊ delived unto þe Tref unto þe tyme þ<sup>t</sup> my said Lord Card come unto þe Kȝ p̃nce at þe which tyme þe K' wol delive

<sup>1</sup> A general pardon for all transgressions was granted to the Cardinal on the 26th of this month. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 670.



unto him þe same p̄doñ w<sup>t</sup> þees word̄ þ<sup>t</sup> how be it þ<sup>t</sup> he have þe K<sup>e</sup> p̄doñ of þe said̄ jewelx yit þe K<sup>'</sup> trusteth in him þ<sup>t</sup> at such̄ tyme as he shal [mowe] paie unto my said̄ Lord̄ þe Card̄ such̄ sōmes of mōnoie as þe said̄ jewelx we<sup>r</sup> leyde unto him for þ<sup>t</sup> my said̄ Lord̄ wol [of h<sup>s</sup> kyndenesse] delive<sup>o</sup> unto him ayen þe said̄ jewelx ~~as for h<sup>s</sup> owne~~ And yif it so be þ<sup>t</sup> my said̄ Lord̄ have no such̄ īre of rejoysing of jewelx as above þ<sup>t</sup> þenne þe K<sup>'</sup> wol sende unto him ⁊ leye befo<sup>r</sup> him ~~the weighte~~ what þe said̄ p̄doñ wolde weye as touching þe said̄ jewelx.

Also þe K<sup>'</sup> hath graunted̄ þe p̄doñ ~~of~~ for þe Lord̄ Willughby. But first þ<sup>t</sup> my said̄ Lord̄ Willughby make a gen<sup>l</sup>alle acquittance unto þe K<sup>'</sup>.

[*Ibid.* f. 101. 17th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Die Lune viz xvij. die Junii a<sup>o</sup> ⁊c. xv<sup>o</sup>. in Ca<sup>m</sup>a Stella<sup>t</sup> R<sup>e</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> ~~Keny~~ Westm̄ p̄ntib<sup>3</sup> Dñis Archiep̄o Ebo<sup>z</sup> Ep̄o Lincoln̄ Cōite Suff Dño de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̄ Cancellar̄ The<sup>s</sup> ⁊ Custode p̄vati sigilli.

Fiat īra p̄ Francisco Araganoy<sup>s</sup> p̄ dccc. li. p̄ vad̄ suis ⁊ soldar̄ p̄ tempe quo fuit cappitane<sup>o</sup> ībm usq<sup>;</sup> fm Pasche p̄x ⁊ fiat de dat̄.

[*Ibid.* 18th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Junii a<sup>o</sup> ⁊c. in Ca<sup>m</sup>a Stella<sup>t</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̄ p̄ntib<sup>3</sup> Dñis Archiep̄o Ebo<sup>z</sup> Ep̄o Carliolen̄ Dño de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̄ Cancellar̄ The<sup>s</sup> ⁊ Custode p̄vati sigilli ac justi<sup>c</sup> f̄vientib<sup>3</sup> ⁊ attornat̄ R<sup>e</sup>.

Cōpuerunt p̄dci hōies de Norwich ⁊ ~~dat̄ est~~ mat̄ia ⁊ cōpitionis sue fuerat eis monstrata ⁊ dat̄ est eis dies r̄ndendi in die Ven̄is p̄x.



Fiat warř p Dño de Fanhoř p xx. marc ĩtc.

Iť p Mřo Adam Moleyns p viij. marc x. ř. viij. đ.

[*Ibid.* f. 100. 19th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xix. day of Juyn þe xv. yeř ĩtc. in þe Sterred Chambř at Westmřnt my lordę the Chaunceller Tref ĩ P've Seel ĩ þe Kę justicę Kę fgeantz ĩ attourney, Will Pek of Bedfordshiř late assigned ~~by þe K' wť opř~~ by þe Kę cōmissiōn to enquer<sup>1</sup> [of felonees insurrecōns ĩspasses de ceites ĩtc.] ut in cōmissione sworn upon a bok befor my said lordę ĩ justicę for to seye þe treuthe of þingę þť he shold be demanded of ~~caus K'seide~~. First it was demanded of him ~~what he ĩ~~ how [ĩt what devoir] þť he ĩ h<sup>s</sup> opř commissioners dideñ for to execute þe ~~sa~~ Kę said cōmissiōn [ĩt yif] and yif ~~any trouble wer at þe tyme if þť it sholde have ben executed who þť þe execuōn þľof wer lette who ĩ which wer causer or causers þľof ĩ how for w wher for [it was lette]~~ [þei sette not why ĩ for what cause and yif þť any þe gaderyng of poeple was þľe þť day how ĩ by whom] and shortly þť he shold enfourme my said lordę þe treuthe in dede ĩ þe circūstancę þľof how þť þť þei demened hē by vertue of þe Kę said cōmissiōn [ĩt yif any ryot gaderyng of people was þľe þť day was þľe þe day þť is shold by whom ĩ in what fourme] To þe which demandę þe said Will as answered þť be vertue of þe Kę said cōmissiōn ~~he wrote~~ on þe Friday viz [þe Saturday viz] he ~~wrote unto~~ delived a pcept unto þe Sherrief of Bedshiř for to come befor ~~se~~ þe said cōmissiōns a sufficeant panel on þe Tewsday next after þť at Senleshoo in þe said shiř for to ~~enfourme~~

<sup>1</sup> See also the Minutes of 28th June and 28th July for further proceedings on this subject.



ȝtifie hē ⁊ of þ<sup>e</sup> pointes in þ<sup>e</sup> said cōmissiōn At the  
 which day þe said Will & John Ludshoþ on op<sup>þ</sup> of þe  
 same cōmissiōns comeñ to þe said Senlshoo ~~befor whom~~  
~~was comen to þ<sup>t</sup> towne~~ wher þ<sup>þ</sup> was þe Lord Fanhoþ  
 comeñ to a place of h<sup>s</sup> owne. And as þe said John &  
 Will stodeñ ~~at~~ in þ<sup>e</sup> a place by þe chirch wher þ<sup>t</sup> þei  
 purposed hē to sitte þ<sup>t</sup> day in sessions þ<sup>þ</sup> cam Enderby  
 & ~~ab~~ w<sup>t</sup> a v<sup>xx</sup>. or vj<sup>xx</sup>. of ~~defensible~~ men ~~w<sup>t</sup> on~~ foote w<sup>t</sup>  
 bowes sōme bent arowes palatt<sup>e</sup> [sōme] doublett<sup>e</sup> of  
 defense & gisarmes & polaxes [ & staves ] & passed by hē  
 þorough þe towne oute of þe same & mette w<sup>t</sup> þe Lord  
 Grey comyng ~~en her~~ þiderward w<sup>t</sup> l. or ~~xl.~~ lx. men  
 [as he supposed] arraied as above and broughten him to  
 towne to þe chirch þ<sup>þe</sup>. At þe which tyme þe said John  
 & Will m<sup>v</sup>aillyn what ~~my~~ þe said [Lord Grey] ~~lord~~  
 dedeñ þ<sup>þe</sup> & what poeple [he] w<sup>t</sup> þe said Lord Grey  
 [comeñ unto] him ~~comeñ unto him~~ at þe which þei  
 cōmyng þe said Lord Grey asked hē what þ<sup>t</sup> þei dedeñ  
 þ<sup>þe</sup> and þei answered for to sitte þ<sup>þe</sup> by force of þe K<sup>e</sup>  
 cōmissiōn directed unto hē & op<sup>þ</sup> psones þe which þ<sup>t</sup>  
 þei shewed unto him ~~Te~~. And þe said Lord seide þ<sup>t</sup> he  
 wolde abide & see what was doo þ<sup>þe</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> day. At þe which  
 tyme þe foresaid Enderby seide unto þe said John &  
 Will þ<sup>t</sup> þe [labour of þe] said cōmissiōn was stolen oute  
 & laboured by n<sup>y</sup>zt<sup>e</sup> for to endite þe said Lord Greyes  
 tenant<sup>e</sup> [and þ<sup>t</sup> þei þ<sup>t</sup> beth now in cōmissiōn an op<sup>þ</sup>  
 tyme may be w<sup>t</sup>oute] And þenne oon Roger Squyer  
 seid ~~aye~~ toward þe said Lord Grey seid unto þe said  
 Pek þ<sup>t</sup> he beyng toward þe [said] Lord Fanhoþ m<sup>v</sup>ailed  
 þat he wold yeve þe same Lord Fanhoþ counsail to sette  
 þe said sessions þ<sup>þe</sup> consideryng þ<sup>t</sup> it was þe said Lord  
 Greyes towne. To whom þe said Pek answered þ<sup>t</sup> it was þe  
 K<sup>e</sup> matier & noon op<sup>þ</sup> & for him it was sette þ<sup>þe</sup> [ & þ<sup>t</sup> ~~my~~  
 þe said Lord Fanhoþ had nōþing adoo þ<sup>þ</sup> w<sup>t</sup> & ~~my þe some~~



oon of þe said Lord Greys counceill desiryd of the seyð  
 John & Will þt no ssessions sholde be holden þe þt day  
 for þe multitude of poeple þt was come þidr þt day & ~~more~~  
~~sholde come~~ [was lyke to come] & ~~þat þe said Lord Grey~~  
 had but short warnyng & yif he had hadd rather warnyng  
~~me sholde have come þidr~~ hit it was asked of þe said  
 Pekke which it was and he answered þt as he supposed  
 it was ~~John~~ Boughton. And þupon ~~comen~~ come in  
 Fitz w<sup>t</sup> ~~div~~ ~~sop~~ ~~ps~~ þe pson of Shitilyngton & þe pson  
 of Barton. At whoes comyng ~~amonge in þe pnce of þe~~  
~~said Lord Grey & of beginn to Enderby & þe~~ [seyde  
 to þe] said John & Will Fitz is come & ~~þe~~ oon of þe  
 justic<sup>er</sup> of þe pees in þe quoz & þe said Lord Grey & he  
 shal holde þis day sessiones her [by ~~he~~ ~~you~~ ~~he~~] & enquer  
 as wel for þe K' as þei. And þupon þe foresaid psones  
 laboured betwix þe foresaid lord<sup>er</sup> to sette hē in reste  
 & pees tretynge þe said Lord Fanhoþ ~~þe~~ among<sup>er</sup> & op<sup>er</sup>  
 treties to avoyde þe towne w<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> meyny on þt oon syde  
 of þe towne and þe said Lord Grey ~~at~~ was agreed to  
~~do þe same~~ [deþt] w<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> felowship on þt op<sup>er</sup> syde of  
 þe towne. ~~To þe whic~~ and þe sessiones for to be  
 holden. To þe which desi<sup>r</sup> þe said Lord Fanhoþ agreed  
 & ~~deþted~~ [after whoes agreement after þe . . . .] cōmyn  
 [of þe said psones] unto him for þe pees to be kept  
 he seynge what multitude of poeple cam to þe Lord  
 Grey ~~he~~ send to Ampthill for h<sup>s</sup> harneys & mo<sup>r</sup> men]  
 And [þe said agreement] þs reported to þe said Lord  
 Grey & h<sup>s</sup> counsail [by þe said psones] the said Lord  
 Greys [consail] answered þt þe ~~Lord Grey~~ said psones  
 had noon auctoritee [of þe Lord Grey] for to reporte to  
 þe Lord Fanhoþ as þei ~~de~~ dide w<sup>t</sup>oute þt þe sessiones  
 we<sup>r</sup> adjourned for te it we<sup>r</sup> no worship to þe Lord Grey  
 for to deþte & þe sessiones to be holden wher þt h<sup>s</sup>  
 tenant<sup>er</sup> myzt be greved. And þe said cōmission<sup>er</sup>s con-



sideryng þe pill þ<sup>t</sup> was [lyke] for to have falleñ þ<sup>t</sup> day yif þ<sup>t</sup> þe said sessiones hað be holdeñ and also þ<sup>t</sup> þe said Lord<sup>e</sup> Grey & Fanhoþ hað cōpmised hē by þe labor of þe said cōmission<sup>s</sup> & psones to stande & [to] thaward & arbitrement of c̃tain psones as for þe mariage of a wōman & for c̃tain good<sup>e</sup> &c. adjourned þe said sessiones to þ<sup>t</sup> eende þ<sup>t</sup> a good eende myzt be hað þ<sup>l</sup>inne & pees to be kept.

~~The said Will Peke also s~~

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 22nd June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xxij. die Junii anno &c. xv. in Caṃa Stellaṭ Rē p̃ntibz  
 &c iḃm dñis Duce Glouç Dño de  
 Hung<sup>o</sup>ford Cancellar Theṣ & Custode p̃vati sigilli.

The Tref seide befoṛ þe Chaunceller & P̃ve Seel þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> as he hath paied oute for Caleys þe sōme of a vij. or viij<sup>ml</sup>. li. þe which he shold take of þe marc of þe saḡ assigned to Caleys for his repaiement ayen wolde þ<sup>t</sup> noþing þ<sup>t</sup> sholde passe into þe contrarie heṛof.

For þe deniszein of þe Chauncell<sup>r</sup> of Fraunce.

[*Ibid.* f. 101 b. 28th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xxviiij. die Junii a<sup>o</sup> &c. xv. in Caṃa Stellaṭ Rē ap<sup>a</sup> Westm̃ p̃ntibz &c iḃm Dño Cancellar Theṣ & justic̃ Rē capitalibz & capital barone.

Knewe not  
 unto þe same  
 day on þe  
 morowe þ<sup>t</sup>  
 any sessiones  
 sholde be  
 holden.

Fitz knowleched<sup>1</sup> E'derby moeved him for þe sessiones of þe pees and he wold not for þe cōtrei was not sōmoned.

<sup>1</sup> See the Minutes of the 19th June and 28th July.



Also he seyth þ<sup>t</sup> my L<sup>r</sup>d Grey ~~be~~ destroubled not þ<sup>e</sup> pees noþ<sup>r</sup> lette not þe sessions to be holde t̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þei we<sup>r</sup> not defensably arraied.

Also he seith þ<sup>t</sup> seyng þ<sup>t</sup> þe Lord Fanhoþ was ~~armed~~ arraied t̃ þe Lord Grey unarraied yif þ<sup>t</sup> þei hadde sette in sessions it wolde have caused grochgyng t̃ þ<sup>r</sup>for þe special sessions we<sup>r</sup> diferred.

Also he seyth þ<sup>t</sup> both þe lord<sup>e</sup> t̃ grete multitude of poeple was come to Senleshoo or þ<sup>t</sup> he was come.

#### Ludeshoþ

Knowleched Pekke t̃ he come to þe towne w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Lorde Fanhoþ Endirby hað folowyng him [an] l. psones whereof vj. of h<sup>s</sup> owne w<sup>t</sup> w<sup>t</sup> wepenes bowes t̃ gisharmes. The Lord Grey asked Ludeshoþ what þ<sup>t</sup> þei dede þ<sup>r</sup>e t̃ he seið for þ<sup>r</sup>e to holde þe sessions t̃ he asked yif þ<sup>t</sup> þei hað any oþ<sup>r</sup> place to holde hē but þ<sup>r</sup>e hit was holde þ<sup>r</sup>e in despite of hī, nev<sup>r</sup>thesse he wold not lette þe sessiones but he wold [wite] what þe cōmis<sup>r</sup> mened or þ<sup>t</sup> ~~he~~ [þei] wente. Wautoñ t̃ Grimesby seyde ~~te~~ t̃ y<sup>t</sup> þe lord<sup>e</sup> wolde putte hē on ij. men of þe on ptie t̃ ij. on þ<sup>t</sup> oþ<sup>r</sup> t̃ þei to make an eende betwix hē t̃ þe sessions to be adjo<sup>r</sup>ned. When þe sherrief was come Wautoñ [t̃ Endirby] seið ~~he wold requi<sup>r</sup> þe sherrief to reteine a panel t̃ to sitte for þe pees~~ [þ<sup>t</sup> when þei have doo þei wold sitte for þe pees and availle þe K' in þ<sup>t</sup> sessions as much as þei dede] t̃ [þenne Ludeshoþ] seyde þ<sup>t</sup> and ~~þe cōmis<sup>r</sup> hað~~ [þei] sette þe Lord Fanhoþ wold have sette w<sup>t</sup> hē t̃ þenne it wold have ben an evel sitting. The Lord Grey came w<sup>t</sup> an l. horses. The diferryng of þe sessions w<sup>t</sup> was for þinconvenienc<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> was lyke to falle and also þ<sup>t</sup> þe jurreurs wold [durst] not have appiered and hangyng þis cōicacon þe contrey felle in to þe nōb<sup>r</sup> of v. or vj<sup>c</sup>. psones to þe Lord Grey from h<sup>s</sup> lordshipes sōme of Northamptoñ.



[*Ibid.* f. 102, *Original Minutes.* As a blank is left in the MS. for the *day* of the month, these Minutes are placed at the *end* of the Proceedings of the Council in the month of June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The                    day of Juyn þe xv. yer̃ ̃tc. my lord̃  
be of þe K̃ counsail beyng at Westm̃ sendeñ my lord̃  
and said̃ unto þe K' amonge op̃ þing̃ w<sup>t</sup> þis cedula for  
to wite of h<sup>s</sup> hieghnesse yif þ<sup>t</sup> he ~~were accorded̃~~ [he had̃  
graunted̃] to þe contentes w . . . . cedula.

The                    day of Juyñ þe xv. yer̃ [̃tc.] my Lord̃  
Pive Seal beyng by þe cōmandement of my lord̃ of þe  
K' counsail w<sup>t</sup> þe K̃ at Coppedhalle beside þabbey of  
Waltham desired̃ of h<sup>s</sup> [hieghnesse] on my said̃ lord̃  
behalf ~~whether~~ [yif] þ<sup>t</sup> he had̃ yeve h<sup>s</sup> assent to þe con-  
tentis w<sup>t</sup> with inne þis bille as þ<sup>t</sup> my lord̃ perchebisshoṑ  
of York had̃ reported̃ unto my said̃ lord̃ þ<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> hieghnesse  
hadd̃ [~~en þ~~ yeve on þe Moneday<sup>1</sup> next after Whitsonday].  
To whom þe K' answered̃ þ<sup>t</sup> ~~he was not avised̃ þ<sup>t</sup> he had̃.~~  
~~Neȝthelesse þe K' cōmanded̃ my said̃ Lord̃ Pive Seal þ<sup>t</sup>~~  
~~yif [it shold̃ seme to] þe lord̃ of his counsail at þ<sup>t</sup> tyme~~  
~~beyng at Londoñ wold̃ assente þ<sup>t</sup> þis same cedula shold̃~~  
~~[̃t myzt] passe in fourme as it is maad̃ mencon of with~~  
~~inne. þ<sup>t</sup> þenne my said̃ Lord̃ shold̃ doo it to be executed̃ by~~  
~~h<sup>s</sup> pive seal warrant̃ undr̃ h<sup>s</sup> pive seal in due fourme. And~~  
~~yif it so happened̃~~ Whoes report on þe morowe next after  
my said̃ Lord̃ declared̃ unto my seid̃ lord̃, at þe which  
tyme it was þought expedient unto my said̃ lord̃ þ<sup>t</sup> it  
shold̃ passe as it is maad̃ mencon of w<sup>t</sup> inne. And þ<sup>t</sup> by  
cōsiderac . . þ<sup>t</sup> elles my said̃ Lord̃ of War̃ wold̃ not  
in any wyse doo unto þe K' fvice of wer̃ at in h<sup>s</sup> rea<sup>e</sup>  
of Fraunce ̃t duchee of Normandie as þ<sup>t</sup> he hath [had̃]

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<sup>1</sup> May 20th.



graunted ~~him to doo herbefor~~ to doo undr̄ ȝtain condiçons contiegned̄ in h<sup>s</sup> ar<sup>les</sup> ministred̄ unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* The following article is written on a separate paper from the above, but in the hand of the *Original Minutes.*]

. . . . . | for lyv̄ees  
Tresor̄ | for distresses

York Lincoln Warr̄ Hung<sup>ŷ</sup>ford̄ Chanç Treſ̄ ȝ Pive Seel.  
passignemēt of my Lord̄ of Warr̄ is passed̄.

To þenke þ<sup>t</sup> þe Chanç of Fr̄ bringe in h<sup>s</sup> ar<sup>les</sup> ȝ answers.

Loys Despoye ⁊ yif þ<sup>t</sup> þe Chaunceller of France may be entreted̄ þ<sup>t</sup> þe same Lowes may have xx. arch̄rs of h<sup>s</sup> mōn . . . it is wel and elles þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>ŷ</sup> be maad̄ a warr̄ unto þe Tref̄ ȝ Chāb̄l to make paiement for þe said̄ xx. arch̄s for half a yēr.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. The date of the following article is illegible.]

. . . . . at Kenyngton in þe Grete Chāb̄r̄ þ<sup>e</sup> the Kyng wol þat ~~fre~~ [of] þe some of x<sup>ml</sup>. març . . . . said̄ Lord̄ þe [Cardinal] good̄ seūr̄ ȝ sufficeant assignement of þe xv. ȝ x. last graunted̄ by þe cōes ȝ clergie of þis rea<sup>e</sup> unto þe Kyng. And moreov̄ þe Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> ef̄ ~~such casueltees~~ [from hens forthward̄] fro tyme to tyme til þ<sup>t</sup> my said̄ Lord̄ þe Cardinal be fully ~~satisfied ȝ contented̄ of þe said̄ some~~ [paied̄ of þe said̄ sōme] that ~~þe Tr~~ my said̄ Lord̄ þe Tresorer ~~assu~~ make ȝ delive unto my said̄ Lord̄ þe Card̄ sufficeant assignement upōn such [casueltees] as shal falle into þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> hand̄ [ȝ come unto h<sup>s</sup> use] at such tymes as þei shal falle Receivyng ayen toward̄ him for þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> use as moch of þe said̄ assignement of þe xv. ȝ of þe x. as þe said̄ assignement of such casueltees wol stretch̄ unto.



And moreov<sup>r</sup> [he wol] ~~yif~~ þ<sup>t</sup> [as ofte as] my said Lord þe Card<sup>e</sup> desir<sup>e</sup> to have h<sup>s</sup> said assignement or pcell þ<sup>o</sup>f changed þat my said Lord deliv<sup>y</sup>ng such assignement to my said Lord þe Tref he [doo] make unto my said Lord þe Card<sup>e</sup> such assignement of þe same sōme þ<sup>t</sup> he wol so restor<sup>e</sup> as may be accorded betwix my said Lord þe Card<sup>e</sup> & him.

[*Ibid.* f. 103. 8th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

viiij. die Julii a<sup>o</sup> &c. xv. in pñcia R<sup>e</sup> in Magna Cam<sup>a</sup> sua ap<sup>d</sup> Kenyngton<sup>e</sup>, pñtibz &c. iñm Archiep<sup>o</sup> Ebo<sup>z</sup> Ep<sup>o</sup> Lincolñ, Cōitibz de Hunt Staff & de Suff, Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>f & de Tiptoft Cancellar<sup>e</sup> The<sup>s</sup> & Custode p<sup>i</sup>vat<sup>i</sup> sigilli ac Willo Pheli<sup>p</sup>.

Fiat Ira Gilbto Par ad deliband<sup>e</sup> Glouc<sup>e</sup> m<sup>ro</sup> ordina<sup>e</sup> in Norma<sup>n</sup> v<sup>c</sup>. . . . . de . . . . . xl. c. li. de salpetr<sup>e</sup> & j. pi<sup>p</sup> de sulphur<sup>e</sup> & m<sup>l</sup>. arcz & m<sup>l</sup>. garb de siett<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup> le Counte de War<sup>r</sup>.

Fiat Ira The<sup>s</sup> & Cam<sup>a</sup>r ad solvēd<sup>e</sup> Cancellar<sup>e</sup> Fran<sup>e</sup> in ptē solu<sup>e</sup> annuitat<sup>e</sup> m<sup>l</sup>. marca<sup>z</sup> capiend<sup>e</sup> ad festa Pasche & S<sup>c</sup>i Mich<sup>e</sup> &c. ij<sup>c</sup>. & l. marc<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup> v<sup>z</sup> a fo Pasche ult<sup>e</sup> usq<sup>e</sup> ad fm Na<sup>i</sup> S<sup>c</sup>i Joh<sup>e</sup>.

Be þ<sup>o</sup> maa<sup>e</sup> ðres to archedeaknes denes bisshoppes & to all to leene þe K<sup>'</sup> mōnoie upoñ seuretees in þ<sup>s</sup> h<sup>s</sup> necessitee.

And þact of plement may be obfved<sup>e</sup> for þe takyng of þe marc of þe sak the K<sup>'</sup> wol þ<sup>t</sup> and Caley<sup>s</sup> may be wel ordeined<sup>e</sup> for & fved<sup>e</sup> of a marc of þe sak that to þe sōme ~~of~~ þ<sup>t</sup> þei of Caley<sup>s</sup> have late ha<sup>d</sup> of þe revenues of Engl<sup>e</sup> &c. ~~viiij<sup>m</sup>. li.~~ <sup>viiij<sup>m</sup>. li.</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> of þe same sōme þe Tref of Engl<sup>e</sup> doo make laie of the marc of the sak



graunted to Caleys yif þ<sup>t</sup> it be not contrarie to þe said  
act. In þ<sup>s</sup> matieſ be it cōeð w<sup>t</sup> Whitynghā.

Steward<sup>ſ</sup> to depte. ƿnt York Hunt Suff Chan<sup>ſ</sup> Tref.  
Lres to Boneville &c.

[*Ibid.* 9th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

ix. die Julii a<sup>o</sup> xv<sup>o</sup>. in eoð loco in ƿncia R<sup>e</sup> [in Magna  
Cama sua ap<sup>d</sup> Kenyngton] ƿntibz ðnis Dño Card Glouc  
Dño Card Eƿo Lincolñ Cōitibz de Warř Staff & de Suff  
Dñis de Hung<sup>ſ</sup> & de Tiptoft Cancellar Theſ Custode  
p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli Archieƿo Eboz Willo Pheliƿ.

Be þ<sup>ſ</sup> maad a warř to þe Tref & Chāb & cōmaundyng  
hē þ<sup>t</sup> asmoche as hath ~~now late~~ be paied [w<sup>t</sup> inne þ<sup>s</sup>  
ij. yeſ last passed] of þe K<sup>e</sup> revenues to þe souldours  
of Caleys of þeiſ wag<sup>e</sup> & reward<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þe said Tref &  
Chāb<sup>ſ</sup> take somoch uƿ of marc of þe sak [or of þe xx. ſ  
of þe sak] assigned for þe wag<sup>e</sup> & reward<sup>e</sup> to þe said  
souldeours in þe plement ~~last~~ haldeñ at Westm for to  
satisfie þoo psones þ<sup>t</sup> in þ<sup>s</sup> þe K<sup>e</sup> necessitee for þe ~~soud~~  
soulde of men of armes & archrs in h<sup>s</sup> rea<sup>e</sup> of France  
shal lene þe K' mōnoie.

Fiat salvus conduct<sup>o</sup> p Pño Caudrey & xij. psonis in  
cōitiva sua p ij. mēf.

Be þ<sup>ſ</sup> maad a warř to þe Tref & Chāb<sup>ſ</sup> &c for vij<sup>e</sup> l. marc  
from Estr unto Midsom last.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. 10th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

x<sup>o</sup>. die Julii anno &c. xv. ƿntibz ðnis in eoð loco in  
ƿncia R<sup>e</sup> Dño Card Archieƿo Eboz Eƿo Lincolñ Cōite  
Suff Dñis de Hung<sup>ſ</sup> & de Tiptoft Cancellar Theſ &



Custode p'vati sigilli ac Willelmo Phelip̃ et Justic̃ et f'vient̃  
et attornat̃ Rē.

Ordinac̃ fuit f'ca p̃ ill̃ de com̃ Cestr̃ et Lañ ut in a<sup>o</sup>  
paupir̃.

[*Ibid.* 11th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xj. die Julii a<sup>o</sup>. xv. in eod̃ loco in p̃ncia Rē p̃ntibz t̃c  
ibm Dño Card̃ Archiep̃o Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōitibz de  
Staff et de Suff Dño de H Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Theſ et  
Custode p'vati sigilli ac Willelmo Phelip̃.

Be p̃t̃ maađ a lre of saufconduyct in þe largest wyse  
to þe berer of þe saufconduyct to come into Eng<sup>d</sup> w<sup>t</sup>  
c. psones for to bringe þe x<sup>ml</sup>. marc̃ for þe Duc of  
Orleance to endure unto þe Feste of Saint Mich̃ next.

Also Francoys Arraganoyes to have lres to all cap<sup>nes</sup>  
for conduyt unto Mountargē.

Also to þe Tref et Chāb̃l to paie unto him cxvj. li.  
xix. s̃. ij. d̃. for Montarges unto Est̃r last.

Also lres to War̃ et Chaunceller to have him re-  
cōmended to þe first lande p<sup>t</sup> . . . . .

Also þe lres for þe x<sup>ml</sup>. marc̃ to be doubled for þe Duc  
of Orleans.

The Collecto<sup>r</sup> to receive b̃nfice to þe value of c. li.

That Baudwyn . . . . myzt shiþ xl. sarpliers w<sup>t</sup>oute  
custume by div<sup>s</sup> consideracons.

verte ad aliud lat<sup>o</sup> p̃ eod̃ die

\* f. 103 b. \* xj. die Julii ut inf<sup>a</sup> p̃ntibz sili<sup>o</sup> Duce Glouc̃ et Cōite  
Northūbr̃.

Thar<sup>les</sup> of þe Erle of Arminak et c. to be sende oṽ to  
þe Kē consail in Guyenne a cōmissiōn to appointe et  
conclude a trieues w<sup>t</sup> par<sup>les</sup> of þerles et also an instruccon



of þoo matier<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei doubte in þe said<sup>r</sup> ar<sup>les</sup> ⁊ also w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>s</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> not oonly þe said<sup>r</sup> Erle shal not suffr<sup>r</sup> h<sup>s</sup> subgitt<sup>e</sup> to go into Fr̃ to warre ayenst him but also he shal w<sup>t</sup>-drawe þoo þ<sup>t</sup> beth in France.

Also þe saufconduyct for þe c. psones in þe fourme of Engl̃ is graunted<sup>r</sup> for þe Duc of Orleance as with inne.

Also þe ĩres for þe x<sup>ml</sup>. mar<sup>ç</sup> as w<sup>t</sup>inne to be doubled.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad<sup>r</sup> a ĩre to  $\pounds$  Reynold<sup>r</sup> Cobham to late þe herauld<sup>r</sup> to speke w<sup>t</sup> þe Duc of

[*Ibid.* 12th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xij. die Julii anno ⁊c. xv<sup>o</sup>. in Parva Cama R<sup>e</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> Kenyngton in p̃ncia R<sup>e</sup> p̃ntib<sup>z</sup> ⁊c iħm dñis Duce Glouc<sup>r</sup> Archiep̃o Ebo<sup>r</sup> Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōitib<sup>z</sup> de Staff Northūb<sup>r</sup> ⁊ Suff<sup>r</sup> Dñis de Hung<sup>y</sup>ford<sup>r</sup> ⁊ de Tip . . . . Cancellar<sup>r</sup> The<sup>s</sup> ⁊ Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.

vj. of þat oon ptie of Norwich ⁊ vj. of þ<sup>t</sup> op<sup>r</sup> to abide of þe most notorie.

The warde of ~~London~~ to Norwich to be cōmitted<sup>r</sup> to Welle, the franchises to be sesed<sup>r</sup> for a c̃tain tyme.<sup>1</sup>

Tappes                      on to Bristowe to Cant<sup>r</sup>

Weperby.

Strange.

Grey.

Thabbot<sup>e</sup> pteccon of Chest<sup>r</sup> is graunted<sup>r</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> John Welle was one of the aldermen of Norwich. *Vide* Rot. Patent. 15 Hen. VI. m. 6.



[*Ibid.* 13th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Md þ<sup>t</sup> xiiij. day of Juył þe xv. yeŕ ꝛc. in þe Sterr Chābr̃ at Westm̃ Lydyard̃ seide befoŕ þe lord̃ of þe K<sup>e</sup> counsail þ<sup>t</sup> wheŕ þ<sup>t</sup> he w late ~~he~~ was bounden to þe Lord Ferreres in c. li. þ<sup>t</sup> he sholde stande to ~~þawar h<sup>s</sup> award~~ [þaward̃] and arbitrement ~~of Harecourt ꝛ hī as touching~~ [of iiij. psones to be chosen by hī ꝛ Harecourt þei to make an ende of] all matier̃ [or debat̃ hangyng] betwix ~~Harecourt~~ hē. That he wold̃ abide þe said̃ award̃ ꝛ arbitrement after þeffect of þe said̃ bonde ꝛ to þ<sup>t</sup> entent ꝛ þ<sup>t</sup> no defaute sholde be founde in hī in þis pte befoŕ my said̃ lord̃ ~~sl~~ chese in ~~h<sup>s</sup> p~~ þis behalf Newton ꝛ Vampage to be ij. of þe said̃ iiij. psones.

[*Ibid.* f. 103 b. *Original* Minutes, 15th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

A fair copy of this article in another, but contemporary hand, occurs on parchment in folio 104, which has supplied many *lacunæ*.]

The xv. day of Juył the xv. yeŕ of þe Kyng our souṽain lord̃. In ~~þe pñce of þe Kyng ꝛ~~ [his hiegh pñce and in þe pñce] of my Lord̃ of Gloucest̃ in the Chapelle Chambre at Kenyngton þe worshipful fad̃r in God̃ Joñ bisshoṽ of Baath Chaunceller of England̃ in þe name of himself ꝛ oṽ of þe [my] lord̃ of þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsail þoo beyng þ<sup>e</sup> p̃sent þat is to say Therchebisshop of York the Bisshoṽ of Lincoln Therles of Staff Northūbr̃ ꝛ of Suff the Lord̃ Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̃ and Tiptoft the Tresorer of England̃ the Keper of þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> prive seel and ~~ƒ~~ Will Pheliṽ declared̃ as for þadvis ~~ꝛ answer~~ of him and of þe said̃ Archebisshoṽ Bisshoṽ Erles Barons Tresorer Keper of þe p̃ive seel ꝛ ~~ƒ~~ William Pheliṽ þat it semeth to hem ~~and to þe said̃ lord̃~~ þat how weŕ it þat þe Kyng nozt longe agoo þat is to say soon after ye deeth of [noble memoir þ<sup>e</sup>] Quene Kāline his moder whom God̃ assoille



desired & willed þat on Oweyn Tidr<sup>1</sup> the which dwelled w<sup>t</sup> *the saide* Qwene ~~Katine his medr~~ shold come to his p<sup>s</sup>ence ~~the which . . . . . Kyng<sup>e</sup> said wille~~ ~~stranged him for to come with oute þ<sup>t</sup> assurance & pro-~~ ~~messe wer<sup>e</sup> maad to him~~ [for ~~whenne~~ & execucon & fulfilli<sup>g</sup> of þe which þ<sup>e</sup> K' desir & doute þ<sup>t</sup> was had þ<sup>t</sup> þe said Oweyn wolde nozt so come w<sup>t</sup>outen that it were graunted and promitted him on þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> behalv that he shulde mowe freely come and freely goo, ~~the which freedom~~ the Kyng graunted him [þ<sup>t</sup> he shold ~~have~~ frely come to his presence and freely goo and willed my said Lord of Glouc [to] promitte hit in þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> name ~~freely come and also goo~~ [to þe said Owen] The which þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> graunte and promesse my said Lord of Glouc maad to be notified to þe said Oweyn and pmitted him on þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> behalf þat it shold treuly be obfved & kept him. Nevthelesse þe arreste sith þe said graunte now late maad by þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> cōmandement of þe psone of þe said Oweyn was & is leful & lawful & in no wyse *ayenst* þe worship of þe Kyng nor of my said Lord of Glouc, and þat for þe causes and resonys þat folowe *Furst* for as moche as whenne þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> said graunte and offr was reported [to þe said

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<sup>1</sup> Owen Tudor, who married Katherine the queen dowager, and mother of Henry the Sixth. Queen Katherine died on the 3rd of January in this year. In the "Chronicle of London" the following passage occurs:

"Anno xvj. This same yere on Oweyn, no man of birthe nother of lyflod, brak out of Neugate ayens nyght at serchyng tyme, thorough helpe of his prest, and went his wey, hurtyng foule his kepere; but at the laste, blessyd be God, he was taken ayeyn; the whiche Oweyn hadde prevely wedded the Quene Katerine, and hadde iij. or iiij<sup>or</sup>. chyl dren be here, unwetyng the comoun peple tyl that sche were ded and beryed." p. 123. *Vide* also *Fædera*, vol. x. pp. 686, 710; and *Stowe's Chronicle* by Howes, p. 377.



Owyn] by Myles Sculle the which was sent by my said Lord of Gloucestre [þ]for̃ ~~reperte~~ to þe said Oweyn þoo leyng at Daventre he ne received not nor admitted þe Kynges said graunte or offre nor agreed him not to come þ]upoñ seyyng þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said graunte so maad suffised hī not for his seuretee o lesse þenne þat it weŕ sent him in writyng. And for so moch and in shewyng þat he cam not upoñ þe said assurance or graunte ne upoñ þe trust þ]of he at such tyme after as he cam in ful secree wyse to Londoñ dressed him streight to þe seintewarye of Westm̃ and þ]e held him many dayes. eschuyng to come oute þ]of. How it were þat diṽs p̃sones stured him of frenship̃ & felowship̃ to have comen oute þ]of[ &] some [in esp̃ial] to have disported *hem in* taverne at Westm̃ yate. Moreoṽ at such tyme after þis as þe said Oweyn cam to þe Kynges *presence* after þat he had declared þe cause of his comyng and how þ<sup>t</sup> he undrestood þat þe Kyng was *hevyly* enfourmed of him ~~and thinge putte upoñ him such as he sholde [have] offended or displeased þe Kyng~~ he [affermed &] declared his innocence and his trouthe. affermyng þat he ne hadde no þing dooñ þat sholde yeve þe Kyng occasioñ or matier of offense or displaif ayenst him. offryng himself in large wyse ~~redy to deffende him~~ [to answer] as þe Kynges trewe liege man sholde. ~~and to answer~~ to all þing þ<sup>t</sup> any man cowde or wolde surmitte upoñ him [or say to hȳ] And so submitted himself by his said offre to abyde all lawful answer. ~~And so~~ deptyng [þ] be] fro þe benefite of þe said graunte. þough þat he hadde admitted it. namely unto þe tyme þat he ~~have~~ [had] byden þe lawe as toward̃ [any] such þing<sup>e</sup> ~~as bee or can be~~ [þ<sup>t</sup> any man kan or wol say to hym or] surmette upoñ him. Over þis it is not unknoweñ how þat þe said Oweyn

\* f. 104b. after his said comyng to þe \* Kynges p̃nce retourned



ayen into Wales and so hadde it used þeffect of þe Kynges said graunte, the which graunte havyng reward to þe psone of the said Oweyn þat is þe Kynges liege man and sholde with *oute* difficultee or desir of any such promesse or offre ~~have~~ [had] comen unto þe Kynges psence, was it *is odious* and moꝛ odious þan a conduyt þat had be graunted in semble fourme to þe Kynges enemy *and oweth* not þoꝛ to be extended but to be restreyned to o[nys] comyng of þe said Oweyn and o[nys] goyng ayen þe *which* as it is befoꝛ said he [hath] rejoyseð. Moreover þarreste maad of þe psone of þe said Oweyn *was* and is maad at þe sute of þe ptie ayenst it in pjudice of whom ~~the Kyng~~ by þe *cours of þe K' comyn* lawe ~~ne~~ [it also of] statutz ~~also~~ maad upoñ þe same the Kynges graunte or pteccon taketh noon effect sauf oonly in þe cases expsed in þe said statutz in noon of þe which þe said Oweyn *is or standeth* þe which avise so yovyn [to þe K'] be þe said lord my Lord of G [considing þe said pmesf maad *by him* to þe said Oweyn *on þe Kynges behalf*] desirid for declaration of his worship to be yovyn to hy in writig und þe K's grete sele it *was* þoo graunted hy be þe K' þt he shold so have.

[*Ibid.* f. 105 b. *Original Minutes.* The following article, which occurs on a separate paper, relates to the preceding Minute respecting Owen Tudor.]

Furst rehearse how he was send aft undir it.

At what tyme the K' ne my Lord of Gloucest weꝛ not lerned of this malicious purpos and ymaginacioñ of the which he enformed sithe.

~~but~~ Also if any lord or othir be callid to plemēt bi the K' auhte wheꝛ bi hym owed to rejoyse swich pivelege



that he shuld have fre goyng and fre comynge zit for mates of lesse wyzt than ben thes that the K' is enformed as for surete of pees & moche more for gretter.

And sir it was thowzt mervelous and is that the K' liege man shuld desir swiche surete for to come to his p'sence or ellis he wolde not come, the which is more odyous than surete grauntið to the K' enemyes.

And if the enemy beyng undir the K' save condite offende ~~hit~~ he forfetit the ~~hne~~ benefice of ~~the~~ his saf conduyte, moche rathir the K' liege mē thow he were undir ~~save conduyte~~ swiche surete.

More ov thow he hadde suche surete for to save come and save ~~god~~ go, in so moche as he aft ~~the~~ he come to the K' p'sence depteð w'toute any empechement and come azein, if any surete [was] grauntið hym he rejoisið the effectet therof.

And among othir ther is a grete thing that meved my lord as thei have be lerneð whan he come to the K' p'sence he submittið and offered hym to abide and answer to al thing as that any man wolde sey to him.

And sithe that he is now in warde & sure hande if my lord wolde avyse the K' to enlargishe hym and aft that if any rebellioñ murmur or incōvenience growe hit is to suppose that my lord hadde to much to answer ther for.

And aft this done, declare to the K' the disposicioñ of Walys desiring that al men in heñ psones entende in theñ psones &c.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 47. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Archbishop of Rouen, Chancellor of France, dated 16th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

TRESREVEREND pere en Dieu ñre ame et feal cousin,  
 Pour admener de France en ñre roy<sup>me</sup> Dangleterre depar  
 ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans certaine grant sōme de  
 deñrs pourparlee ent<sup>o</sup> nous et leñ Duc cōme vous savez,  
 est besoing que ses gens aient saufcōduit de nous pour  
 seuremēt venir pdeca. Mais pour ce que de pñt ne  
 savons qui aura icelle charge ne en quel lieu sera  
 assemblee lañ sōme. Nous vous mandons que acellui  
 qui depar leñ Duc vous sera nōme soit chñr ou autre  
 de mendre estat et jusques a cent psonnes en sa com-  
 paignie ou audessoubz vous donnez noz ñres de sauf-  
 cōduit soubz ñre seel de France en tele fourme que  
 aviserez estre cō . . . . . expedient de faire,  
 pour venir en ñreñ roy<sup>me</sup> Dangleterre et retourner  
 en ñreñ roy<sup>me</sup> de France. Et a fin de abregier les  
 besoingnes dont len a parle. Il nous pla . . . . .  
 samblabemēt vous donner saufcōduiz a auts quil  
 appartendra pour le ñn de . . . matñes. Nñre ame et  
 feal cousin se requiz en estes depar Jehan de Saveuses  
 escuier fñviteur de ñreñ cousin Dorleans depñt estant  
 pdela la mer donnez a icelui escuier soubz ñreñ seel  
 tel saufconduit que besoing lui sera pour retourner pdeca  
 en ñreñ roy<sup>me</sup> Dangleterre. Tresreverend pere en Dieu  
 ñre ame et feal cousin ñre fñ soit garde de vous. Donne  
 a Kenyngtoñ le xvj<sup>e</sup>. jour de Juillet.

A tñsrevend pe en Dieu ñre ame et feal cousin  
 Larchevesque de Rouen ñre Chancellr de  
 Frañ.



[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 46 b. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Duke of Brittany, dated 16th July,  
15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

TRESCH'R et ſsame oncle. Nous savons ertainement q̃ tous temps estes desirant oir bonnes nouvelles de lestat de ñre psonne. Pour quoy a ṽre consolation vous signifions q̃ de p̃nt sōmes en ſsbonne sancte et prosperite corporele. graces a ñre benoit Createur qui par sa misericorde le samble vous ottroit. Et vous prions de tout ñre cuer que souvent vous veulliez acertener de ṽre bon portement. car ce nous est joye singuliere q̃ den oyr souvent en bn. Tresch'r et ſsame oncle par voz ſres escriptes le ix<sup>e</sup>. jour de May dārmement passe a ñre ame et feal conseilr le Sire de Saint Pierre. nous est bn apparu le continuel vouloir que avez de vous employer au bn de la paix entre nous et ñre adv'saire de France cōment celui qui se dit Duc Danjou et le Duc de Bourbon devoient venir dev's vous en Bretagne<sup>1</sup>. Et que pour estre p̃nt a tout ce qui seroit fait a ṽre assamblee et cōvention avez retenu dev's vous le Bastard Dorleans. lequel y estoit venu pour le bn dicelle paix depar ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans. a fin de tousjours a ṽre povoir induire au bn de lad̃ paix tous ceulx qui y pevent prouffiter. Et oultre plus que vous et led̃ Bastard avez si seurement ordonne que en la fināce appointee pour lallee de ñred̃ cousin le Duc Dorleans par dela la mer naura aucune faulte. avec plu's aut's raisons f'vans en ceste matiere en icell̃ voz ſres cōtenues bn au long. Sur quoy ſsch'r et ſsame oncle com̃bn que la sōme de deñrs acordee par ñred̃ cousin Dorleans nait point este aportee en ñre roy<sup>me</sup> Dangleterre dedens le temps

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 664.



ordonne entre nous et icelui ñre cousin ainsi que pmiz  
lavoit, nous vous signifions de c<sup>o</sup>tain. En ensuiant ce  
que ou mois de Mars dañt passe vous escripvismes  
par James Gadart v<sup>re</sup> secretaire et Bretaigne v<sup>re</sup> herault  
que sur toute chose mōdaine avons desire et desirons  
paix amour union et concorde par tous bons honnour-  
ables et raisonnables moiens, et que pour rev<sup>e</sup>nce de  
Dieu ñre benoit Createur pour honneur de ñre saint  
pere le Pape et du saint consille g<sup>o</sup>ñal qui deslors nous  
avoient escript sur ceste matiere, aussi pour amour et  
a la req<sup>u</sup>ste de vous ñre Tsch<sup>r</sup> et Tsame oncle qui par  
vos diz secretaire et herault nous aviez fait declairer  
le T<sup>o</sup>sparfait desir q<sup>u</sup> avez de vous emploier de toute v<sup>re</sup>  
puissance au<sup>o</sup> ñn de paix avecq<sup>s</sup> ce pour eviter la  
piteuse effusion du sang humain, la desertion du  
peuple, et finablem<sup>o</sup>nt pour nous mettre en ñre devoir  
et nous acquiter en<sup>o</sup>s Dieu et les hōmes, tout ainsi  
que deslors le vous feismes savoir encores sōmes concluz  
et det<sup>o</sup>minez de faire pchainem<sup>o</sup>nt passer dela la mer ñre  
dit cousin le Duc Dorleans pour le ñn de la matiere  
soubz les manieres et au temps entre nous et lui avisees  
et acordees, se a lui ne tient, et en lieu assez prouchain  
des marches de Bretaigne, a fin que sil vous plaist y  
puissiez venir aiseem<sup>o</sup>nt pour ce que nous en avez requis,  
avec lequel ñre cousin Dorleans enverrons gens de  
grant et hault estat qui depar nous auront tel et si  
ample povoir que de ñre part ne tendra pas que bonne  
paix et concorde ne sen ensuient a la louenge de Dieu  
et cōsolation des hōmes de bonne volente, si vous prions  
Tsch<sup>r</sup> et Tsame oncle que en pseverant en v<sup>re</sup> noble  
propos vous vous emploiez tousjours pour la conclusion  
dicelle paix selon verite et raison cōme en vous en avons  
T<sup>o</sup>sparfait confidence. Tresch<sup>r</sup> et Tsame oncle nous  
prions le benpit Filz de Dieu qui vous ait en sa sainte



garde et vous doint acomplisseẽt de voz bons desirs Doñ  
en ñre hostel de Kenyngtoñ le xvj<sup>e</sup>. jour de Juillet.

A ñre t̃sch̃r t̃ t̃same oncle le Duc de Bretagne  
Conte de Montfort.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 46. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Seigneur of St. Pierre, dated 16th July,  
15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

N'RE ame et feal. Nous avons veu les lres originaulx  
que ñre t̃sch̃r et t̃same oncle le Duc de Bretagne  
vous a escriptes le ix<sup>e</sup>. jour du moys de May daĩment  
passe. contenans le grant vouloir q̃ ñre oncle a de soy  
employer au bn de la paix entre nous et ñre advsaire de  
France. Cōment . . . . qui se dit Duc Danjou et le  
Duc de Bourbon devoient venir devs lui en Bretagne.  
Et que . . . estre p̃nt a tout ce qui seroit fait a leur  
assemblee t̃ cōvention. il avoit retenu devers lui le  
Bastard Dorleans. lequel y estoit venu pour le fait  
dicelle paix. depar ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans afin  
de tousjours a son povoir induire au bn de lađ paix  
tous ceulx qui y pevent prouffiter. Et oultre plus que  
ycelui ñre oncle et leđ Bastard ont si seureĩt ordonne  
q̃ en la finance appointee pour lallee de ñređ cousin  
Dorleans pardela la mer naura aucune faulte. Avec  
plufs auts rais . . . f̃vans en ceste matiere cōtenues  
bn au long es lres de ñređ oncle. Sur quoy vous  
signifions de c̃tain en ensuiant ce q̃ ou ~~ma~~ mois de Mars  
daĩment passe nous escripvismes a icelui ñre oncle par  
James Gadart son secretaire et Bretagne son herault  
Combn que la sōme de deñrs acordee par ñređ cousin  
Dorleans nait point este apportee en ñre roy<sup>me</sup> Dangle-



terre dedeins le temps . . . . entre nous et icelui ñre cousin , ainsi que promiz lavoit , Que sur toute chose mondaine avons tousjours *desire et* desirons paix amour union et concorde par tous bons raisonnables et honnourables moiens , Et que pour reverence de Dieu ñre benoit Createur pour honneur de ñre saint pere le Pape et du saint conseil gñal qui deslors nous avoient escript sur ceste matiere , aussi pour amour et a la requeste de ñred oncle de Bretagne lequel par sesdiz secretaire ⁊ herault nous avoit fait declairier le t̃sparfait desir quil a de soy . . . . . sa puissance audit bn de paix , avecqs ce pour eviter la piteuse effusion du sang . . . . . finablem̃t pour nous mettre en ñre devoir et acquiter . . . . . deslors le feismes savoir a ñred oncle encores sōmes concluz et det̃minez de faire pchainem̃t passer de la mer ñred cousin Dorleans pour le bn de la matiere soubz les maniere et au temps entre nous et lui avisees et acordees , se a lui ne tient , et en lieu assez prochain des marches de Bretagne a fin que ñred oncle sil lui plaist y puist venir aiseem̃t pource quil le nous a requiz , avec lequel ñre cousin Dorleans enverrons gens de grant et hault estat qui depar nous auront tel et si ample povoir que de ñre part ne tendra pas que bonne paix et concorde ne sen ensuient a la louenge de Dieu et consolation des hōmes de verite et de bonne volente , Lesqueles chof escipvons de p̃nt a ñred oncle , Et encores se bon vous samble len poiez actener seurem̃t en le exhortant que pour la conclusion dicelle paix il se veuille tousjours emploier selon Dieu raison et verite cōme bon p̃nce catholicque doit ⁊ est tenu defaire , ainsi que en lui en avons t̃sparfaite confidence , Donne en ñre hostel a Kenyngton le xv<sup>e</sup>. jour de Juillet lan ⁊c. xv<sup>me</sup>.

A ñre ame ⁊ feal conseilr le f de Saint Pierre.



[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C.xiv. f.175. *contemporary* MS. and apparently *Original*.]

Writ, tested on the 23rd July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437, summoning a peer or peeres to attend the funeral of Queen Joan, widow of King Henry the Fourth, who died at Havering at Bower in Essex on the 10th July 1437, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.]

By þe Kyng.

TRUSTY and welbeloved cousin, for asmoch as þat we by þavis of oure beal uncle of Gloucestre and oþer of oure counsail have appointed þe funelles of oure graundmodre Quene Johane whom God assoille to be holden and solempnized at Caunterbury þe xj. day of August next comyng where þat we have appointed oure saide uncle and oþer lordes and ladyes of þis our reaume and you oon to be present at þe same day to þe worship of God of us and of oure saide graundmodre. We desire þerfore and pray you htely þat all oþer þingis lefte and excusacons cessyng ye dispose you to be in persone at þe solempnite of þe saide funelles and þat ye leve not þis as oure singular trust yis in you. Yeven undre oure prive seal at Westm þe xxij. day of Juyll þ<sup>e</sup> yere ʒc. xv<sup>me</sup>.

[*Ibid.* *contemporary* MS.]

To be at Cauntbury at Qwene Johanes enterement.

|                             |                                         |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| My Lord of Glouc            | * Therchebisshoþ of Cauntbury           |
| My Lady of Glouc            | * The Bisshoþ of Norwich                |
| ☞ Therle of Hunt            | + The Bisshoþ of Rouchestr              |
| ☞ Therle of Northūbr        | * The Prio <sup>r</sup> of Crichirch at |
| ☞ + Therle of Oxen          | Cauntbury                               |
| + The Lord Fonhoþ           | * Thabbot of Seint Austyns þe           |
| + The Lord Ponyngc          | * Thabbot of Bataille                   |
| ☞ The Duchesse of Norff     | + Thabbot of Fevshā                     |
| þe yonger                   | + The Prio <sup>r</sup> of Rouc         |
| ☞ The Countesse of Hunt     |                                         |
| ☞ The Countesse of Northūbr |                                         |
| ☞ The Countesses of Oxen    |                                         |



[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 106. *Original Minutes.*

28th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

THE xxviii. day of Juyl þe xv. yer in þe Sterred Chābr̃ at Westm̃.

Fitz oon of þe justic<sup>er</sup> <sup>1</sup> assigned by cōmissiōn ~~te~~. to enque<sup>re</sup> ~~tc~~. knowleched that he knewe not þ<sup>t</sup> he was cōmissioner in þe said [cōmissiōn] til þ<sup>t</sup> it was þe Tewsday in þe morow tyde þ<sup>t</sup> þei sholde sitte on þe same day, in þe which tyme of morowe tyde he cam to Senleshoo wher þat þ<sup>is</sup> was þe Lord<sup>er</sup> Grey & Fanho<sup>pe</sup> & grete multitude of poeple. And he seyth þ<sup>t</sup> Enderby moeved him for to have holden þe sessiones of þe pees [þ<sup>t</sup> day þ<sup>is</sup>e] and he seyde þ<sup>t</sup> ~~we~~ he wolde not for þe contrey was not sōmoned.

Also he seyth þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord þe Grey desturbed not þe pees noþ<sup>er</sup> lette not þe sessiones to be holde and also þ<sup>t</sup> noþ<sup>er</sup> he noþ<sup>er</sup> h<sup>s</sup> poeple we<sup>re</sup> defensably arraied.

Also he seyth þ<sup>t</sup> ~~he said~~ [he & þe oþ<sup>er</sup>] cōmissioners seyng þ<sup>t</sup> þe said Lord Fonho<sup>pe</sup> was arraied & þe Lord Grey unarraied yif þ<sup>t</sup> þei hadde sette in sessiones it wolde have caused grouchgyng and þ<sup>is</sup>for þe special ~~assises~~ [sessiones] we<sup>re</sup> differred.

### Ludesho<sup>pe</sup>

Knowleched þat Pekke & he cōmeñ to Senleshoo w<sup>th</sup> þe Lord Faunho<sup>pe</sup>, and þ<sup>t</sup> Enderby had folowyng him in þe same towne when þ<sup>t</sup> he yede for to mete w<sup>th</sup> þe Lord Grey & aboute l. psones sōme of hē w<sup>th</sup> bowes & gisarmes.

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<sup>1</sup> See the other proceedings on this subject in the Minutes of the 9th and 28th June.



of þe which psones vj. weŕ of his owne men ⁊ and þ<sup>t</sup> at ~~þe comy~~ when þe Lord Grey was comen into þe towne Ludeshoþ [⁊c.] yede for to see him ⁊ And þe Lord Grey asked him what þ<sup>t</sup> ~~þei~~ [he] dede þ<sup>e</sup> ⁊ he seide for to holde þe sessiones by vertue of þe K<sup>'</sup> ~~special~~ cōmissiōn and þe said Lord Grey asked him yif [þ<sup>t</sup>] he ⁊ h<sup>s</sup> felowshiþ ~~hadden~~ hadden any oþ<sup>r</sup> place to have holde þe said sessiones but þ<sup>e</sup>. For he seyde þ<sup>t</sup> it was holde þ<sup>e</sup> but in despite of him ⁊ nev<sup>r</sup>thesse he seyde þ<sup>t</sup> he wolde not lette þe said sessions but he wolde wite what þ<sup>t</sup> þe comissioneres mened or þ<sup>t</sup> þei wenten And

Also he knowleched þ<sup>t</sup> Wautoñ ⁊ Ormesby seyden unto him þat yif þe Lord Grey ⁊ ~~Fonhoþ~~ wold putte him on ij. men ⁊ þe Lord Fonhoþ on [oþ<sup>r</sup>] ij. men for all matier<sup>e</sup> ⁊c. þei to make an eende betwyx hem ⁊ þe said sessiones to be adjourned þeim semed it weŕ best so to doo.

Also whenne þ<sup>t</sup> þe Sherrief was come Wautoñ ⁊ Enderby seyden þ<sup>t</sup> whenne þe said cōmissioners hadden doon þei wolde sitte for þe pees and availle þe Kyng in þ<sup>t</sup> sessiones as moche as þ<sup>t</sup> ye said cōmissioners sholde availle the Kyng by vertue of þeiŕ said cōmissiōn ⁊ And þenne seide Ludeshoþ þ<sup>t</sup> and þei so setten for þe pees the said Lord Faunhoþ wolde sitte w<sup>t</sup> hē and he supposed þ<sup>t</sup> it wolde be an evel sitting

He seide also þ<sup>t</sup> þe Lord Grey cam to þe towne w<sup>t</sup> an l. psones.

He seide also þ<sup>t</sup> þe differryng of þe sessions was for pinconvenienc<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> had be lyke to have fallen ⁊ þe sessiones had be holdeñ and also þ<sup>t</sup> þe jurours dursten not have appiered and hangyng þis cōicacon þe contrey



felle in to þe nōbr̃ of v<sup>c</sup>. or vj<sup>c</sup>. psones to þe Lord  
[Grey] from his lordshippe, some oute of Northamp-  
tonshir̃.

\* f. 106 b. \* Henri of Lye knowleched þ<sup>t</sup> whenne þ<sup>t</sup> he came to  
Senleshoo he ~~eye-my~~ say þe Lord Faunhoþ standyng in  
h<sup>s</sup> place w<sup>t</sup> an lx. psones and Enderby had an lx. psones,  
the Lord Grey cam to towne w<sup>t</sup> l. psones.<sup>1</sup>

He seyth also þ<sup>t</sup> þe contrey felle in to þe Lord Grey  
to þe nōbr̃ of ij<sup>c</sup>. or iij<sup>c</sup>. psones.

He seid also þ<sup>t</sup> Fitz seyde þ<sup>t</sup> Cokain Justice deffered at  
Bedford oones a sessiones & counsailled his felowship  
þe cōmissioners to do þe same þ<sup>t</sup> day.

He seith þ<sup>t</sup> þe Lord Faunhoþ [atþende] þ<sup>t</sup> is to say  
at þeir̃ deptyng had to þe nōbr̃ of vj<sup>xx</sup>. men amonge þe  
which þ<sup>o</sup> wẽ non haberjons but oon þ<sup>t</sup> Wenlok had &  
on oþ<sup>o</sup>.

The Lord Greys counsail seyden þ<sup>t</sup> whenne þe said  
comissioners hadden doon þei wold sitte for þe pees and  
availle þe Kyng in þ<sup>t</sup> sessions as moche as þ<sup>t</sup> þe said comis-  
sioners sholden availle þe Kyng by vertue of þe said  
cōmissioñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. On parchment, in a different, but *contemporary*, hand.

29th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

By the King.

Right trusty and welbeloved, For asmuche as  
now late we directed our lres undir our p<sup>i</sup>ve seal

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<sup>1</sup> Another contemporary copy of Henry Lye's testimony occurs on  
the same folio.



unto f Rogier Fenys Knyght and othr upon a suggestion nat verray made unto us, as it is said, by the which the Priour of Michelham which is of our patronage as of the right of our duchie of Lancastre of thonnor of the Egle in Susseſ was ameved and put oute aswele of the said priourie as of the possessions spirituel & tēporel þeto belonging by þe said Rogier, and þe cōe seal of the same priourie with all þe goodȝ and cataill of þe said Priour taken and beraste by þe said Rogier in derogacion and disheritance of the libertees and franchises of our said duchie and ayeinst oure lawes & statut of the grete chartre and oþȝ statutz by the which we undirstande is ordeined that no man shal put away ne to answeere of his freholdȝ goodȝ ne catell but by deue processe that is to say by original writ or deue presentement. We wol þefore and charge you that undȝ our pive seal being in yoȝ warde ye doo repelle and adnulle the saide our lres of pive seal charging the said Rogier and othr cōmissioners to surcese of thair power in that behalf. Soo that our said duchie may use and enjoie the fraunchises and libertees þeto belonging and þt the said Priour be restored ayein unto our said priourie and possessions þeof with the cōe seal and al othr goodȝ and catell abovesaid and so to stande and dwelle þe undre the proteccion and tuicion of our said duchie. And thise our lres shal be unto you souffisant warrant. Yeven undȝ our signet at thabbey of Seint Alban þe xix. day of Juill the yere of our reigne xv<sup>e</sup>.

(*In dorso.*) To our . . . . .  
Maistre . . . . .



[*Ibid.* f. 108. *Original*, on parchment : *contemporary* MS.

Apparently in the 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

<sup>1</sup> Like it to the Kynge oure sou<sup>er</sup>vain lord to g<sup>a</sup>unte youre gracious lres under youre signet directe to the Keper of youre p<sup>r</sup>ive seel chargyng hym to make a warrant under the prive seell direct unto John Merston Keper of youre jewell<sup>e</sup> by the vertue of which lres youre said suppliant may be dyscharged ayenst yow youre heres and executors as for þe deliveraunce of certeyn jewell<sup>e</sup> the which was appointed by youre gracious cōmaunde<sup>m</sup>t to deliv<sup>e</sup> c<sup>er</sup>teyn persones as folow for youre yiftes on Newyeris day last passed the ye<sup>r</sup> of youre regne xv<sup>e</sup>.

Fyrste delivered by youre graciouse comaunde<sup>m</sup>t and appointe<sup>m</sup>t to send to Quene Katine for her yeresyfte on Newyeris day she beyng at Bermondsey j. tabulett of golde with a crucifixe garnized with saph<sup>r</sup> and p<sup>r</sup> weyng aboute xiiij. un<sup>c</sup> of gold and was bought of John Patteslee goldesmyth for þe sōme of xl. li.

Item deliv<sup>e</sup>d by youre said comaunde<sup>m</sup>t to send to Quene Jane for her yerisyfte she beyng at Langeley on that same day a tabulett of gold garnized with iiij. ba<sup>r</sup> viij. p<sup>r</sup> and in þe myddes a gret saph<sup>r</sup> of entaille weyng vj. un<sup>c</sup> j. q<sup>ar</sup>t'n dī the which tabulett some tyme was yove the Kynge by my Lady of Gloucestre.

Item deliv<sup>e</sup>d by youre said cōmaunde<sup>m</sup>t to send to the Cardina<sup>ll</sup> of Englonde for his yerisyfte that same day he beyng at Essher in Sur<sup>r</sup> shire a tabulet of gold with an ymage of Oure Lady on that on partye and garnized with iiij. ru<sup>b</sup> and vj. p<sup>r</sup> and on that other partie

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<sup>1</sup> This article is printed in the *Excerpta Historica*, p. 148.



a ymage the face of camew and the body of an emeraude weyng x. unċ the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by Quene Katine.

Item delivēd by youre said cōmaundemēt to my Lord of Gloucestre that same day he beyng at Grenewich a tabulet of gold with an ymage of Oure Lady hangyng by thre cheynes garnized with vj. countfaytz in manē of diamand vj. saph clxiiij. p<sup>r</sup> weyng xvj. unċ j. q<sup>a</sup>rton the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Erle of Warrewyke.

Item delivēd by youre said comaundemēt to send that same day to my Lady of Gloucestre a nouche maad in manē of a man garnized with a fayre gret bal v. gret p<sup>r</sup> j. gret diamand pointed with thre hangers garnized with rub and p<sup>r</sup> bought of Remonde goldesmyth for the sōme of xl. li.

Item delivēd by youre said comaundemēt to send to my Lord of Warrewik that same day he beyng in Wales j. saler of gold and of jaspis beyng upōn a grene carage enameilled with egles and ij. antilopes holdyng up the staffe of the said saler garnized with vj. rub vj. emeraudes and xxxiiij. gret p<sup>r</sup> and a saph upon the topet weyng vj. unċ di q<sup>a</sup>rton and half a . . . . of golde the which was some tyme yove the Kynge by Sire Robt Rolleston youre warderobber.

Item delivēd by your said cōmaundemēt to send to my Lady of Stafford the moder on that same day a tabulet of gold maad with ij. levys and with ynne an ymage of the Salutacon of Oure Lady garnized with roses maad with rougeclere and with xl. p<sup>r</sup> hangyng by a cheyne weyng vij. unċ j. q<sup>a</sup>rton the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Bysshop of Norwych.



Item deliuered by youre said comaundement on that same day to the Bysshop of Norwych beyng with the Kynge at Eltham j. rounde tabulet of gold garnized with xij. garnades and xxiiij. p<sup>r</sup> hangyng by a cheyne weyng v. un<sup>c</sup> j. q<sup>a</sup> torn the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kyng by the Abbot of Westmynster.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundement and appointement to take to youre chambleyn on that said day j. gipsier of velvet russet garnized with silver and gylt that was bought of Remonde goldesmyth for the some of a c. s̄.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundement to Maister Richard Praty dene of youre chapell pat same day a litell tabulet of gold maa<sup>d</sup> in mane of a boke and enameilled withynne on that oon side with an ymage of the Trinite and on that other side with an ymage of Oure Lady and her Sone garnized with oute with iiij. garnades iiij. saph and xxiiij. p<sup>r</sup> weyng j. un<sup>c</sup> di q<sup>a</sup> torn pe which tabulet was yove the Kynge by my Lady Butiller.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundement to Robt Rolleston youre warderobber that same day di. peyre of bedys of calcidoyne garnized with golde the which was some tyme yove the Kynge by my Lord of Gloucestre the which was take fro the kepyng of John Penycoke yomañ of youre robes the which conteyne xij. gaudes and thre litell.

Item deliuered by youre saide comaundement the Erles of Warrewyke and Stafford and youre Chambleyn beyng p<sup>r</sup>sent at that same tyme that is to say on Alle halowenday laste at Merton whanne ye wer crouned ye yaf to an heraude Kynge of armes afore that tyme called Aungoye and thanne at that fest his name chaunged by yow and called Lancastre j. belle of sylver weyng xvj. un<sup>c</sup> and



an other belle of sylver at that tyme deliued to oon that was maade pursevant and thanne called Coler the which weyed viij. unċ.

W. PHELYP CHAUMB'LEIN,

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 114. *Original Minutes.*

ACTA DE ANNO SEXTODECIMO.

21st October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

THE xxj. day of Octobr̃ þe yeŕ of þe Kyng þe xvj. at h<sup>s</sup> manoir of Shene þeŕ appiered befoŕ hī of psones called to h<sup>s</sup> grete consail þe psones þat folowe.<sup>1</sup>

By foŕ whom the Chaunceller of Engl̃ purposed iij. causes ~~of þe~~ touching þe gaderyng of þe said consail refvyng op<sup>þ</sup> to þe tyme ~~the~~ þ<sup>t</sup> þe Kyng wolde cōmande to shewe hē.

The first cause was consideryng þat þe geñal councel beyng at Basile which was gedereð for iij. causes p'ncipally that is to say for extirpaçon of herresies pacificaçon of reaumes ⁊ p'ncel and reformaçon of maneres exhorbitantz, nowe late have decreed a certaine monytorie ageyns ouŕ hooly fadŕ þe Pope reclamying ⁊ ptestyng þ<sup>þ</sup> ageyn ȝtain cardinales p'sidentz of þe said councel the which monytorie is lykly þat God forbede to gendŕ a scisme in þe chirch the which evy good Xp̃en prince ought to withstonde. Whereupon þe Kyng desireth to have þeŕ good [advises] what weŕ conveniēt ⁊ fittyng for him to doo in þe said matieŕ.

The second cause was, consideryng how after þe journey of Arras wheŕ þe pees trowed sholde have ben

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<sup>1</sup> A space is left in the MS. for the names.



concluded failed our hooly fadir the genal councail wrote to þe Kyng yet for to receive & to cōfourme hī to all resonable meenes of pees and in esþialle the Duc of Bretaigne stured by þe Popes lres & op<sup>y</sup> wyse wrote to þe Kyng for þe same cause openyng a mene by þe delivance of þe Duc of Orleance whom he desired to be sent into som place into Normandie for þe same entent. To þe which desir the Kyng hath agreed hī so þ<sup>t</sup> þe said Duc of Orleance sholde w<sup>i</sup>nne a c<sup>o</sup>tain tyme þ<sup>t</sup> is to say þe moneth of May last passed ~~and after þat~~ have purveied of a sōme of mōnoie accorded for h<sup>s</sup> conduyt þier. the which tyme so assigned failed & was proged to þe moneth of Juy<sup>l</sup> last passed. and so from þens to Michelmasse now last passed grauntyng a saufconduyt to hē & þ<sup>t</sup> sholde bringe into Ingland þe said . . . . . to endurie to þe xv. day of Janue<sup>r</sup> nexte cōmyng [the which mōnoie is not yet brought. And ~~in þe which matier~~ . . . [for as moche as] it is lykly [þe said matier] to be renewed the King desireth to have þeir good advis what is to doo he<sup>r</sup> inne.

The iij<sup>de</sup>. cause was consideryng þat þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> pgenitours & pdecessoures had of lawdable coustumes & usag<sup>e</sup> at þe begynnyng of þ<sup>e</sup> yer to purveie by h<sup>e</sup> passēt of h<sup>s</sup> greet counsail for all necessaires & charg<sup>e</sup> longyng unto hī & to h<sup>s</sup> lordship that we<sup>r</sup> lykly to falle and sue all þe yer after. folowyng þ<sup>i</sup>nne þe steppes of h<sup>s</sup> said pgenitours & pdecessoures hath at þ<sup>s</sup> tyme called hē togid<sup>r</sup> ~~how~~ for to have þeir good counsailx and advises how þe charg<sup>e</sup> of the which fro day to day falle unto hī un [to þe] gov<sup>n</sup>nance of h<sup>s</sup> land<sup>e</sup> & lordshipp<sup>e</sup> may best p<sup>r</sup>veied & ordeined fo<sup>r</sup>.

\* f. 114b. \* xxj. die Octobr<sup>e</sup> a<sup>o</sup> 7c. xvj. ap<sup>d</sup> Shene in p<sup>n</sup>cia R<sup>e</sup>  
p<sup>n</sup>tib<sup>3</sup> d<sup>n</sup>is Duce Glouc<sup>e</sup> D<sup>n</sup>o Cardinali Archiep<sup>i</sup>s Cantuar<sup>e</sup>



⁊ Eboꝝ Ep̃is Lincolñ ⁊ Saꝝ Cōitibꝫ [de] Hunť Staff Saꝝ Northūb̃r ⁊ Suff Dñis de Welles Tiptoft Hungfor ⁊ Fonhoṽ Cancellar̃ Theṣ ⁊ Custode p̃vati sigilli ac Willo Pheliṽ ⁊ P̃ho Courtenay Henrico Bromflete ⁊ Stourtoñ militibꝫ Dño de la War̃ Dñs Cancellar̃ declaravit d̃is cauf quare dñs ñr [Rex] convocari fecit eos ad hoc consil̃.

Prima causa ~~de cita quide~~ [considerato q<sub>b</sub>] geñale consil̃ ~~citarūt~~ [decrevit unū mōitoriū 9<sup>a</sup>] dñm Papā qui q̃d ad ctū diē cōperet ~~in consil̃ s̃b p<sup>a</sup> depositionis~~ [p se ṽl deputat̃ in consilio ⁊c. ex quo decreto visile ẽ scisma oriri ñi ⁊c. p̃videat̃ de remedio] Qualit̃ dñs ñr Rex se heret in hac mat̃ia.

S̃cda declara  
vel qualiter.

S̃cda causa quomodo si Dux Aurellaneñ portari fecit aurū in Angl̃ s̃c̃dm q̃d appunctuat̃ int̃ Regem ⁊ ip̃m [viz p̃ tractatu pac̃] qualit̃ se debet heri et qui ibunt in hoc negocio ⁊c. a Chirburgh̃.

Tercia causa qualit̃ ubi habebit̃ aurū p̃ oñibꝫ infra regnū ⁊ extra p̃ anno futuro.

Eod̃ die J. Dñs Henricus Inglose decl ločtenens Caleṣ declaravit in p̃ncia R̃ ⁊ p̃dcoꝝ dñoꝝ necessitat̃ Caleṣ sup quibꝫ necessitat̃ porrexit Regi billā cui r̃ndet̃ cras.

Nota.

The ĩre p̃t cometh from þe K' Chaunceller ⁊ Counsail of Normandie wolde þt as þe K' . . . to go to þat such conclusioñ as he wolde take heř in Engl̃ ageyns þe sisme ⁊c. þt . . . þof wolde in þe same wyse write.

Over see all þe ĩres and entitle þe substanc̃ of hē.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This line occurs on the same paper, and above the Minutes of the 5th November, (p. 69, *postea*,) which are pasted under and join the above Minutes of the 21st October. The handwriting more closely resembles the Minutes of the 21st October, than that of the Minutes of the 5th November.



[*Ibid.* f. 113. This paragraph occurs on the same paper, and in the same hand as, but above, the following Minutes of the 24th October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437. It is probably part of the Minutes of the 22nd or 23rd of that month.

. . . . . & Henri Bromflete & t  
 . . . . . appoint . . . . . of . . . . . duycr of  
 þe Duc of Orleans . . . . . þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' shold confourme hī  
 to þe . . . . . ~~herauld late bar to hī to be sought up~~  
 . . . . . ed to Saveuses & t to Fuzelier of þe which  
 credence the Chancellier of Frāce . . . . . d pees  
 take som op<sup>y</sup> wey & c. . . . . to þe geñal counsail  
 in þe [best] man<sup>re</sup> [& t] as pcedentz have passed befor.

[*Ibid.* 24th October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The xxiiij. day of Octobr þe xvj. yer & c. in þe K'  
 pnce at Shene pnt my Lord of Glouc my Lord þe  
 Cardinal therchebisho<sup>p</sup> of York the Bisshopp<sup>e</sup> of Lin-  
 coln Sa<sup>z</sup> Wircest<sup>r</sup> therles of Hunt Staff [Devoñ] Sa<sup>z</sup>  
 Northūb<sup>r</sup> & Suff the Lord Hung<sup>y</sup>ford thabbot of Glas-  
 tyngbury Willo Pheli<sup>p</sup> Dño de Welles Pho de Courtenay  
 þe Lord<sup>e</sup> Tiptoft & Fonho<sup>p</sup>.

The bille of þe Florentyns is graunted for a yer so  
 þ<sup>t</sup> þei ~~fully~~ [hooly] ~~descha~~ charge & t discharge [in þ<sup>s</sup>  
 land] paying all maner custumes subsidies & t devoirs.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maa<sup>d</sup> a lre to & Reignold Cobhā to bringe þe  
 Du<sup>c</sup> of Orleance [to Londoñ] ~~to Londoñ on Satureday~~  
~~next~~<sup>1</sup> so þ<sup>t</sup> he may be w<sup>t</sup> þe K' at Shene on Moneday  
 next<sup>2</sup> for to cōe w<sup>t</sup> hī of ctain matier<sup>e</sup> [& t.] of þe pees  
 if þ<sup>t</sup> þe Chaunceller of Frāce myzt take paiement in  
 Frāce for þe sould<sup>e</sup> of ctain men of armes & t arch<sup>rs</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 26th October.

<sup>2</sup> 28th October.



nowe þe of þe paiement þ<sup>t</sup> þe Duc of Orleance shold<sup>d</sup> paie for þe sould<sup>e</sup> of c<sup>t</sup>ain men of armes & arch<sup>rs</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> shold<sup>d</sup> goo over w<sup>t</sup> him to Chirburgh ~~wher~~ for h<sup>s</sup> seuretee whe<sup>r</sup> þe traictie of pees shold<sup>d</sup> be, and as moche as þ<sup>t</sup> þe said<sup>d</sup> Chaunceller shold<sup>d</sup> [so] take þ<sup>t</sup> for þe said<sup>d</sup> sould<sup>e</sup> of me<sup>n</sup> of armes & arch<sup>rs</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> shold<sup>d</sup> so for þe said<sup>d</sup> cause condue þ<sup>e</sup> Duc over paiement myzt be maad<sup>d</sup> by þe hand<sup>e</sup> of Tref & Chambl<sup>r</sup> &c. To þe [which] question it was answered<sup>d</sup> by div<sup>s</sup> of my lord<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þeim semed good, and to þe which question my Lord þe Tref seyde he ~~my~~ had<sup>d</sup> no mōnoie to paie for þe said<sup>d</sup> sould<sup>e</sup> ~~wher~~ yif þe ptie adv<sup>s</sup>e or h<sup>s</sup> ambassadeurs þe Duc Bretaigne & op<sup>s</sup> for þe matie<sup>r</sup> of pees wol agree [to] come to Chirburgh whe<sup>r</sup> þe K' shal confourme hī to ~~þe~~ þe paiementz as in Saveuses & Fuzeliers instruc<sup>con</sup> as touching þe xij<sup>ml</sup>. ~~se~~ saluz in seeles [or breke] all þe temporell & spirituel lord<sup>e</sup> conclude þe K' shold<sup>d</sup> rap<sup>s</sup> take þe said<sup>d</sup> paiement [~~of~~] ~~þan~~ of xij<sup>ml</sup>. & þan breke, sauf<sup>e</sup> my Lord<sup>e</sup> of York Cardinal & Glouc<sup>e</sup> seme þ<sup>t</sup> and þe said<sup>d</sup> Duc ~~v~~ wol breeke in þe paiement of þe said<sup>d</sup> xij<sup>ml</sup>. saluz þ<sup>t</sup> þeim semeth [in] all op<sup>s</sup> [þing<sup>e</sup>] þ<sup>t</sup> folowe [he] wold<sup>d</sup> breeke & so it we<sup>r</sup> in vayn to lede him over. Moreover þeim semeth and þe K' go fro oñ þing the pties adv<sup>s</sup>e wol labour to dryve hī from on op<sup>s</sup> & so fro appointment to a newe appointment the which shold<sup>d</sup> be ~~g~~ to grete an hert to þe K' in þe matie<sup>r</sup> [for þe traictie of] ~~of~~ pees.

[*Ibid.* f. 112 b. Though the following paragraph occurs on a separate paper, it evidently belongs to the preceding article.]

#### Questio

- \* f. 112b.      \* Their for al þing<sup>e</sup> was assigned<sup>d</sup> by for<sup>e</sup> the which but yf þe K' wold<sup>d</sup> breke pact of plement by þe which me<sup>n</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> lene<sup>d</sup> mōnoie shold<sup>d</sup> have stille þeir assignement w<sup>t</sup>oute



any takyng away þ}of he coude not see ~~how he myzt~~ wher  
 he myzt have any grounde to make any suche paiement, to þe which Tre-  
 sorer it was answered þ<sup>t</sup> we wold be advised þ}of.

Questio

Sic.

[*Ibid.* f. 114 b. 5th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The v. day of Novēbr þe xvj. yeŕ  
 7c. in þe K' pñce at Shene, pñt my  
 Lord of Glouc my Lord þe Cardinal  
 therchebisshoþ of York the  
 Bisshop of of Salesbury Sic.  
 Wircestŕ therles of Saz Suff the  
 Chaunceller Tref 7 Pive Seal f Will  
 Pheliþ the Lord Hungford 7 Tip-  
 toft.

ut xxxj. die Octobr vide þ<sup>e</sup>  
 apñntem̃t.

Also it is cōed þ<sup>t</sup> þe Tref  
 of Engl þe Tref of Caleys  
 þe Tref of þe cappitaines in  
 Caleys see what is þe iiij. pt  
 of þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> is due 7 þ<sup>t</sup> unto þe  
 souldoures 7 þ}of þs pvision  
 is appointed.

Hit is graunted þat of þat þat  
 is due 7 behinde to my Lord of  
 Glouc cappitain of Caleys 7 to h<sup>s</sup>  
 souldoures þeŕ for þe tyme þ<sup>t</sup> my  
 Lord of Glouc hath be cappitain þ}e  
 þ<sup>t</sup> þe Tresorer of Engl make paie-  
 ment to my said said Lord ~~for a~~ Sic.  
~~quarter~~ in hande sōmē in mōnoie 7  
 sōmē in vitail þe iiij. pt þ}of, 7 þe  
 next quarter þe iiij. pt of þat þ<sup>t</sup> [so]  
 remaygneth 7 so at þe next quart  
 þe ij. pt þ}of 7 so ~~þe iiij.~~ at þe iiij.  
 quart þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> shal so remaigne.

Pñt my Lord of Cant London  
 Hunt thabbot of Glastyngbury 7 of  
 Bury the Bisshop of Norwič. Hit is  
 ordeined þ<sup>t</sup> þe fgeant of þe bakkhows



or som oþ of þ<sup>t</sup> office shal go [by  
cōmissiōn] in haste to purveie for  
Caleys in all haste whete malt barley  
otes or ote malt to ~~m<sup>l</sup>~~. [v<sup>c</sup>.] quart of  
whete ⁊ [~~m<sup>l</sup>~~] m<sup>l</sup>. quarter of malt.

The Duc of Norff þnt  
Devoñ Lincolñ Bromflete  
Stourtoñ Boneville.

This vitail to be purveied in Kent  
⁊ to be carried to Sondewich.

An offi<sup>c</sup> of þe halle to purveie  
iiij<sup>c</sup>. m<sup>l</sup>. billet by cōmissiōn.

[*Ibid.* f. 115. 9th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The ix. day of Novēbr the xvj. ye<sup>r</sup> ⁊c. at Seint Johns  
þnt my Lord of Glouc my Lord þe Cardinal therche-  
bisshopp<sup>e</sup> of Can<sup>t</sup> ⁊ of York the Bisshopp<sup>e</sup> of Londoñ  
Lincolñ Sa<sup>z</sup> Norwich ⁊ Wircestr therles of Hunt Stafford  
Sa<sup>z</sup> Northūbr<sup>e</sup> ⁊ Suff þe Lord<sup>e</sup> [Hung<sup>o</sup>ford] Tiptoft ⁊  
Fonhoþ the Chan<sup>c</sup> Tref ⁊ Pive Seel thabbot of Glas-  
tyngbury the Duc of Norff & Will Boneville & John  
Stourtoñ þerle of Devoñ the Lord<sup>e</sup> Lovell Welles &  
Henri Bromflete & Will Pheliþ.

A lre to my Lord of War<sup>r</sup> ⁊ ~~consail in Frāce~~ to  
make cōmissiōns in Frāce to take on ooñ day þe  
moustres of þe feld<sup>e</sup> ⁊ of þe garnisons to þentent þ<sup>t</sup>  
and þ<sup>o</sup> be not poeple sufficeant for þe feelde þ<sup>t</sup> þe K'  
myzt in all haste p<sup>r</sup>veie for men to be send<sup>e</sup> over ~~in w~~  
And þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' myzt be cōtified þ<sup>o</sup> of in haste in wyse as  
þe K' p<sup>a</sup>yed<sup>e</sup> hī by Pophā ⁊ Par

For to sende over mōnoie v<sup>z</sup> xxiiij<sup>m</sup>. li. ⁊ þ<sup>o</sup> wer  
nooñ Englisshmeñ to receive it it we<sup>r</sup> but in vayñ.

As touching þe matier of Caleys for to see how þ<sup>t</sup>  
þe charg<sup>e</sup> may be boreñ and yif it myzt be to be ad-  
menised.



It is concluded þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord of Glouc [cappitain] be treted w<sup>t</sup> to see how þ<sup>t</sup> it may be kept w<sup>t</sup> as litel charg<sup>e</sup> as may be.

[*Ibid.* f. 116. 12th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xij. die Novēbr̃ anno ꝑc. xvj. in ꝑncia R̃ in ꝑ<sup>o</sup>ratu [hospitali] S̃ci Joh̃is juxta Clerkenwelle ꝑntibz Dño Duce Glouc Dño Cardinali Archieꝑo Eboꝝ Eꝑis [Londōn] Lincolñ Saꝝ Norwiċ & Wigorñ Cōitibz de Huñt Staff Northūbr̃ Saꝝ & Suff Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̃ Tiptoft & de Fonhoꝑ Cancellar̃ Theſ & Custode ꝑ<sup>o</sup>vati sigilli & Wiſſo Pheliꝑ milite.

Thei þ<sup>t</sup> weſ of counsailx befoꝛ beþ appointed to be of counsailx now.

Also þe Bisshoꝑ of Seint David̃

Therle of Saꝝ

þe Warderob<sup>e</sup>r

& John Stourtoñ

} to be also of counsail.

And þe K' wol þ<sup>t</sup> after þe fourme as power was gyve by K' [H.] þe iiij. to h<sup>s</sup> counsaillers that þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsaillers þ<sup>t</sup> now be þ<sup>t</sup> þei so doo ~~And þe K' to graunte us now~~ after a cedula þ<sup>t</sup> was rad̃ þ<sup>e</sup> þe which passed in þe plement tyme of K' H þe iiij.<sup>1</sup>

Glouc

Card̃

Canterbuꝛ

York

Lincolñ

Bath̃

Huñt

Staff

Saꝝ

Northūbr̃

Suff

Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̃

Tiptoft

Cromewell Tref

& Wiſſ Pheliꝑ

<sup>1</sup> Vide Rot. Parl. 7 & 8 Hen. IV. vol. iv. pp. 572-589.



The Keper of þe p<sup>i</sup>ve seel ꝑc. have sworeñ ꝑt maad̃ feyth unto þe K' to counsaile him wel ꝑt trewly in such matier̃ as shal be opened unto hē by wey of þe K' consail ꝑt to kepe þe K' consailx secree, and shortly þei shal [consail ꝑt] doo all þ<sup>t</sup> good̃ consaillers shold̃ ~~doe~~ counsaile ꝑt doo unto þe K' þei<sup>r</sup> souv<sup>e</sup>ain lord̃.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad̃ a lre to þe Tref ꝑt Chāb<sup>l</sup> ꝑc. to paie to iiij. psones keping w<sup>i</sup>nne Wyndesore ij. p<sup>i</sup>soners to þe K' to evich̃ iiij. d. on þe day for þe tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þei have entended̃ ꝑt shal entende to þe keping of þe same p<sup>i</sup>soners.

[*Ibid.* 14th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xiiij. day of Novēbr̃ þe xvj. ye<sup>r</sup> ꝑc. at þe priourie of þospital of Seint John's besid̃ Londoñ the K' consideryng þe cost̃ [charg̃] ꝑt labour̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þe lord̃ of his p<sup>i</sup>ve counsail shal have ꝑt souffr̃ for to entende at all tymes to h<sup>s</sup> said̃ counsailx in recōpensaçon of he<sup>r</sup> said̃ cost̃ charg̃ ꝑt labour̃ hath̃ graunted̃ to hē þe rewardes as foloweth.

First to h<sup>s</sup> cousin therle of Staff<sup>r</sup> tme of h<sup>s</sup> lyf yerly cc. marc̃.

Also to þe Lord̃ Cromewell Hung<sup>r</sup>ford̃ ꝑt Tiptoft ~~yerly~~ for þe same cause as longe as þei leve evich̃ of hē yerly c. marc̃.

Also to f̃ Joñ Stourtoñ knyzt xl. li.

[*Ibid.* 15th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xv. die Novēbr̃ [anno xvj.] in Ca<sup>m</sup>a Stella<sup>t</sup> p̃ntib<sup>3</sup> dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali Archiepo Ebo<sup>r</sup> Cōitib<sup>3</sup> de Sa<sup>r</sup> ꝑt Northūbr̃ Dño de Hung<sup>r</sup>ford̃ Can<sup>c</sup> Thef ꝑt



Custode p'vati sigilli Cōitibz Staff t de Suff Dño de Tiptoft Johe Stourtoñ milite the Lord Bardolf.

When þe tme shal begynne.

Thees endentur to be maað in fourme accustomed w<sup>t</sup> clauf of moustres and he to have þe iij<sup>de</sup> of þe gaignes of werre of þe xxx. l. t þe xxx. archs.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. 16th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Novēbr̃ anno t̃c. xvj. in Cam̃a Stella t ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃ p̃ntibz dñis Dño Cardinali Archiepo Eboz Ep̃o Lincoln Cōite Suff Dñis de Hungford t de Tiptoft Johe Stourtoñ milite Cancellar̃ The t Custode p'vati sigilli.

Fiat Warre The t Camar̃ de solvend Gartier t Armoz q<sup>i</sup> in fviço t cū iris t credenç ṽf Cōitē Warre pfectur̃ est xx. marc p viā p̃stiti.

Fiat lra Cursoñ recitando lram quā ~~het s~~ huit secū t de [supvidendo iŃm statū patie t de] se festinando ṽf t cū r̃nsione lraz suaz t lraz Cōiti Warre nūc direct t etiā de statu patie.

Fiat lra salvi conduct<sup>o</sup> p quadam navi de Catalonia de p̃nti existeñ ppe South.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. The following Minutes are pasted on the same folio, but they were not written on the same paper, as the Minutes of the 16th and 18th November. No date is mentioned, nor can one be assigned with certainty, but it is nearly positive that they were made about the 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Yif þe Duc of Bourg<sup>ne</sup> come to Cal Guysnes as it is supposed how þ<sup>t</sup> it shal be p<sup>r</sup>veied for þe rescowyng þ<sup>o</sup> of.



P T H E } Cōmission's [þe worthiest þ<sup>t</sup> beth in þe  
Stourtoñ } shir] of þe moustres in the countrees to  
Cromewell } trete w<sup>th</sup> such poeple as þei may gete.

Also þ<sup>t</sup> men of court in innes of courte be warned to be arraied, the cōmissioners to retourne and who of þe shir shold have þe ledyng of þe owne shir, Wag for a moneth.

Suff, þe comisf to seye to fve þe K' on foote undr suche Lord as þe K' wol depute for þe wag of a moneth or mo<sup>r</sup> as it shal lyke þe K'.

Northūbr.

Saz, after þe fourme of þestatut what men shal be arraied.

Staff.

Cancella<sup>r</sup>, a p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to be directed unto þe cōmission's to shewe how nedeful Caleys be to þis lād t̃ how necessarie Guysnes is for þe defense of Caleys t̃ w<sup>t</sup> op<sup>o</sup> such motives t̃c.

Card, the K' undrestandeth þ<sup>t</sup> he þ<sup>t</sup> calleth him Duc of Bourg<sup>ne</sup> dispsoseth hī to cōe to Caleys t̃ Guysnes to do þe noyssance þ<sup>o</sup> to þ<sup>t</sup> he can or may forsomoch þe K' wol þ<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> īres of cōmissiōn be directed to notable psones in evi<sup>ch</sup> contrey þei to see þ<sup>t</sup> gentilmen be arraied after þe fourme of þestatut and to be treti<sup>d</sup> at þe same tyme by þe said cōmissioners for to come ~~by a~~ upon a c̃tain warnyng for þe rescowyng of Caleys t̃c. yif þ<sup>t</sup> it happe.

[*Ibid.* f. 117. The following Minutes, which evidently belong to the preceding article, are assigned to the 18th November, 18 Hen. VI. (*query*, a mistake for 16), in a modern hand.]

Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad a serche how it was write for þe rescowyng of þe siege of Caleys t̃ to whom.



Yif þe cappitain in þ<sup>s</sup> ptie weŕ knowe þe poeple wold  
þe rather ~~be-knew~~ come.

Also þ<sup>t</sup> þei ~~ha~~ come upoñ ~~w~~ delivāce of wagŕ.

Lŕes to þe townes.

Noyse shal doo good in þe contrey.

Cōmissiōñ geñal, þe K' is enfourmed þ<sup>t</sup> þe gentilmen  
of h<sup>s</sup> land beth oute of arraye.

Armurers & bowers in Londoñ to be set a werk.

þe maiŕ to see by þe over sight of þe K' squiers knyztz  
what stuff

. . eð men to send to make hē redy.

Lordŕ & citees & borowghes to be treté yif þe cas  
happen.

Men to be maad knyztŕ after þe fourme of þestatut.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Novēbr̃ anno ꝑc. xvj. in Caṃa Stellata R  
ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃ p̃ntibz t̃c̃ iḃm ḡnis Dño Duce Glouc̃ Dño  
Cardinali Archieṑo Eboꝝ Eṑo Lincolñ Cōitibz de Hunť  
Staff Saꝝ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung'ford & de Tiptoft  
Canĉ Theŝ & Custode p̃vati sigilli.

Be þ' maad a lre to þe Bisshoṑ of Chestŕ for a man  
þ<sup>t</sup> is in h<sup>s</sup> p̃sone.

Berewykŕ bille is graunted as touching þe restreint of  
þe m<sup>l</sup>. li. of tailles þ<sup>t</sup> shold be in my Lord of Northūbyr-  
landŕ handŕ.

Rokesborougḡ. Yif þ<sup>t</sup> þ' can be founde any man þ<sup>t</sup>  
wol take it better cheep þenne m<sup>l</sup> m<sup>l</sup>. li. be yer þ<sup>t</sup> þenne  
he have it. And yif no man wol take it þ<sup>t</sup> þenne Grey to  
endente fro Midsom̃ last unto Midsom̃ next for þe sōme  
of m<sup>l</sup> m<sup>l</sup>. li.



Miles de Jerlm heat de dono R c. escut<sup>le</sup>.

Rempston to have for þe first q<sup>ar</sup>t<sup>i</sup> in hande & after fro ~~þe~~ [q<sup>ar</sup>t<sup>i</sup>] to ~~þe~~ [q<sup>ar</sup>t<sup>i</sup>] at þende þ<sup>o</sup>f & þe iij<sup>de</sup>. peny in vitail.

[*Ibid.* f. 118. The date of the following Minutes is not mentioned, but they are presumed to have been made about the 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

þe marchal & þe port<sup>i</sup> þe K' to make hē & yif he be mysgoevned to ~~distr~~ not souffr hē to occupie & to c<sup>o</sup>tise þe K' of h<sup>s</sup> goevnance.

For p<sup>i</sup>soners to graunte saufconduyct<sup>le</sup>.

To have power of punishment.

To accounte by h<sup>s</sup> othe or by h<sup>s</sup> executoures opes at pescheq<sup>i</sup>er at Caleys.

þ<sup>t</sup> of p<sup>i</sup>nc<sup>le</sup> it is not graunted.

As for þe cōmyng home at þende of þendent<sup>e</sup> it is graunted.

Sith þ<sup>t</sup> þe franchises of Norwich<sup>1</sup> bet<sup>h</sup> now in þe K' hand<sup>le</sup> and consideryng þe grete charg<sup>le</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei be<sup>r</sup> . . . for þe wardein whēþ<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> it we<sup>r</sup> not to deer<sup>e</sup> þe K' to sette ooñ to be meir ~~to be~~ þ<sup>o</sup>e unto May at þe which tyme by þe K' ~~his~~ grace & licence þei myzt be restored to þeir franchises & ellec<sup>o</sup>n of þe maire.

Hung<sup>o</sup>f & [þe K' to make a meir for a tyme] þei þ<sup>t</sup> shold<sup>e</sup> submitte hē be named A. B. &c. late ald<sup>r</sup>meñ & þ<sup>t</sup> þei make a notable fyn.

Tiptoft & s<sup>b</sup>mission<sup>i</sup> maad<sup>e</sup> & to make a meir & to þe use of þeir franchises for a tyme & p<sup>t</sup>iculerly how it shal be used<sup>e</sup> herafter.

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide* William of Worcester, p. 458; and Blomfield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104-106.



Tref, to make a good fyn pough þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' dispense w<sup>t</sup> hē.

Staff, how be it þ<sup>t</sup> þe fyn be maad yet to have a seuretee of þei<sup>r</sup> welberyng he<sup>r</sup>after.

All þe lord<sup>e</sup> concludede<sup>n</sup> upo<sup>n</sup> a me<sup>r</sup>.

My Lord of York, & Carpenter to make þ<sup>s</sup> act & also þe s<sup>b</sup>missio<sup>n</sup>.

Pive Seal } As touching relessyng he<sup>r</sup>after þeim  
Warderober } semeth it is to doo as to þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei have  
bounde hē to paie wilfully þeim semeth þ<sup>t</sup> it be paid or  
to make a fyn þ<sup>o</sup>for.

Hung<sup>o</sup>f, þe as þe K' noble pgenitours have reuled hē so he supposeth þe K' wol, as touching to þe remissio<sup>n</sup> of þei<sup>r</sup> bond<sup>e</sup>, him semeth it is to be doo. He wold þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>s</sup> mate we<sup>r</sup> fair handeled þ<sup>t</sup> þe m<sup>h</sup>chantz had no bolde- nesse þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' had to hem wrong.

Tiptoft, þe K' may shette h<sup>s</sup> port [for many causes] ~~he may he troweth~~ þe clooth most goo & passe, as for þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> is doo<sup>n</sup> hī semeth and þe Tref may accorde w<sup>t</sup> hē to take so<sup>m</sup> & þe K' so<sup>m</sup> to astonye hē w<sup>t</sup> þe first bille.

Chaunceller, to paie þ<sup>o</sup> good or to make a fyn þ<sup>o</sup>for for wilfully þei bounde hē.

Tref seith þe K' pgenitours have stopped þei<sup>r</sup> portz, desireth þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' fgeantz & attourney may be called & seye he<sup>r</sup> advises.

Northūb<sup>r</sup>, þe portz may be shette, þei þ<sup>t</sup> have wilfully bounde hē as for luc<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei paie, þe jug<sup>e</sup> opinio<sup>n</sup> to be herde he<sup>r</sup>inne.

Saz, þe same.

Staff, þ<sup>t</sup> and þe [K' do] grace þe þ<sup>t</sup> þei knowe it.

Northū



Lincoln seth þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' tooke þexcepcon of cloth in plement. Him semeth þe K' myzt not set þ<sup>s</sup> imposiçon ʒ þ<sup>t</sup> good þ<sup>t</sup> . . . he hath ʒ shal receive he most restor̃ it.

\* f. 118 b. \* Eboz ʒ he wold̃ at þe ferst þing the mchantz know þeir̃ defaute in puttyng up of þe first bille seth þexepcon passed̃ by corrupcon of mchantz ~~and w<sup>t</sup>~~ ʒ hī semeth þ<sup>t</sup> þe rather w<sup>t</sup> lasse concience to take þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei be bounde inne ʒ the jugel to seye þeir̃ advises herinne ʒ the bondel þ<sup>t</sup> beth̃ maad̃ to stande in suspense unto þe next plement so þ<sup>t</sup> yif þei wolde labor þ<sup>t</sup> þe bonde myzt put hē in feeṛ.

That þ<sup>t</sup> be doo if grace

Card̃ ʒ hī semeth þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>?</sup> as þe first bille is regeurous þe jugel to see it ʒ þei to telle þe K' progatives.

Sergeantz ʒ attourney.

Yif þimposiçon weṛ not lawful þe desier to faṛ w<sup>t</sup> hē yif it may be doo to put þe bonde in suspense unto þe next plement at which̃ tyme it is supposed̃ þe K' shal have it if graunted̃.

Glouc̃ ʒ soṁ plement hath be þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' hath no graunte.

\* f. 117 b. \* S'bmissioñ ʒ þe groundel seyen what was þe cause of þe dissensions.

And to pute hē in a newe reule.

þt þei have any restitucon þ<sup>t</sup> þei make a declaracon.

þe nōbr̃ of aldremeñ to be admenised̃.

þei þ<sup>t</sup> [weṛ] aldṛmeñ ʒ . . . ʒc. be punished̃.

For þe bille of wolleñ cloth.

This matieṛ to be haḍ to þe K'.



~~The mair~~ an indifferent man to be maad meir t ij. oþ<sup>r</sup> sherriefts of Norwich unto þe next elleccon of meir.

[*Ibid.* The following paragraph occurs in the same hand on the other side and at the opposite end of the paper.]

This to be hað to þe K' & bygynne on þe rigereus bille t þenne how þe matier was debated & t how þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' myzt shette þe port<sup>l</sup>.

[*Ibid.* f. 119. 19th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xx. xix. die Novēbr̃ a<sup>o</sup> t̃c. xvj. In Cam̃a Stellať R ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃ p̃ntibz dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinale Archiepo Eboꝝ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōitibz de ~~Hunt~~ Staff Saꝝ t Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung<sup>r</sup>ford t de Tiptoft Robto Rolleston cl̃ico Cañc Theſ t Custode p̃vati sigilli.

The joelx to be leyð to wedde for paiement of þe m<sup>l</sup>. marc̃ to Rempston.

Yif þe ĩre to Caleyſ shal be re . . elled.

H'eat Petr<sup>o</sup> Cousin Anglic<sup>o</sup> licenciā exeūdi regnū cū xx. marc<sup>l</sup> t duabz tog<sup>l</sup> vñ Mağrm Petrū Wilton t Joħem Clyfton p̃sonar̃ in Henauld p̃ eoꝝ liḃač aliq<sup>o</sup> statuto sive ordinač in contrariū fact̃ nō obstātibz.<sup>1</sup>

Cōmissioñ for Rempston for h<sup>s</sup> lieuten<sup>a</sup>cie.

Cōmissioñ for array.

For þe makyng of knyzt<sup>l</sup>.

Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad a ĩre to Porten ličnciā.

Iť a ĩre of credence to þe souldoers of Caleyſ.

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<sup>1</sup> A similar licence for this purpose was granted to Peter Cousin on the 19th November, 17 Hen. VI. 1438. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 292.



vj<sup>c</sup>. q<sup>ar</sup>ts of whete to Caleys, also after pafferant of malt.

iiij<sup>c</sup>. to Guysnes }  
i<sup>c</sup>. to Hammes } And after pafferant of þe malt.

þe names of hē þ<sup>t</sup> shal be maad̄ fgeantz to be send̄ unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 119 b. 25th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

In die S̄ce Katerine die Lune v<sup>iz</sup> xxv. die Novēbris a<sup>o</sup> ꝑc. xvj. in Caṃa Stellaṡ & ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̄, p̄ntibz dñis Dño Cardinali Archiep̄o Eboꝝ Cōite Saꝝ Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̄ & de Tiptoft Cancellar̄ Theṡ & Custode privati sigilli.

Salvus conduct<sup>o</sup> p̄ Dolman est concess̄.

Rempstoñ to bringe in þe names of þeim þ<sup>t</sup> shal goo w<sup>t</sup> him & ~~for~~ after þei have moustred̄ & yif þei after þ<sup>t</sup> be lette by wynde or by water or in such wyse þ<sup>t</sup> it is not in h<sup>s</sup> defaute þ<sup>t</sup> þenne þ<sup>t</sup> c̄tified þe same Rempstoñ have such a reward̄ for h<sup>s</sup> said̄ felowship̄ as shal seme good̄ to my said̄ lord̄ discrēon.

To bringe pendentur̄ of Caleys & þe m̄ches þ<sup>o</sup> of K' Rycharde dayes.

A lre to be send̄ from þe K' to my Lord̄ of Glouc̄. For asmoch̄ as ye knowe wel we

The Baroñ of Dudley to go to Caleys in alle haste and when þ<sup>t</sup> he cometh̄ ayen þe lord̄ have appointed̄ þ<sup>t</sup> he shal endente for þe lieutenancie of þe castel of Caleys fro þe day þ<sup>t</sup> he tooke þe charge þ<sup>o</sup> of of þe K' at Seint John's beside Londoñ.

The Lord̄ Fanhoṡ to have his fermes of [Trematon] Calstok ꝑc. for vij. yer folowyng.



[*Ibid.* f. 120. It is not certain that the following belong to the preceding minutes, but it is most probable that they do so.]

v. ĩres þ<sup>t</sup> is to say

j. to þe Duc of Ostrich.

ij. to þerchebisshoþ of Coloign.

to þe Bisshoþ Seigneñ.

to þe Lord Walessey.

to Hertonk.

Iť þinstruccon

Thees ĩres shal be delived to Throgmton or to som oþ<sup>r</sup> officer of þe Tref of Engl being at Londoñ to do sende to Coloign ~~to þe Crown by þe grete chireh þe and delive to~~

~~þ<sup>t</sup> þe þe to þe good men of þ~~

By þe token þ<sup>t</sup> he send him a token for Bryan.

To my Lord Card.

In so moch First þ<sup>t</sup> þe as it is said þ<sup>t</sup> þe Queñ of Scotl shold have send now late unto h<sup>s</sup> faderhod etain ĩres of þe soñ comyng of þābasf of Scotl into þ<sup>s</sup> land ~~In so~~ wheþ<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>s</sup> ĩre þ<sup>t</sup> was appointed þ<sup>t</sup> shold to Ogle ꝑc. shal forth or no, and yif so þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord have any ĩres frō þens as it is said þ<sup>t</sup> he hath þ<sup>t</sup> he wol ley both þees þingel ꝑ

Iť þe K' p<sup>a</sup>yeth hī þ<sup>t</sup> he wol see þees names ꝑc. ꝑ to appointe such as hī shale [seme] best to be at þobbit of þēpeur ~~[to þe end]~~ and which of hē tēpel shal now go to þe geñal concile.

To þ<sup>t</sup> eend þ<sup>t</sup> sich of hē as shal seme most best of þe tēpal þ<sup>t</sup> shal go to þe geñal consail þ<sup>t</sup> aswel as of þe lordel



mchers þ<sup>t</sup> þay be wel w<sup>t</sup> as touchyng þe good goev<sup>n</sup>ance of Wales.

It ~~as touching~~ [to sende] h<sup>s</sup> advise to þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> Rempston send to þe K' & þinstruc<sup>co</sup>n þ<sup>y</sup> upon.

þ<sup>t</sup> þerle of Angulesme in Wallers keping may go to þe Duc of Orl to speke w<sup>t</sup> hī in both þei<sup>r</sup> kepers sight & heryng and it seme to my Lord Card.

\* f. 120 b. \* Also to sey to my Lord þe Card þ<sup>t</sup> Pier<sup>r</sup> Durant þ<sup>t</sup> put h<sup>s</sup> bille to þe K' þe which is in plee þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>y</sup> for for h<sup>s</sup> fvice þe K' myzt gyve hī a sōme of mōnoie such as hī shal seme good unto þe tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' may oþ<sup>y</sup> wyse purveie for hī.

The K' sendeth my Lord a token.

My Lord Chancellor also & lateth him wite þ<sup>t</sup> he sped þe bille þ<sup>t</sup> he send unto hī as touching Bernard Augevin.

To take w<sup>t</sup> me to my Lord þe Cardinal þe names of þe lord<sup>e</sup> tēpal & spiritual of þ<sup>s</sup> londe.

Also to knowe þe lord<sup>e</sup> marchiers of Wales.

[*Ibid.* f. 119. 29th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxix. die Novēbr̃ a<sup>o</sup> &c. xvj. in Cam̃a Stella<sup>t</sup> Reg<sup>e</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃, p̃ntibz d̃nis Archiep̃o Ebo<sup>r</sup> Robto Rolleston clico Can<sup>c</sup> & Custode p̃vati sigilli ac The<sup>s</sup>.

Fiat war<sup>r</sup> The<sup>s</sup> & Cam̃ar̃ &c. de solvendo fri Johi Heyne qui cū Iris R<sup>e</sup> & d̃nm Papā Impatorē & consil̃ geñale &c. p̃fectu<sup>r</sup> est xx. marc<sup>e</sup> p̃ viā regardi.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad lres for Norwich.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad



Fiāt warrant Custodi garderobe p liḃač vestuṛ p  
baronibꝫ erga fm Natał Dñi.

Iṫ ĩre dirigende in diṽḡ pṫ Angl.

~~Ei~~ Be pṫ maad ĩres direct to Breretones . Eggertoñ

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[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 519. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Sheriffs of counties, dated 4th December,  
16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

By þe Kyng.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, we beth credibly enfourmed  
þat þer are in þise dayes within þis oure reaume gaderinge  
of greet routes and divers conventicules of mysgoeverned  
men assembled in diverse places, and among oþṫ with-  
inne your sherriefwyke wherþrough divers and greet  
robberies ravishment of wōmen, brennyngē of houses,  
manslaughteres and many oþṫ greet ryotes and incon-  
venientz have of late tyme falle and ensewed and ar  
lykely to falle heṛ aftir withoute þṫ we put þerto oure  
hand remediable in þat behalf, þe which mysgoverned  
men, as it is said, gooth togeder . . . . . by  
xl. psones moo or lesse as þei may see tyme to þe ful-  
fillyng of þeir entent. Thorough whoos mysgoevernance  
our trewe liges and subgitz may not lyve in syker-  
nesse and in quiete of þeir psones and goodes as we  
wold þat þei dide. The which also mysgoeverned men  
as it is supposed beth such psones as wol not labour for  
heṛ sustenaunces but rather desir in ydelnesse goo wel  
arraied and faṛ delicately wṫ outen þṫ þat þei have any  
possessiones wherwith for to mainteine such astate as þei  
shewe. For þe resistance of whos misgoevernaunce and  
also for to execute due punishment ayens hem, and



all such, after þe lawes of þ<sup>s</sup> ou<sup>r</sup> lande we ~~directe~~  
[send] unto you at þis tyme ~~our wryttes conceived w<sup>r</sup>~~  
~~and~~ . . . . under oure seal [þestatut of Wynchester  
ordeined & maad in þe dayes of ou<sup>r</sup> pgenit<sup>r</sup> E. þe first  
ayenst such mane of poeple] þe which we wol þ<sup>t</sup> in all  
goodly haste ye execute and doo ~~hem~~ to be executed in  
evy article and pointe ~~of hem~~ [þ<sup>o</sup>f] withinne youre  
sherriefwik and so to contene duryng þe tyme þat ye  
shal be ou<sup>r</sup> officer in þe same, as ye wol answer unto us  
at your pill. And we wol þat ye leve not þis in noo wyse  
~~yeven~~ upon þe paine y<sup>t</sup> shall falle yif doo þe contrarye  
Yeven at Westm<sup>r</sup> þe iiij. day of Decembre þe yere  $\text{tc. xvi.}$

Viç War<sup>r</sup> & Leyç

Viç Staff

Viç Sur<sup>r</sup> & Susse<sup>x</sup>

Viç Kanç

Viç Ebo<sup>z</sup>

Viç North

Viç Oxo<sup>n</sup> & Bar<sup>k</sup>

Viç Glouç

Viç Londo<sup>n</sup>Viç Som<sup>rs</sup> & Dor<sup>s</sup>Viç Be<sup>d</sup> & Bu<sup>k</sup>Viç Lincol<sup>n</sup>Viç Esse<sup>x</sup> & H<sup>t</sup>fordViç Can<sup>t</sup> & Hun<sup>t</sup>

Viç Norff &amp; Suff

Viç Suth

Viç Wilte<sup>s</sup>


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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 74 a. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 8th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

R. H. <sup>1</sup>

Y<sup>c</sup> KYNG HATHE GRA'NTED. <sup>2</sup>

To the Kyng oure souverain Lord.

BESECHETH mekely youre poe<sup>v</sup>e bedman Jo<sup>h</sup>n Spenser  
that was and is professed a monk of Mochelnay in the

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<sup>1</sup> The King's autograph.

<sup>2</sup> In the hand of Lord Bardolf, whose signature occurs to this petition.



countee of Som̃s to considre hou þat but late at þinsti-  
gaçon and sturyng of certain persones it was laboured  
unto oure holy fadre þe Pope for þe same Joñn þat he  
myzt have a capacite for to have and rejoice bñfices of  
holy chirch þe which was graunted unto him and þer-  
upoñ receyved and admitted þe Popes bulles by vertue  
of þe which he toke admitted and receyved a bñfice in  
þis youre reume of England nozt knowyng þat þere  
þorough he sholde doo or attempte any þing into þe  
prejudice of you and of youre statutz and lawes. And  
alsoo yt like youre hieghnesse to consider þat after  
þat þat youre said bedman had þus admitted þe said  
bulles and bñfice oon of þe saide persones that coun-  
sailed him soo to doo castyng unto him withoute any  
cause evel wille. toke a sute for þe saide causes ayenst  
youre saide bedman in youre name. by þe which sute  
he is putte oute of your̃ proteccioñ and is outlawed him  
not knowyng of any such̃ sute where þorough he myzt  
have maad any defense and al soo all̃ his goodes beth  
escheted in to youre hands to his undoyng for ever.  
and þerupoñ of youre moste plentiuouse grace to  
graunte unto him your gracious l̃res of pardon after  
þe teneur of a cedula here to annexed with̃ oute fyn  
or fee to be paied to your̃ oeps consyderyng his  
innocencie as above. and þat for Goddis love and in  
wey of charitee.

W. P. LE BARDOLFF  
Chaum̃blein.

L̃re ent feust fte a <sup>W</sup> Kenyngtoñ le viij. jo<sup>r</sup> de  
Januer lan <sup>tc.</sup> xvj.



[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 121. *Original Minutes.*

. . January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. These Minutes precede, and are on the same paper as the next article, which is said to have been dated on the 29th of that month.]

As touching to þe matieſ of pees rather þan þ<sup>t</sup> it shold brek̄ ꝑc. the [Kyng] to ordeine hier mōnoie for þe conduyctyng over of þe Duc of Orleance [ꝑc.] And to be repaied of þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>r</sup> þe Duc of Orleance shold paie ꝑc.

The place of convençon to be at Chirbourgh fro þe which place þe lordꝑ wol not depte and spially for þe Duc of Orleance.

The tyme of þe convençon þe sonner þe lever ꝑ for þ<sup>t</sup> cause a message to be sent ꝑc.

Pophā [ꝑ Lowys John] to goo to perle of Warrewyk þe Chaunceller of France ꝑ cōsail of Normandie ~~ꝑ also to the Duc of~~ And the said Pophā [ꝑ Lowes] ꝑ Maistr̄ Joñ Ryvel to go to þe Duc of Bretaigne w<sup>t</sup> instrucçon ꝑc.

Lres to be send to þerchebisshoꝑ of Coloign of þe takyng of h<sup>s</sup> messangier þ<sup>t</sup> he send unto þe Kyng wheſof þe K' is sory ꝑc. and lating hī wite how þ<sup>t</sup> þe Kyng hath stande ꝑ shal stande toward hī.

Seth þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>r</sup> is alliancꝑ betwyx þe Kyng ꝑ þellisourꝑ of þempir̄ þ<sup>t</sup> it be writeñ unto hē þ<sup>t</sup> þei cheese noon to be empeur þ<sup>t</sup> is ennemy unto þe Kyng.<sup>1</sup>

Ambassadeurs to be send to þe Duc of Ostrich for iij. causes. ~~On for alliancꝑ þe ij<sup>de</sup>~~

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<sup>1</sup> Sigismond, Emperor of Germany, died on the 9th December 1437, and his son-in-law, Albert V., Duke of Austria, was elected Emperor in March 1438, by the title of Albert II.



The first for þe gartier.<sup>1</sup>

þe ij<sup>de</sup>. for alliauncē

þe iij. for mariage.

[*Ibid.* 29th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. The *day* of the month is supplied in a modern hand : it is now illegible in the original.]

*xxix.* die Januār.

Be þʒ maad lres of answer to ~~þe Chanç of Fr̃ t to þerle~~  
of Warr̃ tc. t Chanç of Fr̃ t consail of Normandie upon  
þe lres þ<sup>t</sup> cam last þ<sup>t</sup> is to say for þe matieñ of pees t  
also for þe geñal consile.

Lres to be send to þe Duc of Ostrich.

Iñ to þe Duc of Baveñ.

[*Ibid.* 3rd February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

In c<sup>a</sup>stino Puñ B'e Marie.

Remēbr̃ to speke [to] þe K' þ<sup>t</sup> no man be maad  
receivo<sup>r</sup> for tme of lyf neþʒ to occupie þ<sup>t</sup> office by  
deputee.

Sic. The K' to ordeine newe men to goo to þabbotē myne  
of Bukfast for to myne þʒe as þe men þ<sup>t</sup> beth in p'ison  
at þe said abbotē sute myned to þentent to reverse þe  
jugement þ<sup>t</sup> was gyve gyve for þe said Abbot ayenst þeim  
þ<sup>t</sup> beth in p'sone.

My Lord of Cantbury to ~~elepe~~ calle a convocaçon  
of clergie in alle hast.

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<sup>1</sup> The vacancy in the Order of the Garter, created by the death of the Emperor Sigismond, was filled by the election of Albert Duke of Austria, afterwards Emperor of Germany. *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Garter, vol. ii. p. 119.



[*Ibid.* 5th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

M<sup>o</sup>cu<sup>r</sup> p<sup>x</sup> fm Pu<sup>r</sup> B<sup>e</sup> Ma<sup>r</sup>.

To write to all cathedre<sup>ll</sup> chirches in Eng<sup>l</sup> & Wales for to doo exequies in alle haste for pempeur<sup>1</sup> in pei<sup>r</sup> cathedre<sup>ll</sup> chirches or to do to be do<sup>n</sup> solempnelyth in all goodely haste.

It at after Estr<sup>e</sup> pe K' to be in pso<sup>n</sup> at Poules pe Moneday next after Seint Georg<sup>e</sup> day for to solempnise þ<sup>e</sup> pequies of pe said<sup>r</sup> Empou<sup>r</sup>.

It to see what estat<sup>z</sup> of holy chirch & also of tempel men shal be þ<sup>e</sup> at pe same tyme.

A poursevant to ryde befo<sup>r</sup> Popham & Lowys Jo<sup>h</sup>n to pe Chan<sup>c</sup> of France & consail þ<sup>e</sup> etifying . . . . . of pe comyng of pe said<sup>r</sup> Pophā &c. & pe said<sup>r</sup> Chan<sup>c</sup> & . . . . . þ<sup>e</sup> of to pe Duc of . . . . .

x.<sup>3</sup> Febr<sup>e</sup>.

To shewe unto pe K' Popham & Lowes Jo<sup>h</sup>n instruc<sup>con</sup> &c.

In þis matie<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> is mo<sup>r</sup> þing<sup>e</sup>.

[*Ibid.* f. 121 b. 11th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xj.<sup>2</sup> Febr<sup>e</sup> a<sup>o</sup> xvj.

Remēb<sup>r</sup> to speke unto pe K' to be war<sup>r</sup> how þ<sup>t</sup> he graunteth p<sup>don</sup>s or elles how þat he doeth hē to be amended<sup>r</sup> for he doeth to him self þ<sup>e</sup>inne greet disavaille.

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* p. 86, *antea*.

<sup>2</sup> Supplied in a modern hand.



and now late in a pdoñ þ<sup>t</sup> he graunted unto a custum  
þe which disavailed þe K' ij<sup>ml</sup>. marc.

Stephan ꝑc. to goo ~~to~~ þe seſſally to þe Duc of  
Ostrich.

Remembꝛ a knyzt of þe Rodes ꝑ M' Adam Moleyns  
to goo down to Akoñ to awayte on þempeur at h<sup>s</sup>  
cōmyng down.

Iſ to Coloign

The Maistr of þe Rodes to sende of h<sup>s</sup> ordꝛ to þe  
geñal concile ꝑ þoꝛ to write unto hī.

A lre to þerchebisshoꝑ of Dyvelyn to confourme to all  
þ<sup>t</sup> may be to þe reste ꝑ pees of Irl ꝑ to be entendant  
þo.

Popham ꝑ Lowes Joñ to see of þe goevnance of  
þe garnisons in Normād France ꝑ of all oþꝛ þingꝛ ꝑ  
to reporte.

A lre to þe Bisshoꝑ Seigneñ.

A lre to þe Lord

To write [to] þerle of Warr to appointe þe pplatz ꝑc.  
to go to þe geñal concyle ꝑc. And yif þeim seme any  
þe to be dooñ at þe geñal concyle to advise þe K' heꝛ  
þo.

[*Ibid.* 12th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

*xij. Febr.*<sup>1</sup>

Remēbꝛ to speke unto þe K' what losse he hath had  
by þe graunte þ<sup>t</sup> he maad to Inglefeld of þe constablership

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<sup>1</sup> Supplied in a modern hand.



ʒ stewardshiþ of þe castel ʒ lordshiþ of Chirk to þe losse of m<sup>l</sup>. marč.

The Bisshopp<sup>e</sup> of Londoñ Seint David Norwich Rouchestr<sup>e</sup> Seint Assaph<sup>e</sup> þe Bi of Carleal thabbot<sup>e</sup> of Glouc<sup>e</sup> Bury Shrowesbury Colchestr<sup>e</sup> þe P<sup>i</sup>our of Norwich þabbot of Seint Osyes þabbot of Glastyngbury to sende a maistr<sup>e</sup> of divinitee to þe geñal concile.

M<sup>d</sup> to þenke on þanswer<sup>e</sup> to þe messangiers of Ir<sup>l</sup>.

M<sup>d</sup> to appointe þe K' counsaillers in Ir<sup>l</sup> ʒ to see ~~how~~ [what] þ<sup>t</sup> ~~þe~~ shall be writen unto hē.

M<sup>d</sup> to appointe whoo þ<sup>t</sup> shall goo to þe convençon for þe pees.

M<sup>d</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þres be send<sup>e</sup> to my Lady of Westm<sup>l</sup> ʒ to þerle of Westm<sup>l</sup> to be he<sup>r</sup> in þe xv. of Pasq<sup>r</sup>.<sup>1</sup>

[*Ibid.* f. 111. The date of the following Minutes is not stated, but they are presumed to have been made in February in this year. Many of them are repetitions of former Minutes.]

M<sup>da</sup>

First to see hou þ<sup>t</sup> notwithstanding þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> writyng for þe rescous of þe siege of ~~Caleys~~ [Guysnes] yet þ<sup>l</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A serious quarrel at that time existed between the Earl of Westmoreland, supported by his two brothers, Sir John and Sir Thomas Neville, on the one side, and the Countess of Westmoreland, daughter of John of Gant, who was the second wife of their grandfather, and her two sons, the Earl of Salisbury and George Lord Latimer, on the other. To such a height was the dispute carried, that in a letter commanding the several parties to appear before the King, it is said that they had proceeded against each other "by manner of war and "insurrection, have late assembled great routes and companies upon "the field, and done furthermore other great and horrible offences, "as well in slaughter and destruction of our people, as otherwise." *Vide* "Excerpta Historica," pp. 1-3.



beth but fewe cappitaines as of knyztz or squyers þ<sup>t</sup> wolleñ goo ⁊ and namely for a moneth wagē ⁊ And þ<sup>o</sup>for þ<sup>t</sup> yif þe cas hadde þ<sup>t</sup> God forbode ⁊ to ordene of covenable remedy.

If to ordeine who shal go to þe Kyng of Arragon for ⁊c.

If who shall goo £ into Normandie for þe tretie of pees and who shal conduycte þe Duc of Orl<sup>e</sup> ⁊c. þe retenue of þe iiij<sup>c</sup>. sperē to be gadered in þe west contrey.

Philip  
Courtenay.

If for þe Lieutenē of Gwyenne.

If was cōed þ<sup>t</sup> þe Kyng shold have send [a knyzt of þe Rodes ⁊ M<sup>r</sup> Adam Moleyns] his ambassadeurs [to goo] down to Akon for to have mette w<sup>t</sup> thempeur.

If yif þ<sup>t</sup> any lres shal be directed to þoo psones þ<sup>t</sup> þe Chaunceller of Irland hath named to be of þe Kyngē counsail þ<sup>o</sup>e or no.

If ambassadeurs to be send to þe genal concile ⁊c. to Ferrair or to Basil whedr þ<sup>t</sup> þe Grekes wol come.

For þabbot  
of Bukfast.

It was advised þ<sup>t</sup> newe men sholden goo þider ⁊ begynne to myne ⁊ soo to debate þ<sup>s</sup> matier of newe ⁊ to ~~se~~ ⁊c. þentent to revse þe jugement þ<sup>t</sup> þabbot hath ayenst ctain men for þe K<sup>'</sup> mynyng in p'sone.

If þ<sup>o</sup> passed lres to þe Sherrief of Yorkshir to sende in all haste hider þoo ij. men þ<sup>t</sup> stale oute of þ<sup>s</sup> rea<sup>e</sup> wolles not paieng to þe K<sup>'</sup> h<sup>s</sup> coustumes.



To þe con-  
sail geñal.

ij. bisshopp̃ j. erle ij. barons  
ij. bachelers ij. doctours for  
þe K' iiij. bisshop̃ vj. abbottz  
for þe pvince.

Londoñ Carleal Nor-  
wich̃ Seint David̃ As-  
saph̃ Wir̃ Rouchest̃  
bisshopp̃.

Iť to ordeine for þe good̃  
rule of Norwich̃.

þabbot̃ of Glouc̃ Bury  
Shrowesbury Colchest̃  
Seint Osys the P̃our  
of Norwich̃.

M̃d̃ Iť þe lordes m̃chers þ<sup>t</sup> beth̃  
send̃ for to come hider.

Thabbot of Glastyng-  
bury to sende ij. maistres  
of divinitie.

For þ<sup>s</sup>

Octobr̃ at

Shene 7

Novēbr̃ at

Seint Johns.

M̃d̃ to see þe ĩre in þe  
+ filace 7 þ̃ upoñ putt þ<sup>t</sup> was  
last maađ for þe souldour̃  
of Caleys 7 and þe ĩre þ<sup>t</sup> was  
writē þ̃ upoñ unto hē.

+ Remēbr̃ þ<sup>t</sup> when Radclyf yede last into Guyenne  
hou þe m<sup>l</sup>. ĩi. þ<sup>t</sup> was delivēđ unto hī was spend̃ 7 the  
whiĉ shold̃ have be depteđ among̃ þe barons.

Therle of Westm̃ 7 my Lady of Westm̃ shalleñ be  
hier̃ at þ<sup>s</sup> xv<sup>me</sup>. for an covenant to be maađ betwix  
hē 7c.

Iť þe lord̃ m̃chiers of Wales to be hier̃ at þ<sup>s</sup> xv. to  
appointe ~~he~~ of þe goeṽnance of þe m̃ches.

M̃d̃ Iť þe writ šb pena for Browe.

Iť yif þ<sup>t</sup> any poeple shal go to Caleys to ordeine a clerc  
of þe marquet.

The Florentynes saufconduyct.

Cōissions to goo oute to alle þe shires in Engl̃ for  
arraie.

Also my Lord̃ of Salesbury was spoke to for to be  
cappitain of þe m̃ches toward̃ Scotland̃.



If þ<sup>t</sup> þe smale abbeyes & piouries of Engl be entretid þ<sup>t</sup> ij. or iij. or iiij. of hē sende a clerc to þe geñal concile.

If þ<sup>t</sup> þe Maistr of Seint Johns send for hī & his breþ<sup>er</sup> to þe geñal concile.

+ If diu's men of Lanç þ<sup>t</sup> shold not come at þe last sessions at Lancast<sup>r</sup> shold appie<sup>r</sup> hie<sup>r</sup> at iij. semaignes of Pasq<sup>er</sup>.

Mā þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' graunte no licence to my Lord Cardinal to goo to þe geñal concile.

[*Ibid.* f. 122. 3rd May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

Tercio die Maii anno ꝑc. xvj. ꝑ in ecclesia S<sup>c</sup>i Pauli Londoñ ꝑ Ep<sup>us</sup> Coventreñ & Lich . . . . se ꝑsta<sup>r</sup> Regi in hac necessitate sua sup suffic<sup>ie</sup> assignamento . . . C . .

If decanus S<sup>c</sup>i Pauli Londoñ . . . . . C .

[*Ibid.* 5th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

Quinto die Maii a<sup>o</sup> ꝑc. xvj. in Cama Stellata R<sup>ex</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> Westm<sup>onasterium</sup> ꝑntib<sup>us</sup> dñis . . . . . Custode ꝑvati sigilli Cōitib<sup>us</sup> de Sa<sup>sex</sup> & Northūbr<sup>e</sup> Dñis de Hung<sup>ford</sup> & de Tiptoft.

It is graunted þ<sup>t</sup> f Robt Ogle have by ~~þ<sup>e</sup>~~ þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>ri</sup>ve seel or by cōmissiōn livee of a shiþ of . . . . . þ<sup>t</sup> was taken & adjudged to have be restored ꝑc. in recōpence of h<sup>s</sup> raunceōñ and þ<sup>s</sup> was accorded unto by þe Lord<sup>e</sup> Gordoñ & þe oþ<sup>er</sup> cōissair<sup>e</sup> late he<sup>r</sup> ꝑc.

Also it was accorded ~~þ<sup>t</sup> p<sup>ri</sup>ve seal~~ by þe Chancellor Tref & P<sup>ri</sup>ve Seal þ<sup>t</sup> se<sup>ver</sup>all p<sup>ri</sup>ve sealx . . . . directed to þe



jaylor of [þe castel o.] Poole to remoeve ȝtain p'isoners to þe castel of Shrowesbury.

[*Ibid.* 6th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Sexto die Maii anno ȝc. xvj. ȝ in Caṃa Stellaṡ R ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃ ȝ p̃ntibȝ dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali Cōitibȝ de Staff Saȝ ȝ Northūbr̃ Dño de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̃ Cancellar̃ Thef & Custode p'ivati sigilli.

Be þȝ maad̃ a war̃ to þe Tref ȝ Chāb̃l ~~ȝc.~~ to deliue to Joḡn Chirch̃ coustumer of South . . . . xj. š. for xxxvj. banelles of salpetr̃ þe which þei have boughte of hī.

Also a ĩre to þe Tref ȝ Chāb̃l to deliue of þe said̃ banelles to my Lord̃ of Dorš̃ ȝc. xxxiij. banelles for þe stuffũ of ȝtaine garnisons in Frāce ȝ Normandie.

P'ntibȝ Cōite Suff̃t Dño de Tiptoft.

It is accorded̃ þ<sup>t</sup> for m<sup>l</sup>. ĩi. þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord̃ of Cant̃bury shal lene at þ<sup>s</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> he have assignem̃t of þe [mariage] of þȝle of Arondell̃ ȝ And in cas þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord̃ take not þe bñfait of þe said̃ assignem̃t þ<sup>t</sup> þenne þe Tref ȝ Chāb̃l make unto hī assignem̃t for þe said̃ m<sup>l</sup>. ĩi. of aġ mañ op̃ȝ . . . . þ<sup>t</sup> shal growe unto þe Kyng to be paied̃ w<sup>t</sup> in þe yẽr̃.

\* f. 123. \* It is accorded̃ þ<sup>t</sup> a ĩre be maad̃ to þe Tref of Engl̃ to make þe Florentynes to goo in hast ȝc.

It is accorded̃ þ<sup>t</sup> for þe v<sup>c</sup>. q<sup>ar</sup>t̃s of whete ȝ þe m<sup>l</sup>. q<sup>ar</sup>t̃s of malt þ<sup>t</sup> þe Lord̃ Tiptoft hath p<sup>r</sup>veied̃ for þe K' þ<sup>t</sup> he have assignement of v<sup>c</sup>. ĩi. þ<sup>t</sup> ~~w~~ to be take by þe hand̃e of þe vitailer of Caleỹs of such̃ mōnoie as hath be delived̃ unto hī for þe repač̃ of Caleỹs.



[*Ibid.* 7th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Septimo die Maii anno ꝑc. xvj. in Caṃa Stellaṯ Regē ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃, ꝑntibꝫ dñis Duce Glouc̃ Cōitibꝫ de Hunṯ ꝫ de Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>f ꝫ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ ꝫ Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.<sup>1</sup>

[*Ibid.* 9th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Nono die Maii a<sup>o</sup> xvj. in ꝑncia R̃ ap<sup>d</sup> Kenyngtoñ in Secreta Caṃa sua iḃm ꝑntibꝫ dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinali ~~Duce Eboꝝ~~ Eḃo Lincolñ Cōitibꝫ de Staff Saꝝ ꝫ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung<sup>o</sup>f ꝫ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Theṯ ꝫ Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.

Be ꝑ<sup>o</sup> maad̃ a lre to my Lord̃ of War̃ upon h<sup>s</sup> lre and ar<sup>les</sup> of ꝑe Ducs of Bretaigne . . . . . ꝑ<sup>t</sup> for ꝑ<sup>t</sup> cause Pophā is send̃ ꝫc.

. . . . to go into Normandie to be of ꝑe counsail ꝑ<sup>o</sup>e and to go to ꝑe ꝑtie adṽse for ꝑe matieṯ of pees a bisshoḃ an erle a baroñ a cleric.

It is spokeñ of ꝑe Bisshoḃ ~~of Lincolñ~~ [of Norwich̃ ~~Saint David~~] of ꝑerle of Staff of [ꝑe] Lord̃ Beaumond̃ ꝑe Dean of York ꝫ ꝑe Dean of Salesbury or ꝑe Dean of Excest̃r or ꝑe Dean of Lincolñ or Caudray.

. . . delivēd̃ ꝑarticles of Wales to my Lord̃ Chaunceller.

f̃ Hugh̃ de Lawney ꝫ h<sup>s</sup> felowshiḃ shal come befoṯ my Lord̃ of Glouc̃ ꝫ ꝑe remenāt of ꝑe lord̃e of ꝑe consail a Moneday in ꝑe Ster̃ Chābr.

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<sup>1</sup> The Minutes of this Council are not preserved.



[*Ibid.* f. 123 b. . . May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

Maii<sup>1</sup> anno ꝑc. xvj. in Caṃa Stellaṡ Regē ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃,  
p̃ntibꝫ . . . . . Glouč Dño Cardinali Archiep̃o . . .  
. . . . . Cōitibꝫ de ~~Northūbr~~ Staff ꝑ de Northūbr Dñis  
de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford ꝑ de Tiptoft Cancellar ꝑ Custode p̃vati  
sigilli Theṡ Ep̃o Lincolñ Cōite Suff Dño de Bardolf.

To sieke up̃ p̃instruc̃cons þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' þ<sup>t</sup> ded̃ is maad̃ a<sup>o</sup> ij<sup>do</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The following notice of these Minutes occurs in the same hand in the Cottonian MS. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 92 b., where it is erroneously introduced among the articles of the 21st Hen. VI.:

M<sup>da</sup>

Instruccions ꝑ precedentz of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngē tyme þ<sup>t</sup> ded̃ is and of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngē tyme þ<sup>t</sup> now is to be seye.

The tres last send̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> Pope, to þ<sup>e</sup> geṇal consail, to þerchebisshoṡ of Coloign, to þelliseurs, to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Ostrich, and also p̃instruc̃con last sende by Stephan to be seye.

To make tres to þellisours of congratulaciō of þellec̃con of þempour ꝑc.

W<sup>t</sup> þees tres [ꝑ oṡ] þingē] þ<sup>o</sup> be named̃ to go [seṡally] Maistr̃ Adam Molyns and Maistr̃ William Spryner.

q<sup>o</sup> Wheþ<sup>o</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þambassadeurs þ<sup>t</sup> shal go to þempour shal folowe him in sendyng ꝑ to þ<sup>e</sup> geṇal consail ~~ex~~ and demenyng hē þ<sup>o</sup> or elles have an instruc̃con a part or elles to folowe him as þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wolde have do to þempour þ<sup>t</sup> ded̃ is or no.

R<sup>o</sup> Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad̃ instruc̃con condicionel, yif þ<sup>t</sup> thempour wol condescende to mariage þenne þus and elles þus.

Thei þ<sup>t</sup> shal go to þempour ꝑ ~~consail~~ [shal] not dwelle noþ<sup>o</sup> abyde on frendshiṡ noþ<sup>o</sup> mariage ꝑc. but cōmune ꝑ touche þ<sup>e</sup> reste pees to be had betwix þ<sup>e</sup> Pope and þ<sup>e</sup> consail. And ~~ex~~ þ<sup>t</sup> after þat þei have herde þ<sup>e</sup> causes of þ<sup>e</sup> debate nozt lyztly to adher to þ<sup>e</sup> on ptie or oṡ, but put it in suspense for a tyme, ꝑ þ<sup>o</sup> of c̃tifie þ<sup>e</sup> K' ꝑ have is entent þ<sup>o</sup> inne laste he sholde falle into sisme.

Thou þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngē ambassadeurs do þus, yet þei may goo to þ<sup>e</sup> tretie of þ<sup>e</sup> reduc̃con of þ<sup>e</sup> Greekes.



Also þ<sup>t</sup> my [of] Suff had w<sup>t</sup> hī whenne þ<sup>t</sup> he yede last into Fr̃.

The secretarie to bringe to my Lord of York or to morowe þe lres þ<sup>t</sup> weŕ writen to þe Pope [Coloign] ⁊ þellisours of þelleccon of thempeur ⁊ to þempeur upon þe lres þ<sup>t</sup> þellisoures send unto þe K' of thelleccon of thempeur.

Iŕ to make lres of congratulacon to þellisours of þelleccon of thempeur.

To seke up þinstruccons þ<sup>t</sup> Stephan had w<sup>t</sup> hī last.

Sprycer ⁊ M' Adā Moleyns on by Camp an op<sup>ŕ</sup> by Holland to þempeur Coloign.

To morow w<sup>t</sup> þe K'

Div<sup>s</sup> messang<sup>ŕ</sup>s by div<sup>s</sup> weyes ~~to þempe Hertok~~ [w<sup>t</sup> lres to] þempeur of congratulacon ⁊c. ⁊ to Hertok as touching mariage.

Wheþ<sup>ŕ</sup> þambassadeurs þ<sup>t</sup> shal go to þempeur shal folowe him in sendyng to þe geñal concile or have an instruccon a part or elles folowe him as þ<sup>t</sup> yt wold have do to þempeur or not.

¶ Instruccon condicionel yif þ<sup>t</sup> þempeur wol condescende to mariage þenne þus ⁊ elles þus . . . . . to go to þempeur ⁊ cōsail ⁊c. not to hange on frendshiþ noþ<sup>ŕ</sup> mariage for þe pees betwyx þe Pope *and þe consail* þ<sup>t</sup> þei

Ambassadeurs to Basyl. j. abbot. j. doctor j. of þ<sup>e</sup> which ⁊c. þabbot of Shrowesbury Seint Osys.

Ambassadeurs to þ<sup>e</sup> Pope ⁊ to þempeur þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoþ of Seint Assaph þefat of Chichestr þabbot of Glouc ⁊ of Colchestr ⁊ iij. doctours.

Of þ<sup>e</sup> which doctours Partich, Prentice, Burton, Castel þ<sup>e</sup> Dean of Excest<sup>r</sup> ~~Phillam~~ Phillam of Excest<sup>r</sup>.



þ<sup>t</sup> shal goo shal put hē in suspense or þ<sup>t</sup> þei adheĩ to ooñ ptie or op<sup>þ</sup> after þ<sup>t</sup> þei ha<sup>t</sup> have herde þe causes of þeir of debate laste þe K' falle into sisme.

Thou þ<sup>t</sup> ouĩ ābassadeurs doo þus yet þei may goo to þe tretie of þe reducōn of þe Grekes.

To Basil j. ~~bisshoþ~~ j. abbot ⁊ j. a doctour to þe Pope ⁊ Empeur ij. bisshoppes j. erle j. baroñ j. knyzt j. doctour i. solempne ambassað.

Londoñ Seint Assaph Seint David Chichestr þabbot of Shrowesbury Colchestr Seint Osys [~~Seint David~~] Seint David [Assaþ] Chichestr þabbot of Glouc ⁊ Colchestr Castel to þe Pope þempeur.

Doctours Partrich Prentice Burtoñ Castel þe Dean of Excestr Phillam of Excestr.

[*Ibid.* f. 124. 13th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

xiiij. die Maii a<sup>o</sup> xvj. in Secreta Cama R ap<sup>d</sup> Kenyngtoñ in pñcia R pñtib; dñis Duce Glouc Archieþo Eboþ Eþo Lincoln Cōitib; de [Hunť] Staff Saþ Northūbĩ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Hung<sup>f</sup> Tiptoft Cancellar Theš ⁊ Custode p'vati sigilli.

þe K' in þe pñce of my Lord of Glouc Bath Suff ⁊ P've Seal hath graunted þe Lord Fonhops bill a bille for þe repač of Dovor Hotoftes bille.

My Lord of Staff ⁊ Beaumont have graunted to ~~go to be of þe K' consail in France ⁊c. go in ambassade to þe Dole~~ [do þe K' suche fvice as he wolle cōmande hē trustyng þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' wol see for þe seuretee of þe weyes ⁊c.] ut in instruct fiend.

That þ<sup>t</sup> was appointed yesterday was rehersed þ<sup>s</sup> day befor þe K'.



It is appointed to go to þe Pope [~~Emperur~~] ⁊ geñal concile for þe K' j. bisshoþ j. erle j. baroñ j. knyzt j. clerc.

|            |   |      |               |   |           |
|------------|---|------|---------------|---|-----------|
| Chichestr̃ | } | Roch | Seint Assap̃h | } | oñ of hē. |
| Rouchestr̃ |   |      | Wircestre     |   |           |

Therle of Northūb̃r hath graunted w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>s</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> he *have* seuretee of þe wey and he be take to þe K' to . . . . . also þ<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> lyvelood *may* stande in as good cas as . . . . . stande and he abied heñ in Ingland.

Stourtoñ or Bromflete Barons.

Shotesbrok Botreaux.

Doctours M' Pierç Partrich ~~þe dean~~ to be hieñ in cras-  
tino ascensf.

[*Ibid.* f.124 b. 14th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xiiij<sup>o</sup>. die Maii a<sup>o</sup> ⁊c. xvj. dñs ñr Rex in Secreta Cam̃a sua ap<sup>d</sup> Kenyngton . . . . . Card Archieþo . . . . . Eþo Lincolñ Cōitib; de Staff Saȝ Northūb̃r ⁊ de Suff Dñis de Hung<sup>?</sup>ford ⁊ de Bardolf Cam̃ar Cancellar̃ Theñ ⁊ Custode p<sup>i</sup>vati sigilli.

Be þ<sup>?</sup> maad̃ ñres of sauf conduyct for þe Lord Gordoñ for to come ⁊ goo for iiij. monethes.<sup>1</sup>

Also for a shiþ of Scotland ⁊c. ⁊ Joñn de Vaus ⁊ op<sup>?</sup> ⁊ . . . . .

The Bisshoþ of Seint Assap̃h hath graunted . . . . .  
. . . . .

The Bisshoþ of Norwich ⁊c. he wol cōmune w<sup>t</sup> my Lord [of] Glouc Card ⁊ op<sup>?</sup> lord of þe consail.

¶ Henri Bromflete wol yeve h<sup>s</sup> answer to morowe.

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Rot. Scot. vol. ii. p. 306.



Answer to hē of Basil ⁊ the K' hath herd þe ambassað ⁊ þt þt þei ~~wel~~ have declared . . . . . touching ⁊ and seth þeir deptyng from þens þe K' sonde þider h<sup>s</sup> messanġ w<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> ĩres þe which [as he is enfourmed] was not wel ⁊ goodely received tredit noþ demened ⁊ notwithstanding þe which þe K' is disposed to send þider ~~unto~~ [w<sup>t</sup> ynne short tyme] h<sup>s</sup> ambassadeurs fully instruct of h<sup>s</sup> entent þt ~~wt~~ [shal be to] þe glorie [worshiþ] of God the which at þeir comyng shal open unto hē h<sup>s</sup> entente moř at large.

I delived to þe Secretarie iij. bulles directed to þe K' ⁊ a credence in writyng and a decree of þe Popes ⁊ tythinge in a paupiř lef delivered to me by Lord Chanĉ in þe Sterř Chābr ⁊ delived to hī by þe Popes collector ⁊ and þansweres yeven to Calvacantilz.

To sende þs after noñ þe ĩres of credence þt Calvacantilz broughte.

[*Ibid.* 15th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xv. die Maii anno ĩc. xvj. in Caġa Stellať R ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃ ⁊ pntibz ģnis Cōitibz de Staff Saž ⁊ Northūbř Dño de Tiptoft Cancellar Theš ⁊ Custode p'vati sigilli.

M<sup>d</sup> as f who shal be wardein of thestmches ⁊ how þt Ogle may be paied for þt þt he hath kept it.

To write to my Lord of Warř þe tythinge of Gwyenne.

Also to my Lord of Dorš.

[*Ibid.* 16th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xvj. die Maii anno ĩc. xvj. in Caġa Stellať R apud Westm̃ ⁊ pntibz ģnis Dño Cardinali Archiepo Ebož



Cōitibz de Staff Saz ⁊ Northūbr̃ Dño de Tiptoft  
Cancellaĩ ⁊ Custode p'vati sigilli.

Be þ̃ maad̃ ~~tres~~ endentur̃ for such cappitaines ⁊  
~~after~~ in þe m̃ches of Caleys ⁊ for þe keping of ȝtain  
castelx þ̃e after þe olde fourme of þendentur̃ and  
after þappointementz þ̃t þe Tref of Caleys hath maad̃  
w<sup>t</sup> hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 125. Assigned to the 16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. in a  
modern hand.]

... gford  
w<sup>t</sup> þe clause  
of þe pviso.

My Lord̃ Tiptoft ⁊ Pive Seal ~~hath~~ beth assigned  
to hier þe mates betwyx . . . . . Thurland̃ as  
touching ȝtain good̃ takeñ at Caleys.

Be þ̃ maad̃ a war̃ to þe Treſ ⁊ Chambleins ⁊c. for  
[ȝtain causes] to leye xl. li. in þe . . . . . þ̃t w<sup>t</sup>  
ȝtain messag̃ shal go to þemp̃eur, p̃nt my Lord̃ Car-  
dinal my Lord̃ . . . . . the Tref of Engl̃.

The bille  
shal be se ye  
on . . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

The consail of my Glouc̃ desired̃ in my lord̃ name Sic.  
to have þe ij<sup>ml</sup>. marc̃ in ȝtain . . . . .  
assignment of ij<sup>ml</sup>. marc̃ þ̃t . . . . .  
. . . . . þe same

. . þe last  
ar<sup>les</sup> of  
Rempstoñ.

John de Saveuses to go ⁊ speke w<sup>t</sup> þe Duc of Or̃  
⁊ þe Duc to be hẽr to morowe.

My Lord̃ of Suff hath iiij. ĩres þ̃t John de Saveuses  
brouzte from þe Frensche knyzt.

~~North~~

fact̃ est.

þe Lord̃ Hung<sup>ford</sup> to have a ĩre testimonial to my  
Lord̃ [of] War̃ ⁊ op̃ þ̃e þ̃t he hath do h<sup>s</sup> hōmage.

My Lord̃ Tref to ordeyne for tymb̃r ⁊ op̃ þ̃ing̃ for  
Crotoye.

A war̃ for þe salpet̃r for Walsynghā to þe Tref ⁊  
Chābl̃ ⁊c.



[*Ibid.* 17th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

. . . e day to hier Nevilles  
answer<sup>e</sup> <sup>ic.</sup>

xvij. die Maii anno <sup>ic.</sup> xvj. in  
Cama Stella<sup>n</sup> & ap<sup>d</sup> Westm̃, p̃ntibz  
[dnis] Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ & Eboꝝ  
Cōitibz de Saꝝ & de Suff Cancellar̃  
& Custode p̃vati sigilli, p̃ntibz dnis  
Epo Lincolñ Comite Northūbr̃ Hung<sup>o</sup>-  
ford̃ Tiptoft þe Warderob̃er.

~~The licence of my Lord of Suff<sup>e</sup>  
to entr̃ into h<sup>s</sup> lande.~~

For longe comyng togid̃r  
of þe shipp̃e þe destruc̃on  
of þe contrey wher̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þei  
logge now also þe destruc-  
c̃on of þe contrey in þe  
F̃r to lie in þe fronteres  
. . . þei þ<sup>t</sup> shal þus goo  
to must̃r . . . also in þe  
shiþ

It is cōed̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>o</sup>e as þ<sup>o</sup> beeth̃ not  
shipp̃e inow for þe shipping of him  
& of h<sup>s</sup> retenue þ<sup>t</sup> forsomoche þ<sup>t</sup> my  
Lord̃ of Dor̃s do assigne a good̃ de-  
putee for him, a sad̃ redy & wel advised̃  
psone to be leder of as many as þ<sup>o</sup>  
beth̃ shipp̃e for to receive.

Also when þei land̃  
. . . . . ned̃ to goo first  
to my Lord̃ of War̃ & his  
consail to shewe hē of þe  
taryng, and þ<sup>t</sup> he . . . .  
to awayte . . . . .  
. . . . . sarple not  
as þ<sup>o</sup> beth̃ mysgoeṽned̃

Maistr̃ Th̃ Bekyngtoñ hath̃ dely-  
vered̃ to me iij. bulles þanswer̃ þ<sup>t</sup> was  
. . . . . Popes ambassadeurs & ij. op̃<sup>o</sup>  
indentur<sup>e</sup>

¶ R . . . Ogles ĩres was rad̃ &  
passed̃ . . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .



[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 75. *contemporary* MS.]

Warrant for issuing letters of privy seal, 12th July, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

By the King.

RIGHT' trusty & welbeloved. For asmuche as we have understande by a supp<sup>on</sup> pnted unto us on þe behalve of Johan Scurlag clerk tresourer of the cathedral chirche of oure cite of Lymerik in oure land of Irland howe þ<sup>t</sup> he was by oure lres patentz presentid to the said tresourie and of þe same by force of the saide lres longe time pesibly possessed until nowe late that oon Thomas Chapman clerk pourchasing at the courte of Rome di<sup>v</sup>s bulles & othr lres of our holy fadre the Pope to provide him to þe said bñfice hath vexed & troubled þe said Johan Scurlag for the same bñfice cityng him to appere at the saide courte & yet him continually vexith ayeinst the right of oure corone & of oure lawes & estatut<sup>e</sup> thereof made. We wol & charge you undre our p<sup>i</sup>ve seal being in yo<sup>r</sup> warde ye doo make ou<sup>r</sup> lres directed unto the said Thomas cōmanding him to surcese of þe saide suite & to appere [before] us in oure chauncellerie atte quinziesme of Seint Martin next comyng upon paine of an c. li. to answe<sup>r</sup>e to þe said maters & also und<sup>r</sup> our same seal ye doo make othr our se<sup>v</sup>alx lres directed to the Archebissho<sup>p</sup> of Cassell & the Bissho<sup>p</sup> of our cite of Lymerik & to þe mai<sup>r</sup> & citezeins of þe same cite to helpe & in al lawfull ma<sup>n</sup>er aft<sup>r</sup> ou<sup>r</sup> lawes to supporte the said Johan Scurlag clerc in his possession of þe said bñfice ayeinst the said Thomas & thise our lres shal be unto you suffisant warant. Yeven und<sup>r</sup> our signet at our paloy<sup>s</sup> of Westm<sup>on</sup> þe xij. day of Juill the yer of our reigne xvj.



[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 109. *contemporary* MS.]

Petition to the King, apparently in the 16th Hen. VI. 1438, as on the 1st March in that year a grant was made to the petitioner, by the description of "Thomas Haseley, one of the clerks of the crown in chancery," of forty marks per annum, in reward of the services which he had rendered to the King, to his father, and to his grandfather, in addition to former grants made to him. (*Vide* Rot. Patent. 16 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 12.) This article (with the letters patent alluded to, and other illustrative documents) is printed in the "Excerpta Historica," pp. 144-148. Several notices of the Thomas Payne mentioned in this petition will be found in the third volume of this work.]

ISTA billa concessa fuit p̄ dñm Regem ⁊ t<sup>a</sup> dita Cancellar̄ ad exequend̄.

Besecheth and ful humbly preieth̄ youre po<sup>v</sup>re f<sup>v</sup>iteur Thomas Haseley on of þe clerkes of youre corone g<sup>a</sup>ciously to considere howe he in the absence of that victorieux prince youre blessed̄ fader whom God̄ assoile hym beyng in his sharp̄ werris and g<sup>a</sup>cious conquest of Fraunce and Normandie, youre seide f<sup>v</sup>itour be the cōmaundemēt of youre most g<sup>a</sup>cieux uncle the Duc of Bedford̄ on whom God̄ have m̄cy that tyme regent of þis youre noble roialme and advys of alle the grete counseill̄ here, a cōmission was assigned̄ to take and areste Thomas Payñ of Glomorganshire Wallshmañ that brak þe Tour of Londoñ nowē beyng in Neugate sūtyme clerk' and chief̄ conseillour to & John Oldecastell̄ traitour atteint to your seid̄ g<sup>a</sup>cious fader, the whiche Thomas Payñ as traitour was in the feld̄ armed̄ ageins your seid̄ fader with̄ þe Lollardes beside Seint James next Charyngcrosse and eschaped̄ unhurt or taken̄ til your seid̄ besecher accompanied̄ atte his cost and alle maner expenses *with* notable poiar be the space



of v. daies and vj. nyghtes lay for hym in the most secrete wyse that þei coude and so with helþ and g<sup>a</sup>ce of Almyghty God youre seid f<sup>v</sup>iteur toke hym and arested hym atte mydnyght in a place beside your castell of Wyndesore where atte that tyme was þe Kyng of Scottes kept as prisoner to your seid fader ⁊ and that same nyght this seid traitour shulde have broken the seid castell be tresoñ and goen with þe seid Kyng toward Scotland in proef whereof I founde in þe traitour's purs a cedula wreten of alle places of gistes and loggynges appointed for hem fro Wyndesore unto Edynburgh in Scotland and so he confessed. The which traitour and cedula I delyved to þe Bisshoþ of Duresme thanne Chaunceller and William Kynwolmerssh thanne Tresorer of þis your seide noble roialme ⁊ and þe seid traitour yanne was her cōmytted to prisoñ til þe comyng ageyn of your seid most g<sup>a</sup>cious fader into þis roialme from your seid duchie of Normandie ⁊ and þanne in his nexte parlement here in þe Counseil Chambre of þe seid parlement afore your seid right wys fader and alle his lordes p<sup>s</sup>ent þere þe seid traitour was brought and þe cedula aforeseid and your seid suppliant in that p<sup>s</sup>ence examined of alle matiers abovesaid and othre circumstances and incident<sup>e</sup> and the maner of takyng of hym ⁊ atte whiche tyme your seide moste noble fader declared and seide afore all his lordes that takyng plesid hym more þanne I hadde geteñ or gyveñ him x<sup>ml</sup>. li. for þe grete inconveniences that wereñ like to afalle in his longe absence oute of þis roialme and so cōmitted this traitour to þe Tour of London þere saufly to be kept ⁊ and þanne immediatly of his owne roiale largesse and bounteuous g<sup>a</sup>ce withouten axing of your seid suppliant or eny man for hym g<sup>a</sup>unted to hym xl. li. a yere to take t<sup>me</sup> of his



lif in what place in Inglond̃ of hys that I wold̃ savyng his oune demesne landes and þe duchie of Lancastre ⁊ and cōmaunded̃ þe seið Regent Chaunceler and Tresorer gif your seið suppliant were not sped̃ afore his departing oute of Inglond̃ to spede hym in his absence in recompense of his costes expenses trewe diligentz acquitaill and labour aforeseið afore whiche spede youre seide fader was dede and so his g<sup>a</sup>unt void̃.

Iſm to considre howe your seið suppliant be þe cōmaundement and ordinance of your seið fader at his first parlement holdeñ atte Leycestre was sent fore to Leycestre to appere afore your seið blessed̃ fader where he of his oune mocion appointed̃ assigned̃ and ordeigned̃ the seide suppliant s̃cde clerk of his parlement with̃ f̃ Joñ Frank nowe clerk of youre rolles that tyme choseñ chief clerk of þe parlement þat hadde and toke xl. li. yerely þ<sup>r</sup>fore while he occupied̃ and youre seide suppliant shuld̃ hadde x. li. yerely as other meñ toke afore hym ⁊ the whiche office he occupied̃ fro þ<sup>t</sup> tyme into youre þredde parlement hens holdeñ atte Westmynstre atte whiche he myght not be for grete sikennesse and so departed̃ and neve com in þe parlement sithe that tyme and neve hadde peny of alle his tyme of þe seide x. li. ne of þe seide xl. li. ne non othre regard̃ in no mañe wyse.

Iſm howe youre seide suppliant the tenthe yeere of youre roialme aspied̃ and toke in youre ryver of Thamise tweye shippes fretted̃ with wolles cloth̃ and othre m̃chaundise to a notable value and wereñ seiled̃ and departed̃ and no custome ne othre devoirs to you sovain lord̃ þ<sup>r</sup>of due paied̃ ⁊ wherefore alle was forfeited̃ and be þe



seid suppliant to his grete perell and labour taken and to you answerid as it appereth of record in youre eschequer, þe whiche coste the seide suppliant more thanne xx. li. wherof he sholde have had half after the forme of statuyt and hadde no thyng.

Item howe youre seide suppliant this same yeer of youre regne hath takeñ and arested diu<sup>er</sup>se meñ empesched of high tresoñ ymagined ageyns youre psone and mageste roiale and destruccioñ of youre land and lawes, the which he sent be youre roiale cōmandement to youre p<sup>re</sup>sence be your squyer Gilbert Parre the which were takeñ alle atte his cost and many othre grete þinges doon to your highnesse and plesirs whiche were to longe to exp<sup>re</sup>sse here and nowe is aboute moo.

The whiche thynges be youre seid highnesse conceived plese it to youre most benigne and abundant g<sup>ra</sup>ce to considere the longe and continuel fvice don be the seide suppliant to youre g<sup>ra</sup>unde fader and fader Kynges of Inglond and to you so<sup>ve</sup>raign lord as it is afore exp<sup>re</sup>sseed and þe grete age of youre seid suppliant and in recompense of alle his costages expenses and labours and diligences aforesaid of youre seid g<sup>ra</sup>ce g<sup>ra</sup>unteñ to youre seide suppliant an annuitee tme of his lif in man<sup>er</sup>e and forme contained in the cedula to þis bill annexed and youre writtes liberate and allocate c<sup>er</sup>rant and dormant for allowance of payement of the same withoute payement of eny fee for the seales of the same writtes.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 126. *contemporary* MS.]

ACTA DE ANNO SEPTIMODECIMO.

Minute of Council, 24th February, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.]

NOMI'A dnoꝝ qui comparueñ in consilio xxiiij<sup>to</sup>. die  
Februañ anno xvij<sup>o</sup>.

DUCEs.

Dux  
Gloucest̃  
Yorķ

ERLES.

Huntyngdoñ  
Stafford̃  
Sarisbury  
Northumb̃  
Oxenford̃  
Westm̃land̃  
Suff

BARONES.

Berkle  
Scroop̃  
Lovel  
Ponyng̃  
Cromwel  
Wellis  
Willughby  
Beaumont  
Tiptot  
Hungerford̃  
Fanhõ  
Bardolf  
Fitz Hugh  
Latimer

MILITES.

Bromflete  
Popham  
Oldhal  
Comerford̃  
Inglehous

SPIRITUALES.

Cardinal̃  
Cantuañ  
Eboꝝ  
Bathoñ  
Londoñ  
Assaveñ  
Meneveñ  
Saz  
Norwiceñ  
Cicestreñ

ABBATES.

Sancti Augustini  
Westmonasteñ  
Gloucest̃  
Colcest̃  
  
Prior Sancti Johis



## ACTA DE ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608. art. 112. a modern  
*Transcript.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 5th September, 18 Hen. VI.  
1439.]

R. H.

REX apud castrum suum de Wyndesore v<sup>to</sup>. die Septembri anno regni sui xvij. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere sufficiens garrant sub eodem sigillo directi Theſ Angliæ et Camerariis de scaccario ad deliberand Adæ Moleyns clerico consilii sui pro expensis ejusdem Adæ circa executionem cujusdam commissionis sibi directi pro deliberatione cujusdam carañ Januenñ attachiañ per Johannem Speke militem in portu Suthamp seu prope x. marñ habend de thesau suo regio per viam regardi.

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[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608. art. 56 & 57. modern  
*Transcripts.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, . . October, 18 Hen. VI.  
1439.]

To the Kyng oure souveraigne lord.

Plese hit unto your highnesse to graunt unto youre college of Alle Cristen Sowles in Oxenford certayn pryvyligies undre youre letters patentes in fourme accordyng to y<sup>e</sup> bille annexed herto.

Rex apud Kenyngton . . . . . Oct anno xvij. concessit præsentem billam prout petitur et mandavit quod



Custos privati sigilli faciat garran̄ Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri faciat litteras pat̄ juxta formam cedulae p̄nti billæ annexæ, præsentibus dominis Duce Glouc̄ Cancellario Angliæ et Comī Stafford̄ ac Custode privati sigilli.

Adam Moleyns.

[*Ibid. priori annexa.*]

R. H.

Rex ꝑc. omnibus ad quos ꝑc. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali ad supplicationem venerabilis patris Henrici Archiepiscopi Cantuarien̄ voluimus et concessimus ac volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo custodi et collegio Animarum Omnium Fidelium defunctorum de Oxoñ quod de fundatione nostra existit quod iidem custos et collegiū et successores sui collegii antedicti de quibuscumq; auxiliis decimis quintadecimis contributionibus impositionibus tallagiis quotis et exactionibus ac aliis oneribus quibuscumq; nobis seu heredibus vel successoribus nostris sive per clerum Cantuañ provinciae aut per clerum Eboñ provinciae in convocationibus alicujus cleri prædicti aut per communitatem regni nostri Angliæ in parliamentis nostris qualitercumq; impositum concedend̄ faciend̄ vel præstand̄ erga nos heredes et successores nostros prædictos quieti sint et penitus exonerati imperpetuum et hoc absq; fine vel feodo magno seu parvo nobis aut hæredibus nostris in hac parte solvendo. In cujus rei ꝑc.

(*In dorso.*) Pro decimis.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 277. *Original.*

Grant to John Carpenter, 3rd December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439, signed by the King and by Lord Bardolf a Member of the Council.]

R. H.<sup>1</sup>

REX om̄ibꝫ baſſis ⁊ fidelibus suis ſaſtm. Sciatꝫ qđ de gr̄a n̄ra ſpeciali ad humilem ſupplicacionem ⁊ ob quietem dilecti nobis Joh̄is Carpenter juñ nup ſecretarii civitatꝫ n̄ri Londoñ qui in ſerviciis n̄ris ⁊ p̄genitoꝝ n̄roꝝ ibidem ⁊ alibi a juventutis ſue tempibꝫ non ſine p̄lixis laboribꝫ ⁊ indefeſſis obſequiis tam laudabiliꝫ q<sup>a</sup>m fidelitꝫ deſudavit conceſſimus ⁊ concedimus p̄ nobꝫ ⁊ heĩ n̄ris quantũ in nobꝫ eſt eidem Johanni qđ ipe ad totam vitam ſuam has h̄eat libertates videſt qđ ipe non ponatur nec impanellet<sup>r</sup> in aliqua mag<sup>a</sup> aſſia infra regnũ n̄rm Anglie arraiñi vel arrainirandꝫ nec in aliquibꝫ aliis aſſis juratꝫ inquiſiçõibꝫ attinctis ſeu recogniçõibꝫ quibuscumqꝫ licet tangāt nos vel heredꝫ n̄ros nec juretur aut oñetur ſup triacione arraiamenti alicujus aſſiſe ſive panelli corā quibuscũqꝫ juſtiç n̄ris vel heredꝫ n̄roꝝ capiendꝫ. Et qđ non ordinetur nec aſſignet<sup>r</sup> ductor triator vel arraiator hoĩm ad arma hobellarioꝝ aut ſagittarioꝝ nec cuſtumarius ſcrutator contraroĩlator taxator aut collector aliquaꝫ cuſtumaꝫ taxaꝫ tallagioꝝ auxilioꝝ vel ſubſidioꝝ quorumcũqꝫ nobꝫ aut heĩ n̄ris qualitercumqꝫ conceſſoꝝ vel concedendoꝝ. Et qđ deceſo non ſit nec eligat<sup>r</sup> miles p̄ aliquo com̄i nec civis p̄ aliqua civitate ad veniendꝫ ad p̄liamenta n̄ra vel heredꝫ n̄roꝝ. Et qđ non fiat major vicecomes eſcaetor coronator conſtabularius ballivus juſticiaĩ pacis vel ſeweraꝫ nec alius quiſcũqꝫ cõmiſſarius officiarius aut miniſter noſter vel heredꝫ n̄roꝝ. Et qđ ipe ad ordinem militare ſuſcipiendꝫ vel ad aliquod oñum officioꝝ ſive occupacionũ p̄dicĩ aut aliquod aliud officiũ deceſo ſubeundꝫ faciendꝫ vel occu-

<sup>1</sup> In the King's autograph.



panđ non dstringat<sup>r</sup> nec cōpellat<sup>r</sup> ullo modo p nos vel hered<sup>r</sup> nros nec p justiciā<sup>r</sup> aut ministros nros vel hered<sup>r</sup> nroz quoscumq<sup>3</sup> sed inde totalit<sup>r</sup> sit liber t penitus exemptus p presentes. Et ulterius ex habundanti grā nra concessimus t concedimus pfato Johanni p nob<sup>r</sup> t her<sup>r</sup> nris qđ licet ipe ad aliquod onerū officioz sive occupationū predic<sup>t</sup> vel ad aliquod aliud officiū subeund<sup>r</sup> faciend<sup>r</sup> vel occupand<sup>r</sup> de cetero eligat<sup>r</sup> ordinet<sup>r</sup> aut assignet<sup>r</sup> contra vim formā aut eff<sup>r</sup>cm p<sup>r</sup>sentis concessionis nre ipe q<sup>3</sup> officia sive onera illa subire face vel occupare recusavit occasione tamen illa contemptū finem forisf<sup>r</sup>curam dep<sup>r</sup>ditū vel dampnū aliquod in corpe vel bonis non incurrat quoquomodo set qđ p<sup>r</sup>sens carta nra de exemp<sup>r</sup>cione p p<sup>r</sup>đcm Jo<sup>r</sup>hem vel aliū quemcumq<sup>3</sup> nōie suo corā quibuscūq<sup>3</sup> justic<sup>r</sup> t ministris nris t hered<sup>r</sup> nroz in quocūq<sup>3</sup> loco de recordo p totū regnū nrm p<sup>r</sup>đcm demonstrata sup demonstra<sup>r</sup>cōe illa omīno valeat t allocet<sup>r</sup> eid<sup>m</sup> Jo<sup>r</sup>hi absq<sup>3</sup> aliquo alio bri seu p<sup>r</sup>cessu inde ult<sup>r</sup>ius psequend<sup>r</sup> vel p<sup>r</sup>clam<sup>r</sup> faciend<sup>r</sup>. Et ideo vobis mandam<sup>9</sup> qđ ipm Jo<sup>r</sup>hem contra p<sup>r</sup>sentem concessionem nram non molestetis in aliquo seu gravet<sup>r</sup>. In cujus tc. T. tc.

W. P. LE BARDOLF

CHAUMB'LEIN.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm̃ le tierce jour de  
Decembr̃ anno tc. xvij<sup>o</sup>.

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[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608, art. 51. a modern  
*Transcript.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 12th December, 18 Hen.VI.  
1439.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

BESECHETH lowly youre humble man Johan erle of  
Somer<sup>s</sup> to considre yat where as at youre commaunde-



ment he hath graunted to do now unto you personelle service in your royaume of France and duchee of Normandie ye which will be ryght chargefull unto hym considering ye grete charges yat he hath borne late as in paiementes to youre Tresorer of Englonde for Charles Dartois called Erle of Ew. xij. thousand marke, to Charles callyng himself Duc of Burbon iiij. thousand marke, and yet remayneth . . . his pleges iiij. thousand marke, and yerfore and to y'entent yat he may doo unto you yis viage ye better service it like unto youre hienesse to commaunde by your severailles letters undre youre prive seal youre Tresorer and Chamberleins of youre eschequier and also ye custumers of youre petet custumes within youre port of London to pay and contente ye seid John before his departing fro hens into ye seid service of alle yat is due unto hym of his enheritance in youre eschequier and also of ye petit custume in ye port above-said fro ye terme of Pasche ye thrydde yere of youre regne at whiche tyme youre saide suppliant was of ful age al be hit yat for lak of pursuyt his age was not retourned into youre court to ye four and twenty day of Septembre aftir, fro ye which terme of Pasch to ye feste of Michaelmesse next suyngge youre saide suppliant shal lese but through youre graunt and gracieux remedy.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xii°. Decemb̃ anno xvij°. concessit præsentem billam prout petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui ut ipse desuper faciat sufficieñt garrañt ut infra petitur Thẽs Angliæ et camerarijs ac custumarijs ꝑc. præsentibus Car<sup>l</sup> Can<sup>rio</sup> et Thẽs pro *cujus* expeditione Dominus Car<sup>l</sup> locutus est mihi Adæ apud Sanctam Mariam Overaye et misit verbum super hoc Custodi privati sigilli per Williclmum Flete.

Adam Moleyns.



[Bibl. Cotton. Faustina, E. i. f. 160 b. *Original*.]

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 18th December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.]

Y<sup>e</sup> Kyng hathe grantyd in lyke forme as hale hodyr  
hathe ade affore this tyme.<sup>1</sup>

To the right Xp̄en Kyng oure sovereign lorde.

BISECHING to youre highnesse moost humbely youre  
Kyngges of armes<sup>2</sup> heraudes to considere that in al the  
tymes of the noble Kyngges of Inglonð youre p̄deces-  
sours, the kyngges of armes heraudes of the saide reme  
han hað owte of her grete warderobe at every feste of  
Xp̄emesse here lyvere clothyn̄ lyk to other squiers of  
the Kyngges court, of youre benigne grace right Xp̄en  
Prince to comaunde youre lres of prive seel direct to the  
warderobe of youre grete warderobe for the tyme beyng  
or shal be to deliver to youre saide kyngges of armes  
heraudes from tyme to tyme at every feste of Xp̄emesse  
her lyvere clothyn̄ lyke to other gentilmen of yo<sup>r</sup>  
noble courte, and this in honneur of gentilesse and way  
of charite.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm̄ le xvij<sup>e</sup>. jo<sup>r</sup> de  
Decembr̄ lañ xvij<sup>e</sup>.

W. P. LE BARDOLF  
Chaumblen.

<sup>1</sup> In the same hand as the signature.

<sup>2</sup> The following *Original* Minute of the Council, to which the date of the 10th May, 9 Hen. VI. is assigned in a modern hand, is pasted on the same page as the preceding article.

Fiat b̄re de privato sigillo Theſ t̄ Cañar p̄ xx. m̄arz soluť diſſ  
regibz armoz t̄ herald̄ hend̄ de dono Regis p̄ modum regardi p̄  
festo S̄ci Georgij ulť p̄lito apud Wyndesore tenť.

H. GLOUCESTRE. J. EBOŷ CANČ. P. ELIEN'. J. ROFFEN'.  
J. BATHON'.



[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 420. *Original.*

Proceeding of the Council, 4th February, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.]

iiij<sup>to</sup>. die Februa<sup>r</sup> Rex de avisamento consilii sui apud villam suam de Redyng anno regni sui xvij<sup>o</sup>. considerans quomodo anno regni sui xvij<sup>o</sup>. nonnulla jocalia sua p manus The<sup>s</sup> sui Ang<sup>l</sup> ⁊ Camera<sup>r</sup> de sc<sup>a</sup>çio suo re<sup>mo</sup> in X<sup>p</sup>o p<sup>r</sup>i D<sup>ño</sup> Car<sup>li</sup> Ang<sup>l</sup> impignorav<sup>at</sup> pro septem m<sup>l</sup>. mar<sup>c</sup> quas id<sup>m</sup> D<sup>ñs</sup> Car<sup>l</sup> Regie Celsitudini p viam mutui fecit num<sup>r</sup>i quam quid<sup>m</sup> sūmā vij<sup>ml</sup>. mar<sup>c</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fa<sup>t</sup> Car<sup>li</sup> Regia Celsitudo fecisset solvi in festo Pasch<sup>n</sup> nunc p<sup>r</sup>x<sup>u</sup> futu<sup>r</sup>. Et si contingat eand<sup>m</sup> sūmā vij<sup>ml</sup>. mar<sup>c</sup> plene p<sup>r</sup>fa<sup>t</sup> D<sup>ño</sup> Car<sup>li</sup> non esse solu<sup>t</sup> q<sup>d</sup> tunc liceret p<sup>r</sup>fa<sup>t</sup> Car<sup>li</sup> aut assigna<sup>t</sup> suis impune et sine om<sup>i</sup> impetiçõe Reg<sup>e</sup> vel here<sup>d</sup> suo<sup>z</sup> aut offi<sup>c</sup> suo<sup>z</sup> quorumcumq<sup>z</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fa<sup>t</sup> jocalia sic eid<sup>m</sup> impignorata ad p<sup>r</sup>prios suos usus applica<sup>r</sup> seu quibuscumq<sup>z</sup> p<sup>r</sup>sonis aliis ext<sup>a</sup>neis aut indiginis integrali<sup>r</sup> vel sepatim distrahere vende<sup>r</sup> aut aliena<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>ut in l<sup>r</sup>is indentat<sup>e</sup> desup conf<sup>c</sup>is plenius continetur. Nichilomin<sup>o</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fat<sup>o</sup> re<sup>m</sup> p<sup>r</sup> D<sup>ñs</sup> Car<sup>l</sup> ad s<sup>p</sup>alē rogatū regiū de avisamento p<sup>r</sup>dic<sup>t</sup> loco ⁊ tempore p<sup>r</sup>dic<sup>t</sup> prorogavit soluçõe p<sup>r</sup>dic<sup>t</sup> sibi faciend<sup>r</sup> de me<sup>te</sup> xv<sup>me</sup>. ⁊ x<sup>me</sup>. p laicos Regi concess<sup>t</sup> solvend<sup>r</sup> in festo S<sup>c</sup>i Martini p<sup>r</sup>x<sup>u</sup> futu<sup>r</sup> post dat<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>senç ita tamen q<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fat<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ñs</sup> Car<sup>l</sup> medio tempore h<sup>eat</sup> in custodia sua p<sup>r</sup>fa<sup>t</sup> jocalia. Et si contingat q<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>dic<sup>t</sup> sūma vij<sup>ml</sup>. mar<sup>c</sup> de dic<sup>t</sup> x<sup>a</sup>. ⁊ me<sup>te</sup> xv<sup>me</sup>. eid<sup>m</sup> non solvatur q<sup>d</sup> tunc liceat p<sup>r</sup>fa<sup>t</sup> D<sup>ño</sup> Car<sup>li</sup> aut assigna<sup>t</sup> suis de ip<sup>s</sup>is jocalib<sup>z</sup> disponē<sup>r</sup> ⁊ libere ordina<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>ut in p<sup>r</sup>dic<sup>t</sup> l<sup>r</sup>is desup indentat<sup>e</sup> plenius continetur hoc pacto postiori seu p<sup>r</sup>ogaçõe nullo modo obstantib<sup>z</sup>. Et casu quo ip<sup>a</sup> supradic<sup>t</sup> sūma vij<sup>ml</sup>. mar<sup>c</sup> de me<sup>te</sup> ⁊ x<sup>a</sup>. p<sup>r</sup>dic<sup>t</sup> sibi aut assigna<sup>t</sup> suis solvatur, concessit id<sup>m</sup> D<sup>ñs</sup> Car<sup>l</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fa<sup>t</sup> jocalia integre ⁊ illesa restituē<sup>r</sup> Regie Magestati, unde jussum fuit p ip<sup>m</sup>



Regem Custodi privať sigilli sui ut fať garant Theſ  
Angl̃ t Camerañ de sc<sup>a</sup>cio ut ip̃i juxta effectũ p̃dictũ fať  
assignaões dict̃ Dño Car<sup>li</sup> de vij. m<sup>l</sup>. marcẽ solvend̃ eidẽm  
Dño Car<sup>li</sup> de x<sup>a</sup>. t me<sup>te</sup> xv<sup>me</sup>. p̃dictũ.

ADAM MOLEYNS.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 53. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 20th May, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

R. H.

LIKE it unto ye Kyng oure souveraine lord to considre  
yat how be it yat over ye wages yat your servant William  
Lyndewode Keper of your prive seal toke for his goyng  
late to Arras in youre ambassiat the which beth sette  
upon him in y<sup>e</sup> appelle of ye receit of your eschequier as  
appreste for ye which after ye cours of your said esche-  
quier he shulde accounte, and yerby for ye said ambassiat  
yere shall be founde more money due unto him, yet  
neverthelesse rather yan yat he wolde be putte to laboure  
ye said accountes ye whiche wold be unto him diseaseous  
he wold ye were discharged of yat as above shuld be  
founde by you due unto him w<sup>t</sup> yat y<sup>t</sup> ye said wages  
yat he hath received be sette upon him by wey of reward.  
And yerupon to graunte youre letters necessarie in yis  
behalf to ye Tresorer and Chamberleins of youre said  
eschequier to setle upon him ye said wages y<sup>t</sup> he hath  
received by wey of reward.

And also oyer letters to ye Tresorer and Barons to  
discharge him his heires and executours for ever aswell  
of ye said c. li. and of any accomptz or oyer yinge



yeldeyng to you your heires or executours yerfore as of y'issues yf any he hath or shall lesee in yis behalf.

Lettres ent feurent faites a Westm̃ le xx. jour de  
May l'an ꝛc. xvij.

(*In dorso.*) Ye Kyng at his manere of Kenyngton ye xj. day  
of Septembꝛ ye xvij. yer graunted this bille and com-  
maunded y<sup>t</sup> ye Keper of ye prive seal make hereupon  
letters in duwe fourme such as ye case shall require beyng  
present ye Kyng and

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 58 & 59. a modern *Transcript*.

[Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 10th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we late yow wite howe  
that of oure habundant grace we have granted unto the  
werdeyn and scolers of oure Collage of Al Sowlen within  
oure Universite of Oxenford the bokes and volumes the  
names of whiche been writen and described in a cedula  
here enclosed for to have thayme of oure yifte and to  
remayne perpetually to the use and prouffit and encrece  
of lerning of the wardeyn and scolers in the saide Collage  
for the tyme being. Werfor we wol and charge yow that  
undre our privie seel being in your warde ye make letters  
of warant in deue fourme directed unto the Tresorer and  
Chambreleyns of oure eschequier and to othre yf nede  
be or yf the cas require hit to make deliverance of the  
forsaide bokes and volumes unto the wardeyn abovesaide  
and thees oure letters shal be your warant. Yeven undre



oure signet at oure manoir of Kenyngton the x. day of  
Juyn the yere of oure regne xvij.

W. Crosby.

(*In dorso.*) To our right trusty and welbeloved clerẽ Maist  
William Lyndewode Keper of oure prive seel.

Canterbury.

### Libri juris civilis.

Parvum volumen, 2º. fo. in textu. clam in quibus.  
Jacobus de Bello Visu doctoẽ juris civiẽ 2º. fo. Hº. Loº.  
Petrus in repetitionibus super ff. veteri 2º. fo. dico tñ.  
Jacobus de Revenna super ff. novũ 2º. fo. rethia sua.

### Libri juris canonici.

Prima pars Hostẽ in lectura, 2º. fo. alia alleganda.  
Hostẽ in lectura abbreviaẽ, 2º. fo. religiosi.  
Willielmus Durant abbreviaẽ super decrẽ, 2º. fo. . . ciones.  
Johannes super vi<sup>tu</sup> compostalanus et dignus 2º. fo.  
unum.

Secunda pars Hostẽ in lectura, 2º. fo. debet recipere.

### Libri Theologiæ.

Augustinus de Trinitate, 2º. fo. in processu libri . . encie  
abscondit.

Thomas de Christiana religione, 2º. fo. musicus accipit.  
Liber de quadruplici sensu sacræ scripturæ compilaẽ  
per M. E. Lacy, 2º. fo. ebrias in flumine.

Commentum super primo et quarto senteñ, 2º. fo. N. est  
præcipuus.

Liber Job glosaẽ cum aliis tractatibus, 2º. fo. omni genere.  
Commentum super Ysaïam et alios libros Bibliæ, 2º. fo.  
generale qđ nũq<sup>m</sup>.

Lincolñ de decem præceptĩ, 2º. fo. liberius et melius.

Boecius de Trinitate, 2º. fo. mirati sunt.



Diversa opera Beati Anselmi, 2º. fo. cum igitur.

Liber Ysidori de ecclesiasticis officiis, 2º. fo. carmine.

Liber Rufini præbyteri in liḅ ecclesiastiĉ histoř, 2º fo. de cruciatibus.

. . . . de pontificali et sacerdotiali officio cum diversis tractatibus Beati Augustini, 2º. fo. dominum lenite.

Stephanus Archieḡus Canṯ super libř Regū, 2º. fo. ebrei.

Glosa Beati Jeronimi super Genesim, 2º. fo. quæ nostra.

Hugo de Sancti Victore in angeliĉ Ierarchia, 3º. fo. leges mundi.

Augustinus in suo Enchiridioñ et interḡ nōim Hebreorum, 2º. fo. unus colend.

Casterdoñ, Barenguidiō, Costesay, super Apocalypṡ, 2º. fo. vero quod accidit.

#### Libri Philosophiæ.

Burley super libris ethicorum et politicorum, 2º. fo. ideo sub doctrina.

W. Crosby.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 61. a modern *Transcript.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 20th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we wol and charge you y<sup>t</sup> under oure privie seel being in youre warde ye doo make our letters directed unto ye Tresorier and Chamberleyns of oure eschequier charging theym by the same to deliver and paye unto oure trusty and welbeloved knight S<sup>r</sup> John Styward late maister of oure horses



xiiij. marc for a palfray by him bought for oure sadyll of Herry Helton Corser of London at Langley in Chilterne in ye moneth of August last passed, and yees oure letters shall be youre warrant. Yeven under our signett at oure manoir of Kenyngton the xx. day of Juyn the yere of oure regne xviiij.

Osbern.

(*In dorso.*) To oure trusty and welbeloved clerc Maister William Lyndewode Keper of oure privie seel.

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[Additional MS. 4608, art 60., a modern *Transcript*.]

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 20th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we wol and charge you that in dewe fourme ye doo make unto oure trusty and welbeloved knight S<sup>r</sup> Rauf Gray capitain of oure castel of Rokesbrough newe endentoures betwix us and him for ye keping of our said castel after ye fourme of oure last endentoures of ye same, to begynne the day of th'expiring of the said endentoures and to endure unto th'ende of vj yere thanne next folowing, and thees oure letters shalbe youre warrant. Yeven under oure signet at oure manoir of Kenyngton the xx. day of Juyn the yere of oure regne xviiij.

Osbern.

(*In dorso.*) To oure right trusty and welbeloved clerc Maister William Lyndewode Keper of oure prive seel.

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Rokesbrough.



[Additional MS. 4608, art. 62. a modern *Transcript*.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 7th July, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we late you wite howe that in recompensation of the good and agreable service that oure trusty and welbeloved knight Phelipp Chetewynde hath and shal do unto us in tyme to come aswele in oure werres as otherwise we of oure grace especial have granted unto hym the viscountee and towne of Tartas in oure duchie of Guyenne now being in the handes and subjection of oure rebel and ennemy the Lord De Labrit. To have holde occupie and exercize undre us ye said viscountee and town with all thairre appertenañ and appendeñ lordships places heritages lands possessions and other rights and devoirs unto ye said Phelipp and his heirs masles for evere, hit for to enjoye as thaire propre goods, dooing unto us oure heirs and successours the homaiges services feaultes and devoirs that for the said viscountee and town owith for to be doon. Wherfore we wol and charge you that undre oure prive seel being in youre warde ye do make oure letters in deue fourme directed unto oure Chancellor of Englande charging hym that undre oure grete seel he do make herupon oure letters patentes in deue fourme, and thees oure letters shalbe youre warant. Yeven undre oure signet at oure castel of Wyndesore the vij. day of Juil the yere of oure regne xvij.

W. Crosby.

(*In dorso*.) To oure right trusty and welbeloved clerc Maist  
William Lyndewode Keper of our prive seel.

Chetewynde.



[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, F. III. f. 7 b. *Original.*]

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 7th July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.]

R. H.<sup>1</sup>

FIAT garrant Theſ Anglie ut ipe de p<sup>i</sup>mis denariis viz xv<sup>me</sup>. ⁊ x<sup>me</sup>. a laicis nūc recipiendū solvet oīo p cc. lanĉ ⁊ [D. c.] arcubꝫ nunc dispositis in Normanniā q̃ f<sup>a</sup> assendit ad vj<sup>ml</sup>. li. vel circa quacumqꝫ ordinacōe seu assignacōe si eciā auĉte plamenti sive ad hospiĉ regiū sive aliū non obstante quacumqꝫ. Ita qđ ex p<sup>i</sup>mis denariis post contentamentū p ipis lanĉ ⁊ arĉ factū satisfiat hospi<sup>o</sup> sive sit de xx<sup>ml</sup>. solvendū p Duĉ Aureliañ sive aliter. Itē ad impignorandū vadia. Item ut mittatur dño Car<sup>li</sup>. pro m<sup>l</sup>. m<sup>l</sup>. m<sup>l</sup>. li. erga fm Sĉi Petri ad vinĉla.

Dať ap<sup>d</sup> Windesore vij. die Julii anno xvij. ⁊ directū Custodi privati sigilli.

ADAM MOLEYNs.

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#### ACTA DE ANNO NONODECIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 128. *Original.*]

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.]

R. H.<sup>1</sup>

REX apud Coppydhal xvj<sup>o</sup>. die Septemb<sup>r</sup> anno xix<sup>o</sup>. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui faĉe sufficiens garrant Theſ Angl<sup>i</sup> ⁊ Camariis de sc<sup>a</sup>ĉio ad delibandū re<sup>d</sup><sup>o</sup> in Xpō p<sup>r</sup>i Willmo e<sup>p</sup>o Roff ambaxiatori suo in villa sua Caleſ ⁊ march<sup>i</sup> ibm c. li. in partem soluĉois eoꝝ que debentur

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<sup>1</sup> The King's autograph.



eidm re<sup>do</sup> pri rone dce ambaxiate, et aliud garrant sufficiens sub eodm sigillo dco Theſ et Baronibz de sc<sup>a</sup>cio et Camariis ut ipi Theſ et Barones recipi faciant compotu seu compotent cu dco Epo sup vadiis suis et sup hiis que suo statui conveniunt p ambaxiata regia et sibi allocent et allocari faciant qd consuetum est. Et qd pfati Theſ et Camarii de omi eo quod inventu est debitum pfat Epo rone dce ambaxiate solucom faciant seu sufficiente assignacom et c.

Iť suffic garranta sillia pro vadiis Dni de Duddeley Stephni Wilton et Willi Sprener doctoꝝ necnon p eo tēpore quo ipi doctores in eundo et redeundo et c.

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[Additional MS. 4608, art. 130. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 16th September, 19 Hen.VI. 1440.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de France et Seignur d'Irlande as Tresorer Barons et Chamberleins de notre eschequier saluz. Nous volons et vous mandons que vous accountez duement avec notre treschier et foial John sire de Dudley ou avec un autre covenable person en son noun par serement de lun ou de lautre de ce qil nadgairs partist de notre citee de Loundres vers notre ville de Caley en notre ambassade pur y avec autres noz ambassadeurs communiquer et traictier avec les ambassadeurs de notre adversarie de Fraunce sur la fait de la paix par la grace de notre Createur a estre fait et concluz parentre nous et luy, et de noz deniers par luy receuz par celle cause, faisantz a lui due allowance en cest partie parmy le dit serement dauteux gagez



journalx du jour qil par celle cause partist de notre dit citee jusques au jour de son retour a mesme notre citee, et de noz deniers par lui receuz par celle cause come ad estee allouez as autres de son estat alantz a semblable ambassade avant ces heures ovesq, coustages raisonnables pur ces passage et repassage de la meer. Et de ce que par le dit accounte serra trouvez estre raisonablement duez alavantdit John vous avantditz Tresorer & Chamberleins lui facez ent avoir paiement ou sufficeant assignement come raison est. Donñ souz notre prive seal a Coppedhalle xxvj. jour de Septembr̃ lan de notre regne dys et neofisme.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Coppedhalle xvj. die Septembr̃ anno xix. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere sufficiens garrant̃ Theſ Baronibus et Camerarijs secundum tenorem et effectum infrascript̃, præsentibus Radulpho Boteler milite et Johanne Bealchamp ac me

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 141. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 28th October, 19 Hen.VI. 1440.]

To the right heigh and myghty prince most Christen  
King oure althiř sovereign lord.

MEKELY besechith your humble and trewe chapeleyn  
William abbot of youre monasterye at Bury to which  
monasterye youre noble progenitours whos soules God  
rest as to the place of their foundation han grantyd at  
reverence of the blissyd King and Martir Seint Edmond



there incorrupte bodyly in shryne restyng notable fraunchise and full special privilegys as in the chartris of there graunt it is clerly specifyed, whiche fraunchise be youre chartre is at this day graciously confyrmed, and for the defence and savyng of the right of the said fraunchise abbotys of the said monasterye chapeleyns unto your noble progenitours gaf oute of there lyflode before tyme of mende as a styward certeyne man<sup>rs</sup> to the intent that the said chapeleyns and all there successours shuld not be trobled for the seid fraunchise but quietly preyse and serve God prayend devoutly for there founderes as religious and contemplatyf personys shulde. But sithe it is soe that now of late tyme divers misdoers coveryng theym undir lordschipe daily make resistence and interrupt the fraunchise ayens all good rewle of the lawe of your rewme and will suffre no lawe to be executyd thereyn, of the which to grete inconvenience myght falle for as moche as the styward of the fraunchise which be inheritance occupyeth the man<sup>rs</sup> tho were yovyn oute for defence and conservyng of the said fraunchise is duellyng and abidyng in a foreyn chyre, wherefore your said chapeleyn may nat in tyme of nede have redy recurs unto hym and the Erle of Suff is a grete lord in the cuntre and goodly to your said monastery to whom your seid chapeleyn many tymes may have redy recurs. Like it unto your hieghnesse and good grace to yeve him in comaundement undir your grete seal to supporte maynteyne and defende youre seide monasterye your seid chapeleyn and all your prestys his bretheryn with all othir thynges tho of right longyn unto them, and correct suyche personys as be there mysdoerys and oppresseres, so that all your prestes be occasion thereof may hereafter more quietly preyse and serve God and pray to him for the wele and



Sic. bouchef of youre Heighnesse withoute troble of oppres-  
 sioun yn honour of our Lord and of charite.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xxviij. Octobr̃ anno xix<sup>o</sup>. concessit p̃sentem billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrantum Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri faç literas patentes in debita forma.

Adam Moleyns.

William Abbot Bury.

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[Additional MS. 4606. art. 117. a modern *Transcript*.

Instructions issued to John Lord Tiptoft, Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council and archdeacon of Salisbury, and others, who were appointed on the 22nd December, 19 Hen. VI. 1440, to conclude a treaty of alliance with the ambassadors of the Archbishop of Cologne. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 834.]

INSTRUCTION yoven by the Kyng to his right wel-beloved John the lord Tiptot knyght on of his counseill Adam Molyns doctour of lawe archedeken of Salisbury and clerke of his conseil John Stopyngton maister of his rollis and archedeken of Dorset John Stourtewayt chaunceller of Wellis and Maister William Swan abbreviatour in the Court of Rome licentiat in lawe deputed and ordeyned to commune trete and thay or two of thayme to conclude with the noble worshipful and ful discrete Gunpert de Nurnai<sup>1</sup> lorde in Alpen

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<sup>1</sup> "Gumpertus de Neuwener dominus in Alppen, perpetuus advocatus ecclesiæ Coloniensis." *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 834.



and Maister Theolman of Lynf<sup>1</sup> provost of Seint Florins in Confluens doctor in decrees ambaxiatours of the most reverent fader in God Archebisshop of Coleyn Duc of Westfale and Angŕ after the articles here folowyng.

First the saide commissioners or two of theyme shall see the power giffen unto the saide Gunpert and Theolman that yay have fro y<sup>e</sup> saide Archebisshope and if it be not sufficient yat yay conceyve a noote of a sufficeaunt procuracie and power to appoint and effectuelly conclude in suche matiers as folowen so as it be not seen defectif in tyme comyng . . . . ying yat shal be concludid with the saide Gunpert *and* Theolman and yat the tenour of such sufficiaunt procur . . . . . be incorporate w<sup>t</sup>ynne tho lettres yat shal remayne with the Kyng as for evidence of the conclusions y<sup>t</sup> shal ben take betwix his Highnes and the said Archebisshop.

Item the Kings saide commissioners shal here appointe and conclude with the saide Gunpert and Theolman yat where the moost reverent fadr in God the Archebisshop of Coleyn hath desired and offred hym to be come the Kyngs homager and feodid man and so to do hym service after the fourme of olde indentures in some partie of theym to be chaungid as ye caas and yis instruction shal requiere, the saide commissioners shall thankfully receyve the saide obl . . . . . and see yat ye forme of the oothe of foialte late giffen unto the Kyng as in the handes of the ful reverent fader in God John bisshop of Bath . . . . Chaunceller of Englonde be ye saide Gunpert and Theolman in name and conciens of their lord be suffici-

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<sup>1</sup> "Tilmannus de Linsz." *Ibid.*



auntly incorporate in the lettres above saide y<sup>t</sup> shall be enseallid betwix ye Kyng and the abovesaide Archebisshop.

Also thay shal appointe and conclude that the saide Archebisshop shal do service unto the Kyng in feete of warre and oyer wise as oft as he shall be resonably warned and callid be ye Kynge's part, and shal do hym the saide service with thre hundred fightyng men receyvyng wages for theym by the day as it is expressed on the bak half of this instruction or ellis after the fourme of the old endenture.

Moreovere in the lettres that shal be enseallid hereupon the Kyng wil for certayn cause that moeveth hym that . . . . . of Muresse be nother included nor excludid be the appointment of the saide his commissioners.

In oþr yings the saide comissioners shal demesne thayme after the answerre giffen to Arnold Brent late beyng in Englonde for yis matere in the saide Archebisshop behalfe the wheche articulis folowen.

#### Responcio dañ Arnoldo.

Præterea ut præfato reverendissimo patri reciproca affectio ostendatur Regia Celsitudo eum recepit plene recep . . . . . sui cordis . . . . . in cujus rei signum pro suo feodo de quo a<sup>t</sup> communicatum est percipiet Archiepiscopus ipse in civitate Londoñ de Er . . . . .  
 . . . . . pensione dum ipsi Rex et Archiepiscopus vixerint in humanis ultra feod<sup>ũ</sup> quingentarum marcarum temp . . . . . ipsius Regis olim solutarum centum marcas et sic annuatim percipiet dictus Archiepiscopus durante tempore vitæ . . . . . Archiepiscopi



sexcentas marcas que eidem Archiepiscopo solvi debent prout in articulo proñ sequēñ continetur.

Item . . . . . ponet idem nuncius quod prædict̃ solutio locum habebit et vigorem quam primum sæpe fatus reverendissimus pater Archiepiscopus Colonieñ literas suas per quas se obligabit ad . . . gium servitium in forma inter eosdem per submissas personas et commissarios ad hoc deputatos vel deputandos concipiendaq; fidelitatis sacramento et hommagio ut moris est prestiñ parti Serenitañ Regie tradiderit sigillatas. Vult quoque Celsitudo Regia qđ idem reverendissimus pater Archiepiscopus Colonieñ in recompensationem sexcentarum marcarum annuarum quas pro duobus annis elapsis supradictus Arnoldus solvi postulabit eidem Archiepiscopo ex gratia regia dumtaxat et non aliter concessarum habebit pro feodo suo prædicto sex primis annis a tempore traditionis literarum suarum de quibus præfertur . . . . . singulis viz annis eorundem sex annorum quamdiu Rex et Archiepiscopus prædict̃ degerint in humanis octingen . . . . . ma . . . . . elapsis extunc singulis annis post sex annos secutuñ Rege et Archiepiscopo memorañ pariter vivent̃ sex centas marcas percipiet idem Archiepiscopus pro feodo antedicto.

Cedula de qua infra fit mentio est talis.

Quia in liga antiqua non erat spe<sup>t</sup> determinat̃ q<sup>i</sup> et q<sup>e</sup> essent accepturi per diem nisi sicut possent utilius concord . . . . . ut igitur in præsentī tractatu concludatur de certo et ut sciatur q<sup>i</sup> et q<sup>e</sup> solvitur dietim cuilibet statui guerr . . . . . a . . . . . insistenti tactum fuit ut mitt . . . . . per Archiepiscopum Colonieñ acciperent per *idem* prout Anglici accipiunt in . . . . .

Dux pro persona sua capit per diem duo nobilia.



Comes percepit per diem ʒ unum nobile.

Baro percepit per diem ʒ dimið nobile et octo sterling̃.

Miles percepit per diem ʒ quart̃ part̃ nobil̃ et quatuor sterling̃.

Armiger percepit per diem ʒ duodecim sterling̃ pro vad̃ et sex sterling̃ de regard̃.

Valet̃ sagittarius seu balist̃ percepit per diem ʒ sex sterling̃.

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[Additional MS. 4608, art. 128. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 22nd January, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng our sovereign lord.

R. H.

PLESE it to your full noble grace to directe zour honorable letters under zour pryvee seale to ye Tresorer of England and ye Chamberleyns of zour eschequer in dew fourme chargyng hem to delyver to zour humble oratour and chappellein William busshop of Saĩ vj. li. v. š. viij. d. which he expended now late in zour message unto ye Archbishop of Canterbury at Maideston in Kent from zour maner of Shene by zour gracious commaundement.

Lettre ent feust fait a Shene le xxij. jour de Januer l'an ʒc. xix.

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[Additional MS. 4607. art. 65. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 29th January, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre ʒc.  
a notre chier et bien ame Robert Whitinham gardein



de notre mynte a notre ville de Cales saluz . Nous volons  
 ꝑc. et vous mandons que pur le cunage de noz monneyes  
 a notre dit ville vous receives de notre bien ame Johan Ore-  
 well graver de lez ferres pur noz cunes par endenture vous  
 affaire . xij. piles et iiij<sup>xx</sup>xvj. crusses pur grosses . iiij. piles  
 et xij. crusses pur demi grosses . iiij. piles et xij. crusses  
 pur deniers . iiij. piles et xij. crusses pur mailles . iiij. piles et  
 xij. crusses pur ferlinges d'argent . et mesmes lez crusses  
 et piles facez conduire a notre dit ville par terre ꝑ par  
 mere a notre aventure et parile et a noz costagez et  
 despenses . Et en oultre volons et vous mandons ꝑc. que  
 dez profitz et revenues provenantz de la susdite notre  
 mynte . vous facez paier au dit Johan pur chascun piece  
 de lez susditz crusses et piles pour grosses sept deniers .  
 et pur chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pur  
 demie grosses sis deniers . et pur chascun piece de lez  
 susditz crusses et piles pour deniers cinq deniers ꝑ pur  
 chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pur mailles  
 et ferlinges d'argent quartre deniers . et volons que cestes  
 noz lettres vous en soient garrant et que dez paiementz  
 que vous ferres en ceste partie que par une votre ser-  
 ment et par cestes vous en aiez due allouance en votre  
 accompte. Doñ ꝑc.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xxix<sup>no</sup>. die Januañ anno  
 xix<sup>no</sup>. in Camera Stellata de avisamento consilii sui  
 mandavit Custodi privati sui sigilli secundum tenorem  
 præsenť cedula fieri litteras sub eodem sigillo . præ-  
 sentibus Domino Cancellario Angliæ Dominis Huntyn-  
 don Northumb̃ Saꝝ Suff Theſ Angliæ Tiptot ꝑ Custod  
 privať sigilli.

Adam Moleyns.



[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 420. *Original.*

Proceeding of the Council, 2nd February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

R. H.<sup>1</sup>

REX apud castrū suū de Wyndesore ij<sup>do</sup>. die Februarii anno xix<sup>o</sup>. attendans magnā difficultatem providendū sufficient<sup>er</sup> p custodia ⁊ conservacione regni sui Francie ⁊ ducatū sui Normannie ⁊ subditoꝝ suoꝝ in eisdem ob solum def<sup>ect</sup>m pecuniaꝝ solvendū armañ jam provise. Unde volens omibꝫ via ⁊ modo sua Celsitudo quantū in ip̄a undecūqꝫ esse poterit remediū adinvenire nec p se continget quin dicta regnū ducatus ⁊ subditi iñm succursum debiñ heant ⁊ iuvamen Propterea ppria sua jocalia post cum jam omem thesaurū cunetatū exposuit in pecuniam numatā cudi ⁊ cunetari ac impignorari mandavit ut armañ p̄dictū debito tempe satisfiat. Unde precepit Custodi privatū sigilli sui facere sufficiens garantū Theſ Anglie ⁊ Cam̄ar de sc<sup>a</sup>cio tam cunetare om̄ia ⁊ singla jocalia sua regia vel eciam vendere aut impignorare comodius ⁊ cicius quo poterunt ad usum p̄dictū.

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 137. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 13th February, 19 Hen. V. 1441.]

DIVERSE stuff to be ordeyned for my Lorde of York.

|       |   |   |   |                                  |
|-------|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| First | - | - | - | viiij. m <sup>l</sup> . saltpeñ. |
| Item  | - | - | - | ij. m <sup>l</sup> . bremston.   |
| Item  | - | - | - | iiij. fother of lede.            |

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<sup>1</sup> The King's autograph.



|      |   |   |   |                                                  |
|------|---|---|---|--------------------------------------------------|
| Item | - | - | - | m <sup>l</sup> . m <sup>l</sup> . of long bowes. |
| Item | - | - | - | iiij. m <sup>l</sup> . sheef of arowes.          |
| Item | - | - | - | c. grose of bowe streinges.                      |
| Item | - | - | - | v.c. speres.                                     |

Adam Moleyns.

Henri by the grace of God Kyng of Englande ⁊ of Fraunce and Lorde of Irland to the Tresourer and Chamberlains of oure eschequier greting.

We doo you to wite yat amonges oyere articles late presented unto us by oure right dere and welbeloved cousin Richard Duc of Yorke oure said cousin desireth of us yat we shuld purveye him of certaine ordēance of artilaire and habilementes of werre as more at large it is conteigned in ye said article, to the which article we have yeven answe<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup> the Tresourer of Englande shall entrete him to such artillarie and ordenaunce as is resonable and purveye yerefore or elles contente him in monoye, y<sup>t</sup> he do make the purveance for the said artillarie and yere upon sufficeant warrant to be made unto the said Tresourer as in the said answe<sup>r</sup> remaynyng in y<sup>r</sup>office of oure prive seal it appiereth of recorde. And for so much as oure said cousin and Tresourer bene accorded upon certaine ordennance and stuff of artillarie comprinsed in a bill here enclosed as we ben enfourmed, We yerefore woll by y<sup>r</sup>advis of oure conseil and charge you yat in all godely haste ye do purveye for the said ordonnance and stuff comprinsed in the saide bille and it so purveied to delivere it to oure cousin aforesaide in manere and fourme as semble stuff was delivered unto oure cousin of Huntyngdon upon his going late into oure duchie of Guyenne. Yeveñ ⁊c.



Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij. die Feb̃ anno xix°. de advisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere fieri l̃ras sub eodem sigillo tenoris hic præscripti pro artilaria contenta in cedula p̃ntibus annex̃, signata manu mea, ✓

Adam Moleyns.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij. die Feb̃ anno xix°. de  
Sic. advisamento consilii sui fieri facere l̃ras sub eodem sigillo  
s̃c̃dm tenorem copiae infrascriptæ in cedula annexa contenta, ✓ præsentibus Dñis Can° Ẽpo Lincolñ Thẽs Angliæ  
et Dño Scrop̃.

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 131. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 13th February, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy ñre souverain seigñr.

SUPPLIE Esmond count de Dor̃ et de Mortain cappit̃ et constable de ṽre chastel de Aberustwith en South-gales que come depuis le temps qil ad este capitain et constable de ṽre dit chastell il ad euz continuelment demorantz a voz costages sur la saufe garde dicell ṽre chastell une home darmes et dousze archers par manere come John Griffith chivaler nadgaires capitain illoeques avoit, ✓ pur les gages des queux gens il nad resceuz aucuns gages de la septisme jour de Mars lan de ṽre reigne sezisme jusques au present, ✓ Pur ceo please a ṽre tresgraciously seignurie de payer au dit Esmon autilx gages pur chescun dez les ditz persones pur chescun jour de le susdite septisme jour enceo come ad estee paies au dit Esmond ou au dit John nadgaires capitaine et constable de mesme le chastell pur semble



persones devant ces heures, et ceo par voz lettres des-soulz ṽre prive seale a estre adresses a ṽre Chamberlain de Southgales.

(*In dorso.*) Concessum. Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij<sup>o</sup>. die Februarij anno xix<sup>o</sup>. concessit p̃sentem billam ut petitur & mandavit Custodi privati sigilli facere desuper literas quæ infra desiderant<sup>r</sup> de advisamento Canç et Thesaurij.

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 127. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 19th February, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

R. H.

PLEASE hit unto youre benigne Grace for to grant to youre humble servant and oritoure Maistre Adam Moleyns clerke of your councail your gracieux letters of presentation to ye parish church of Cottingham w<sup>t</sup>in ye diosf of Yorke whiche is voide and in your gracieux hands by the dethe of Maister John Castel and he shall evyr pray to God for you.

The Kyng hathe graunted this bille and commanded the Keper of his prive seel to make upon this graunte his guarrant to the Chancellor of Englund he to do make hereupon letters patents in dewe fourme at ye praier of my Lord of Suff and Sr John Beauchamp knight. Yeven at Wyndesore ye xix. day of Feb̃ ye xix. yere of his regne.



[Additional MS. 4608. art. 136. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 16th March, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy notre souverain seigneur.

PLEASE a vous notre souverain seigneur de votre hautesse et tresnoble et treshabundant grace a lez singular prier et instance de votre humble liege le Duc de York grauntier voz gracious lettres patentz affaires desoulz votre graund seal solonc la fourme d'une cedula a icest bille annexe et il priera a Dieu pur vous.

R. H.

R omnibus ad quos ꝑc. salꝑm. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantū in nob̄ est carissimo consanguineo nꝑro Riço Duci Eboꝝ quod ipse manerium et dñium de Mersshwode cū pertiñ in com̄ Dor̄s, manerium de Clarettehaḡ et tertiam partem manerii de Thaxtede cum pertiñ in com̄ Esseḡ, maneriū et dñium de Byselegḡ cum pertiñ in com̄ Glouc, castrum et villam de Clare cum pertiñ in com̄ Suff, nec non cum omnibus redditibus firmis et parquiḡ cuꝛ quæ aꝑuatim percipiuntur per manus feodariorum in com̄ Norff Suff Cantebꝛ et Hunt, maneria de Wodhaḡ et Erbury tertiā partem manerii de Leyham et villas de Sudbury et Suthwold cum pertiñ in eod̄ com̄ Suff, manerium de Berdeffeld cum pertiñ in com̄ Esseḡ, et manerium de Purbryght cum pertiñ in com̄ Sur̄, quæ de nob̄ tenentur in capite dare possit et concedere venerabili patri Willo Alnewyk eꝑo Lincolñ Johi Beaumont vicounte de Beaumont militi Raðo Cromweḡ militi Johi Fastolf militi Willo Oldehaḡ militi Raðo Boteler militi Willo aꝑ Thomas militi Nicḡo Dixon clico et Roðto Darcy armigero. Habend̄ et tenend̄



sibi et hæredibus suis de nobis et hæredibus nostris per servitia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Ita quod ipsi habita inde plena et pacifica seisina castrum maneria dñia villas et partes prædicta dare possint et concedere præfato Duci et Ceciliae uxori ejus Ducissæ Eborum habendū et tenendū sibi et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum Ducis et Ducissæ exeuntibus. Ita quod si contingat eosdem Ducē et Ducissam sine hærede de corporibus suis exeuntē obire extunc castrum maneria dñia villæ et partes prædicta rectis hæredibus ipsius Ducis remaneant imperpetuum. Et tam eisdem Eþo Joñi Raðo Joñi Raðo Willo Willo Niçho et Roþto quod ipsi castrum maneria dñia villas et partes prædicta de præfato Duce recipere et tenere eis et hæredibus suis prædictis quā præfatis Duci et Ducissæ quod ipsi castrum maneria dñia villas et partes prædicta de præfatis Eþo Joñe Raðo Joñe Raðo Willo Willo Niçho et Roþto recipere possint et tenere sibi et hæredibus suis prædictis. Ita quod si contingat eosdem Ducem et Ducissam sine hujusmodi hærede obire castrum maneria dñia villæ et partes prædicta dictis rectis hæredibus præfati Ducis remaneant tenendū de nobis et hæredibus nostris prædictis per servitia prædicta imperpetuum. Tenore præsentium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem absque aliquo fine nobis vel hæredibus nostris pro litteris nostris patentibus brevibus nostris de conventionem et dedimus potestatem in hac parte faciendū vel pro licentia concordandū coram nobis in cancellariā nostra vel hæredū nostrorum seu coram Justiç nostris de cōmuni banco aut coram aliquibus aliis Justiç nostris Theñ seu Baronibus de sc̃cio nostro vel in aliis cuñ nostris seu hæredū nostrorum prædictorum pro tempore existeñ ratione præmissorum impetrandū faciendū sive optinendū quovis modo solvendū seu reddendū seu ad opus nostrum vel dictorum



hæredum nostrorum aliququaliter levand̃ seu percipiend̃.  
 Nolentes quod præfatus Dux vel hæredes sui aut præfati  
 Eþus Joþes Raðus Joþes Raðus Wiþus Wiþs Niþus et  
 Robertus vel hæredes sui prædicti seu præfati Dux et  
 Ducissa vel dicti hæredes sui aut præfati recti hæredes  
 dicti Ducis ratione præmissorum per nos vel hæredes  
 nostros justiþ escaetores viþ coronatores aut alios ballivos  
 seu ministros nostros vel hæredum nostrorum quoscumque  
 occonentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In  
 cujus ꝥc. T. ꝥc.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Eltham xvj<sup>o</sup>. die Marcii anno xix<sup>no</sup>. in  
 consilio suo concessit præsentem billam et mandavit Cus-  
 todi privati sigilli sui facere garrantū Can<sup>rio</sup> Angliæ ut  
 ipse desuper fieri faciat literas patentes scdm tenorem  
 infrascriptum absque feod̃ inde faciend̃ ad usum regium.

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 135. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 17th March, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the King my sovereign lord.

SHEWETH unto your highnesse your subgett and oncle  
 Humfray Duc of Gloucestre your justice in Suthwales  
 Howe that they that have be justices of Suthwales have  
 had reward of c. mark for here costages charges and  
 labours which they had and suffered about the sessions  
 that have be hold at Kermerdyn and Cardigan how hit  
 were that the said sessions at eny tyme have not passed  
 a m<sup>l</sup>. l. and that John Merbury late justice there had at  
 one tyme for the sessions which he held at Kermedyn  
 and Cardigan c<sup>l</sup>. And also howe that the Erle of Suf-  
 folke late your justice of Suthwales at your sessions



there late holde for his notable service of your yifte had cc. marc. And howe that your said uncle in the months of August and Septembre last passed was in your service in Suthwales in propre persone aswell to hold the sessions at Kermedyn and at Cardigan for your grete availle as to repease the grete debates and strifes betwix your people there to his right grete costes and labour.

Please your highnesse to consider these pmisses and to graunt unto your said oncle such reward as may please your noblesse consideryng by your high grace that all justices afore this tyme whether they were there present or noo have had competent reward by the handes of your Chamberlayn of Southwales of the issues profittes and revenues thereof comyng.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Kenyngton xvij<sup>o</sup>. die Martii anno xix<sup>o</sup>. concessit præsentem billam et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sibi fieri facere literas sub eodem sigillo directas Camerario infrascripto ad solvend<sup>u</sup> infrascripto supplicanti cc. marcas ex causa infra recitata.

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 117. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 10th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

THE Kyng at his castel of Wyndesore ye x. day of Aprill ye xix. of his regne. For asmuch he is advised to send his grete and solempne ambaxiat to his towne of Caleis ther to entende to ye trettee of peas betwix his highnesse his roialmes of Englund and of France and his adversarie in ye saide his roialme of Fraunce ye which grete ambaxiañ may not comodiously w<sup>t</sup>out sume



maner delay adresse them to the saide town of Calas, yerfor chargith ye Keper of his prive seall to make instruction semblable as we late made to ye Baron of Dudeley Stephen Wilton doctor in decres Thomas Kiriell knight and Robert Whytyngham tresorer of the said town of Calais w<sup>t</sup> other ye Kyngs ambaxiatours in the same manere to entertene it so yat ye said Keper now make like instructions to the said Baron of Dudeley Thomas Kyriell Stephen Wilton et Robert Whityngham and beyng present my lords ye two Cardinalls and Chancellor of England.

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 143. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 17th April, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souveraine lord.

R. H.

PLESE it to yow of zour noble grace to graunte unto your humble chappelleine William bisshop of Lincolñ of your gracious gifte certeyns books which by your commaundement he receyved of Riç Harowden late Abbot of Westm̃, y<sup>t</sup> is to say,

Compendium Morale Rogeri de Waltham 2°. fo Studia gloria.

Item Corpus Juris Civilis 2°. fo effect̃ injuria est.

Sic. Item primā partē Bowyk 2°. fo hoc. est verum.

Item secundam partem Bowyk 2°. fo ext̃.

And thereupon to directe zour gracious letters under zour privee seale in dewe fourme to the Tresorer of



England and ye Chamberlayns of zour eschequer sufficient for yair discharge in yis behalfe and zour said suppliaunt shall pray for zow.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm̃ le xxvij. jour de Januer l'an 7c. xix.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 144. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 17th April, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

R. H.

PLEASE it to your gode grace to graunte unto youre humble chapellein William bisshop of Sarum of your gracious gifte a porthose noted in two parties, of y<sup>e</sup> whiche y<sup>e</sup> firste parte begynneth after ye Kalender 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. æterna lux and y<sup>e</sup> second parte after y<sup>e</sup> Kalender begynneth 2<sup>o</sup>. fo. didi retribuentibus, and yere upon to graunte and commaund your letters in due forme under your privee seal to be directed to y<sup>e</sup> Dean of your honorable chapell sufficient for his discharge to delyver y<sup>e</sup> said porthose in two parties of your gracious gifte to your said besecher. And he shall ever pray God for yow.

The King hath graunted this bill at Westm̃ the xvij. day of Avril anno 7c. xix.

Osbern.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 129. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 4th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

REX apud manerium suum de Shene iiij<sup>to</sup>. die Maii anno xix<sup>no</sup>. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant Theſ at Camerariis ad solvend et deliberand Joñni Yerde armigero decem libras habend per viam regard pro eo quod dictus Joñes cepit monstrationem ducentarum lancearum cum arcubus apud Portesdowne in mense Aprilis anni instant quæ quidem lanciæ erant de numero armañ ducend per Ducem Eborum. Præsentibus Can<sup>rio</sup> Theſ Dño de Beaumont et me

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 132. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 11th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

R. H.

THE Kyng at Shene ye xj<sup>th</sup>. day of May ye xix<sup>th</sup>. yere 7c. by y'advys of my lordis his counseillers comanded ye Keper of his pryvy seall to make sufficiaunt warrant unto ye Tresorer of Englonde and Chamberlayns to delyvere ye monoy for payement of cl. sperys after ye payement of Fraunce unto my lorde Duk of York under yis fourme. yat is to say ye sayde monoy to be put in a sewre coffre under two lokkes of which Maister Walter Collys shall have oñ kay and Lewys Joñn knyght anoyer which coffre shalbe opennyd in ye landyng of ye saide Duk beyonde ye see. and after muster take by ye sayde Walter and Lewys with oyer of ye sayde cl. sperys ye sayde monoy be employde in ye payement of yeym 7c.



Item at ye same tyme by ye same advis ye Kyng cōmanded ye sayde Keper yat he without spāl comendement of ye Kingis self lat no warrant passe hym of pardoñ for vacauntz in moustrez ꝑc.

Item y<sup>t</sup> ye sayde Keper make sufficient warrant to ye Tresorer and Chamberlayns to deliver Lewys Joñ knyght l. li. to have it of ye Kyng by way of rewarde for his goyng now into Normandye where he is counseiller now deputed unto ye Kyng.

Item also sufficiant warraunt to ye Tresorer and Chamblayns to pay wagis and rewarde to such persones as beñ assigned to take ye moustre of ye Duk of York and such people as he ledeth at yis tyme after ye custume here beforñ used accordyng to ye degrees of yeym yat so shal take moustrez ꝑc.

Item yat ye said Prive Seal make also sufficient warrant unto ye said Tresorer of Englonde and Chambl to deliver xx. marc for ye making of ye looge of Lyfeld to Rauf lord Cromwell survoyer of ye forest of Lifeld or his depute there.

[*Priori annexa.*]

Ras Tresourer et Chamberlains ꝑc. saluz. Vous volons de l'advis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a notre treschier et foial Rauf sire Cromewell surveieur de notre foreste de Lyfeld en countee de Rotel ou a sōn depute illoeques vous facez deliverer de notre tresore vynt marcs pur les faire mettre et emploier sur et entour les novel faisur et edification d'une logge deins le dit notre foreste. Dañ ꝑc.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 145. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 14th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI ꝑc. To John Troutbek chamberlein of Chester greting ⁊ Hou be it that now late we commaunded you by oure lres undre our prive seel to make undre our seel of Chester being in your keping oure lres patentees of graunte to our squier Thomas Daurell oon of our hexmen for terme of his life of the manoir of Frodesham with the appurtenaunces in the countee of Chestre the which as we were at that time enformed passed not in yerely value xx<sup>li</sup>. and moreover for to execute the said our lettres we directed unto you our lettres undre the signet of the Egle and alsoe our lres undre our prive signet of our armes ⁊ yet for asmoche as sith our said graunt we have be credibly enfourmed that the said manoir with the appurteñ is of much greater value than xx<sup>li</sup>. we charged you therefore to bring and deliver unto us and oure counsaill the said lres of our graunt the which ye have so doo ⁊ whereof and alsoe that ye have not executed them after our first commaundements by oure said lres we hold you fully excused quited and discharged ayenst us for ever ⁊ and we charge you that by vertue of the said lettres ye late ne thing passe our seid seel. And for asmoche as that we considre wel the good service that the said Thomas hath doon unto us and shall doe in tyme to come have therefore of our grace speciale graunted unto him xx<sup>li</sup>. by yere ⁊ to have it and take it during his life of the issues proufites and revenues comyng of the said manoir of Frodesham with thappurteñ by the hands of receivours fermours baillifs or occupyours of the said manoir for the tyme being at the termes of Seint Michel and of Estre by even portions ⁊ Wherefore we wol and charge you that upon this oure graunt that ye doo make



our lres patentés undre our seel of Chestre being in your kepeing in due fourme. Yeven ̃tc.

Rex apud manerium suum de Shene xiiij<sup>o</sup>. die Mai anno xix<sup>o</sup>. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli fieri facere lras sub eodem sigillo tenoris infrascripti ad instantiam Dñi Theſ Angliæ ꝓsentibus dñis Cancellario Comite Suff ꝓfať Theſ et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 133. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 16th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

FOR as muche as in one article accorded and agreed amonges other bitwix ye Kyng and his cousin ye Duc of York touching certaine ordenance artillarie and other habilementz of werre by him desired upoñ his going into Fraunce yat I shuld by ye Kynges cōmaundement entrete ye said Duc to suche artillarie and ordennaunce as is resonable and pourveie yerefore or elles content him in monoye as in y'answers yeven to his articles is expressed.

It is so yat ye said Duc is agreed and hath received of ye Kyng certaine ordennance artillarie and oyere habilementz of werre as it is expressed in an endenture made yereupon betwix him and me ye copie of which is to yis bille annexed.

Cromwell.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm̃ ̃tc. xvj<sup>e</sup>. jour de May l'an ̃tc. xix<sup>e</sup>.



[*Ibid. priori annexa.*]

This endenture made the xiiij. day of May ye yere of ye regne of Kyng Henri ye vj<sup>t</sup>. ye xix<sup>e</sup>. wittnesseth yat the hiegh and myghty Prince Richard<sup>d</sup> Duc of York hath received of Rauf lorde Cromwell Tresourer of Englande by the handes of William Hiclyng contreroulour of ye Kynges ordenance of Normandie certaine stuff of arterie and habilementz of werre, that is for to say ij. m<sup>l</sup>. long bowes c. gross<sup>ẽ</sup> bowstringes iiij. m<sup>l</sup>. shef of arowes v<sup>c</sup>. speres w<sup>t</sup> hedes xviiij. m<sup>l</sup>. iiij. c. lb. salt petre ij. m<sup>l</sup>. li. brymstone c. chaudrons of se cole and iiij. fowther lede for ye Kynges stuff to be had into the duchie of Normandie. In wittenesse whereof ye said Duc to yat one part of yis endenture hath put to his seale, and to ye other part of ye same endenture the said Tresourer hath put to his seal the day and yere above saide.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 138. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 23rd May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

THE xxiiij<sup>ti</sup>. day of May ye xix<sup>th</sup>. yere of ye reigne of the Kyng at Westm̃ by y<sup>'</sup>advis of his counsaile comanded ye Keper of his pryve seal to do make lres under ye same seal to hys right dere and right welbeloved cosin Richard Duc of York &c. lattyng hym witte how ye Kyng by credible report is enfourmed yat yere is sufficient navy to set overe ye see at oñ tyme ye saide Du<sup>k</sup> and ye hoole arme which he ledeth at yis tyme in ye Kynges service overe ye see, also for suche oyer persones as ye caas requireth ye which is to ye Kyng ful gret gladnesse, and



therefore prayeth hym hertely to shaƿ hym in al comodious hast to ye oyer partie of ye see and yat he leve it not in ony wyse as his trust is in hym ⁊ consideryng yat his adversary dayly enforceth hym with gret multitude and assembleth moche people in yo parties to anientise ye Kynges obeissans and gretely oppresse the countrey and ye Kynges subgitz yere ⁊ and in especial to lay sige to his towne of Crayel as ye Kyng is credibly enfourmed. The which he douteth not by ye mercy of God but y<sup>t</sup> it by his spedy cōmyng shal wel surcese and his saide adversarie wel to be resisted ⁊ Gyffen under oure privy seal &c. Beyng present ye Cardinal of York ye Chaunceller of England ye Tresorer and Privy Seal y'Erlis of Stafford Salisbury and Northumb̃r.

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 125. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 26th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy notre souverain seignur.

SUPPLIE treshumblement votre obeisant subgiet et serviteur Francois de Surienne dit Larragonnoiz chivaler, comme ja par le space de xvij. ans et plus le dit suppliant de toute sa poissance se soit continuellement occupe en votre service en fait de voz guerres au mieulx et le plus diligement quil a peu et sceu en diverses manieres ⁊ comme scevent les tresnobles seignurs de votre sang et lignaige les seignurs . . . . conseil et autres ⁊ et alocation des rebellions qui en votre royaume de France ont este faites contre votre seignourie le dit suppliant et sa femme aient perdu tant en heritages que en biens meubles le vaillant de plus de cent mil livres tournois, car



a cause de sa dite femme il sa femme et ses enfans sont heritiers de feu Pierre Gressart escuer, lequel avoit achete et acqueste diverses velles fortresses terres et seignouries cōme la Mote Josserand Pacy et Gyry estans vers la riviere de Loure, et autres rentes revenues heritaiges et possessions tant en votre ville de Paris que ailleurs. Et si estoit iceluy Pierre Gressart en son vivant riche hōme de biens meubles dor et dargent et autrement cōme il est assez notoire, de toute la quelle succession le dit suppliant et sa dite femme ont este privez parce que le dit suppliant en gardant sa loyaulty vers votre seignourie est demoure en votre service et obeissance. Que toutes ces choses considerees et afin que pour bien faire et garder verite et honneur de chevalerie et loyaulte vers votre Mageste Royal le dit suppliant sa femme et ses diz enfans ainsi desheritez ne cheent et adviegnent en mendicite, vous plaise de votre tresnoble grace leur donner aucune rente fief ou possessions en votre royaume d'Angleterre en faisant icelui suppliant et sadite femme et enfans dainsins en icelui votre royaume d'Angleterre afin que votre dit don ilz puissent tenir et posseder.

Item pour ce que a present on parle de traictie de paix entre vous et votre adversaire de France, Dieu veulle que iceulx traictiez viegnent a bonne et fructueuse conclusion. Et il soit ainsi que audit suppliant aiez do ne les chastel et seignourie de Loigny en Perche le quel chastel a garder a este tresgrosse charge audit suppliant, car pour la seurete dicelui et afin que inconvenient nen advenist a votre seignourie le dit suppliant y fait faire pluseours grans necessaries et sūptueuses reparations. Et pour ce vous plaise commander a messiers qui depar vous iront aux diz traictiez en cas que restitution devroit estre faicte de ladite place et seignourie que par iceulx traictiez soit expressement dit et declaire que le dit



suppliant sera recompense et contente de sesdits reparations avant quil delivrera la dite place cōme raison est, car lesdites reparations seront au prouffit de celui qui aura la place ou autrement votre dit don seroit tresdomaigable audit suppliant.

Item pour ce que voz revenues sont a present tres petites en Normandie et na votre peuple dequoy vous aidier si largement quilz onte acoustumes de faire les temps passez, il a passe ung an et plus que le dit suppliant et ses compaignons nont eu de vous aucuns gaiges excepte aucuns deulx durant quilz furent au siege devant Harrefleu et ung pou apres tandiz quilz ont este miz en frontiers contre les adversaries estans a Louviers et a Conches, ores le dit suppliant et ses compaignons ne pevent gaignier aucune chose sur voz ennemiz par ce que tous ceulx qui sont autour de lui ont sauvegardees daucuns seignurs ou chiefs de guerre a vous obeissans les quelles le dit suppliant ne voudroit aucunement enfreindre, parquoy fauldra que tous ces compaignons le delaissent et quil sen voist demourer a Rouen ou en autre bonne ville sans vous faire aucune service se par vous ny est remidie. Que ce considerere vous plaise ordonner et commander que tous ceulx qui donront aucunes teles sauvegardes exceptent en icelles expressement le dit suppliant et ses gens. Et en attendant votre bonne grace il continuera entretendra ses compaignons en votre service au mieulx quil pora. Et pour vous advertir sauve la reverence de tous teles sauvegardes font grant destruction en votre seignourie, car votre peuple se depart hors dicelle et va demourer en lobeissan de voz ennimiz pour ce que soubz une seule sauvegarde de lun des votres ilz sont preservez et seurs des tous les votres, et se ilz demourroient en votre obeisan dix sauvegardes de voz adversaries ne les poroient preserver.



Item pour ce que de present on est envoie pour traictiez de paix entre vous et votre adversaire, il est bien a penser que pluseurs du party des adversaries y ont bonne volente, et dautre part il est bien notoire que pluseurs dentre eulx ny ont volente aucune mais avecques ce est a doubter que aucuns faignent y avoir bonne volente dont toutesvoies il nest rein. Pourquoy est chose tres-convenable et necessaire pour le bien de votre seignourie que voz gens soient fors et bien avisez tant en fait desdiz traictiez comme en demene de votre guerre.

(*In dorso.*) Rex de advisamento consilii sui apud Westm̃ xxvj. Maij anno xix. concessit infrascripto supplicanti c. mar̃ ad terminum vitæ præfañ supplicantē habend̃ et recipiend̃ annuatim in scaccario suo per manus officiorum ibidem viz Dñi Theſ Angliæ et Camerañ ibidem qui pro tempore erunt et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere warant̃ Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri fañ litteras patent̃ sub magno sigillo et alia brevia dic̃ supplicant in hac parte necessaria, præsentibus Dominis Car' Angliæ et Eborum Comitibus Huntyngdoñ . . . . . Northumb̃r Canço Theſ et Custode privati sigilli et me  
Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4608. art. 140. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 3rd June, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

LYKE it to ye Kyng our souverain lord to graunte unto your poevere clerc Adam Moleyns secondary in y' office of your prive seal such yerly reward and clothing for ye said office during ye tyme y<sup>t</sup> he shal be yerinne as was paied and delivered to Maister William Lyndewode late secondary in ye said office and y<sup>t</sup> by your severalles letters ye on to be directed to ye Tresorer



and Chamberleins of your eschequier for to paie hym ye said reward and ye other to be directed to ye Keper of your grete warderobe y<sup>t</sup> is and shal be for to delivere him clothing furring and lineur as ye seson shall axe reward in monnaye to be understande xl. li. and clothing furrur and lynyng as ye said William Lyndewode receyved.

Rex apud manerium suum de Shene iij<sup>o</sup>. die Junii anno xix<sup>no</sup>. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui ut acceptaret Adam Moleyns cleri<sup>c</sup> tunc consilii sui secundarium officii custodiæ privati sigilli prout et diu Custos fuit antequam in custodi<sup>e</sup> ejusdem privati sigilli sui fuit assumpt<sup>us</sup>, recipiendo in thesauraria sua xl. li. singulis annis pro regard<sup>e</sup> ad terminos anni usuales et libera<sup>t</sup> ut infra continetur præsentibus multis.

Adam Moleyns.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 81. *Original*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer. The date of 30th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441, is added in a modern hand.]

To the King<sup>e</sup> oure soveraign lord<sup>e</sup>.

R. H.<sup>1</sup>

BESECHITH' humbly and as devoutely and lowly as thei can or may youre po<sup>v</sup>e orato<sup>r</sup>s of the ordre of Cisteux the abbotes of Furnes Byland<sup>e</sup> Salley Kirkestede Hayles and Morgañ the whiche hath late received<sup>e</sup> be commissio<sup>n</sup> from the primate of their seid<sup>e</sup> ordre of Cisteux be auctorite of thair generall chapitill comaundement and power to reforme in hede and membres alle the psones of the seid<sup>e</sup> religio<sup>n</sup> in England<sup>e</sup> and in the parties of Wales. For execucio<sup>n</sup> of whiche comaundement your<sup>e</sup> seid<sup>e</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The King's autograph.



orateurs han sente and callid alle the abbotes of eyther province in Ingland and Wales to appere atte Northampton the viij<sup>e</sup>. day of May nexte folwing where specially be thavise of the fadres a special labour and intente will be to reforme and reduce to religious observaunce apostataas disordinate and vagabond psones the whiche p aventure as it is to drede will atte their power pcure resistence and seke mayntenaunce and not wilfully be reduced to religious observaunce with oute socour of your highnesse. Please it unto youre most benigne grace to graunte your graciouse lettres undir your prive seal patently to all the religious psones appering or owing to appere in the seid convocacioñ atte Northampton receiving in youre gracious pteccioñ youre seid orato<sup>r</sup>s and all theym that han or shall have be vertue of the seid commissioñ interest in execucioñ of the reformacie afore rehersið and their assistentes. Charging that noon of youre officers ne liege people yeve favo<sup>r</sup> ne mayntenance to no suche apostataas ne no suche mys-governed psones ne rebelles to religious correccioñ and to the seid reformato<sup>r</sup>s upon peyne of falling in youre offence and perill that will falle thereof. And that your seid officers and liege people duely requirið assiste and strengthe your seid orato<sup>r</sup>s atte all tymes nedefull shewing your seid gracious lettres unto eny of your liege people in tyme of nede atte the reverence of God and in wey of charite to the good encresse of holy religioñ. The whiche God to witnesse youre seid orato<sup>r</sup>s mevid be full many of the more notable psones of the religioñ in Ingland and Wales p<sup>r</sup>posen atte their power to duely reforme.

(*In dorso.*) R apud castrum suū de Wyndesore . . . . .  
 anno xix<sup>o</sup>. concessit p<sup>r</sup>dcam billam et mandavit Custodi  
 p<sup>r</sup>ivati sigilli sui . . . sub eod<sup>e</sup> sigillo quod . . . . desi-  
 der . . . E<sup>p</sup>o Sa<sup>r</sup> ac multis aliis. . . .



## ACTA CONCILII DE ANNO VICESIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 1. *Original Minutes.*

Minutes of the Council, 14th October, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> þ'sence in þe Grene Chamb<sup>r</sup> at Westm̃  
the xiiij. day of Octobr̃ þe xx. yer̃ ꝑc.

þe Cardinal of York  
My Lord Chauncell<sup>r</sup>  
Bisshoþ of Saꝛ  
My Lord P<sup>i</sup>ve Seal

Therles of Hunt  
Saꝛ  
Suff  
North

The Vi<sup>c</sup> Beaumont  
The Lord Hungerford  
Scrop  
Tiptoft  
þe Chāblein  
Fanhope

Stourton knyzt

The Kyng enfourmed þ<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> towne of Caleys neded  
both vitaille artillarie and habilimēts of war<sup>r</sup> for *securitee*  
ꝛ defense of þe same ayenst [þe] maliciouse purpos of his  
enemyes, the which as it is to be supposed by al ma<sup>n</sup>  
of lyklyhode dispose hē to noye þe same towne by al þe  
weyes ꝛ meenes þ<sup>t</sup> þei can ꝛ may, cōmanded þ<sup>r</sup>for þ<sup>t</sup> a  
war<sup>r</sup> und<sup>r</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal shold be maa<sup>d</sup> to þe Tref ꝛ Chambl<sup>r</sup>  
ꝑc. to ordeine ꝛ purveie on such behalf sufficeantly for  
Caleys ꝑc.

fact est. Also þ<sup>r</sup>as þe lieute<sup>n</sup> of Caleys & Th<sup>e</sup> Kyryel of his  
owne auctoritee ꝛ power hath gyve sauf conduyctz to  
þeim of Diepe for to cōe to Caleys ꝛ fyssh for hering,

\* f. 1 b. by force of þe which sauf conduyct þei beth come \* þider



in grete multitude and so entr̃ his towne from tyme to tyme wherþorough as it is to be supposed grete inconvenience myzt falle to þe said towne *that* God̃ forbede, ~~eōma~~ the Kyng þʒfor wol and cōmandeth̃ þat ĩres undr̃ p<sup>i</sup>ve seal be directed̃ to þe said lieuteñ cōmandyng hī straitely þat after þe sight of hē he make þe said fisshers w<sup>t</sup>drawe hē and þat he suffr̃ non such heřafter come þidr̃ unto ĩc.

[*Ibid.* f. 2. 26th October, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chamb̃r at Westm̃ the xxvj. day of Octobr̃ þe xx. yeř ĩc.

|                   |         |                        |
|-------------------|---------|------------------------|
| Cardinal of York  | Therles | þe Lordes              |
| Lord̃ þe Chañc   | Saz̃ ĩ  | Hung̃ford̃             |
| <i>Prive Seal</i> | Suff̃   | Scroop̃                |
|                   |         | Stourtoñ <i>knyzt.</i> |

Be þʒ maad̃ a warrant undr̃ p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to þe Tref̃ ĩ Chambl̃ [ĩc.] of þe date of Aust þe xix. yeř ĩc. to paie to Robt Manfeld̃ squier late by þe King send̃ [in message] w<sup>t</sup> ĩres to þe lieuteñ and souldoures of Caleys x. ĩi. by wey of reward̃.

Also be þʒ maad̃ a warrant undr̃ þe same seal unto þe said Tref̃ ĩ Chambl̃ to paie unto þe said Robt now by þe Kyng̃ cōmandement w<sup>t</sup> ĩres ĩ credence goy<sup>i</sup>nge to þe lieuteñ ĩ souldoures of Caleys and also to þe lieuteñ ĩ marchantz of thestaple at Caleys xx. ĩi. by wey of reward̃.

Also be þʒ maad̃ semble ĩres to þe said Tref̃ ĩ Chābl̃ to paie to Riç Sharp̃ m̃chant of þe said estaple þe which



by þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> cōmandement for þe speed<sup>e</sup> of þe said<sup>e</sup> lres  
 ⁊ credence is in goyng w<sup>t</sup> þe said<sup>e</sup> Manfeld<sup>e</sup> to Caleys  
 [v. marc̃] ~~x. li.~~ to have yt by way of reward<sup>e</sup>.

\* f. 2 b.

\* Also for asmoche as *the*<sup>1</sup> *Kinge* is informed þ<sup>t</sup> his  
 ennemyes by all *the waies and meanes* þ<sup>t</sup> þei can ⁊ may  
 dispose hem to noy and gette his towne and castel of  
 Crotoie by treason seige assault and all op<sup>o</sup> ~~subtilte~~ . . . .  
 . . . ees w<sup>t</sup>inne short tyme þ<sup>t</sup> God<sup>e</sup> forbede. Be þ<sup>o</sup>for maad<sup>e</sup>  
 lres und<sup>r</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to þe Duc of York lieuteñ geñal ⁊  
 goevneũ of his roy<sup>e</sup> of Fraunce and duchee of Nor<sup>die</sup>  
 c̃tifyeng hī heñof. and forsomoch þe Kyng desireth him  
 so to do his devoir in þis ptie þ<sup>t</sup> noñ inconvenience falle  
 þ<sup>o</sup>to. þat God<sup>e</sup> forbede.

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[Additional MS. 4609. art. 25. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 13th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI ⁊c. As Tresourer et Chamberlains ⁊c. Nous  
 volons de l'assent de notre counsail et vous mandons que  
 a notre chier et foial chivaler Johan Popham liquel nous  
 envoions presentement a Roon en notre message a notre  
 treschier et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieuteñ  
 goevernour de noz reaulme de Fraunce et duchie de  
 Normandie preignant de nous pur le temps quil serra  
 ainsi en notre dit message gages journalx de quarant  
 souldz vous facez paier de notre tresore prestement en

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<sup>1</sup> The lacunæ in the original are supplied from the transcript in the  
 Harleian MS. 81. See the Preface.



main cent livres a avoir par voie d'apprest pur la cause avant dicte.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xij. die Novemb̃r anno xx<sup>mo</sup>.  
de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli  
sui facere garrañt secundum tenorem infra contentum.  
Præsentibus Dñis Can<sup>rio</sup> Comite Suff Thẽs Angl̃ ac  
aliis et me

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4609. art. 27. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 14th November, 20 Hen.VI.  
1441.]

Unto the King oure most gracious sovereign lord.

BESECHITH you mekely youre pouere and perpetuell  
oratur John Lydgate monke of Bury Seint Edmund.  
For as moche as for diverses opinions had in lawe be  
your justices and barons of youre eschequer youre lres  
patentes grauntid to youre seid besecher of vij. li. xij. s.  
iiij. d. may not take effecte to the wele and profite of  
your seid besecher.

That it may please unto youre hyenesse to grante  
unto your seid besecher and to John Baret squier youre  
graciouses letters patentes undir youre grete seal after  
the fourme contenue and effecte of a cedula to this bille  
annexid, and there upon youre liberate currant and  
allocate dormant in due fourme, for the whiche youre  
seid besecher shall restore youre graciouses letters  
patentes to him made of vij. li. xij. s. iiij. d. to be  
taken be the handes of the Abbot of Bury into the



chauncerye to be cancellid ⁊ And he shall pray to God for you.

Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij<sup>o</sup>. die Novemb̃ anno xx. concessit præsenti billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui fãc garrant Cancellario Angl̃ ut ipse desuper fieri fãc litteras pateñ secundum tenorem copie præsenti bus annexe ⁊ præsenti Dño Suff qui billam prosecutus est ac me

Adam Moleyns.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 3. *Original Minutes.*

Minutes of the Council, 15th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

*In Caṃa Stellañ die Lune þe xv. Novēb̃r a<sup>o</sup> ̃tc. xx.*

| Dñi sṑuales      | Dñi tempales |                        |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Cardinañ Anglie  | Comites      | Dñi                    |
| Cardinañ Eboṛ    | Huñ         | Hunḡ <sup>ʃ</sup> ford |
| Cancellañ Anglie | Saṛ          | Scroṑ                  |
|                  | Suff         | Fanhoṑ                 |
|                  | Northūb̃r    | Custode <i>privati</i> |
|                  | Staff        | <i>sigilli</i>         |

fact̃ est. Be þ<sup>ʃ</sup> maad̃ ̃res seṽalles to þe Duc of York the Chancellor of Fraunce and þe Kyngs *cunsaile* þ<sup>ʃ</sup>e ̃ctifyeng hē hou þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> *Kinge hath* herde þat that Lowys John *kñt* and Maistr̃ Joñ Rynel haḏ to say unto þe Kyng by way of *instruc̃con* from þe said̃ Duc and [þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K'] hath answered̃ *them as* Joñ Popham knyzt whom the *Kinge* sendeth̃ þideñ hath in cōmandement to sey by



mouth to whom þe Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> þei yeve feyth & credence &c.

fact est. If þres to be maad to þe good townes in France & Normandie, thankyng hē of þeir trew acquitailles at all tymes &c. and payng hē of continuance, ut in fila.

\* f. 3 b. \* Be þ<sup>y</sup> added in *Sr John Pophams* instruccon to þe Duc of York *that* he warne all þe cappitaignes &c. goevernours &c. of townes strengthes & forteresses by þe see syde straytely to kepe þeir wache & warde so þ<sup>t</sup> non inconvenience falle þ<sup>y</sup>to &c.

fact est. Be þ<sup>y</sup> delivēd to *Sr John Popham* þe copie of þe Duc of *York* endentē &c. upon *Fr & Normandie*.

Also it was advised by þe said lordes þ<sup>t</sup> for love [good accord] & oonhede to be had betwix þerle of Devōn on þe on pt and *Wyll Bonville* on þ<sup>t</sup> op<sup>y</sup> [ & by all meenes to bringe hē & induce hē þ<sup>y</sup>to upon & ] for certaines discordes dissencōns and debatē late had and growen betwix hem<sup>1</sup> for þe ende wherof þei have compromitted hē to stande to certaines ~~me~~ lordē award, þat evich of hē be bounde to op<sup>y</sup> in ij. m<sup>l</sup>. li. by symple obligacōns to stāde to þe said lordē award, the said obligacōns to be put in indifferent mennes handē and he of þe said pties þat refuseth þe award so to be maad þ<sup>t</sup> his obligacōn be delivēd to þe op<sup>y</sup> ptie for þe recoevee þ<sup>y</sup>of as lawe wol.

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 285, 332.*



[*Ibid.* f. 14. 17th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chamb̃r þe xvij. day of Novēb̃r þe xx. yẽr ꝛc.

Lord Chancellor  
Lord Pive Seal

Therles of  
Huñt  
Staff  
Saz  
Northūb̃r  
Suff

The Lord  
Hung̃ford  
Scroõp  
Fanhõp  
ꝛ þe Tref

Answer was yeven to iiij. ar<sup>les</sup> conteigned in þinstruc̃on send̃ from þe Duc of York to þe Kyng by Lowes Jõhn ꝛ M' Jõhn Rynel whẽrof þe copie was rad̃ and remaigneth in þe filace .

Also I received of my Lord Chancellor diṽs lres þ<sup>t</sup> wẽr [sende] unto þe Kyng oute of Guyenne ꝛc.

Also I received of Maist̃r Adam Moleyns lres þ<sup>t</sup> cam from Kyryell and from þe Maĩr of Caleys ~~from~~ [for] þe grauntyng of saufconduyctz ꝛc. and diṽs op̃<sup>þ</sup> lres of Guyenne .

Also þe matier̃ of Guyenne ꝛc. secree beth passed̃ . the which beth in my Lord Pive Sealx keping̃ ꝛc.

[*Ibid.* f. 4. 21st November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

The xxj. day of Novēb̃r þ<sup>e</sup> xx. yẽr in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chamb̃r þ̃nt

My Lord Cardinal of York.  
þ<sup>e</sup> Chaunceller.  
þ<sup>e</sup> Keper of þ<sup>e</sup> pive seal.

Therle of Salisbury.  
þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Scroõp.  
þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Fonhõp.



Sir Phillip Chetwynd ~~sw~~ knyzt sworeñ for to say þ<sup>e</sup> *truth of that* that he shal be demanded of *said*

That he *late cominge* from ~~my Lord of Dor~~ Bristowe at þ<sup>e</sup> which tyme cam in h<sup>s</sup> compaignie from Bristowe William Rogg<sup>y</sup> and Nicholas Hunt mchantz of Bristowe *for their more safetee* by cause as it was supposed *that* thei brought monie w<sup>t</sup> þeim ⁊ and þei aȝ comyng þorough þ<sup>e</sup> towne of Hung<sup>y</sup>ford and rydyng þorough þ<sup>e</sup> water þei come [after hē t] upon hem an xvj. psones or mo arraied w<sup>t</sup> jakkes salades [t] swerdes commaundyng feersly from whennes þat þei come ⁊ and þ<sup>e</sup> mchantz answered from Bristowe. And ~~yit þe~~ so answered some of þ<sup>e</sup> said f Philip men þ<sup>t</sup> amonge þ<sup>e</sup> which þ<sup>y</sup> was on of f Philippes men demaunded t he answered from Bristowe ⁊ and þ<sup>e</sup> demander seyde nay ⁊ and w<sup>t</sup> þat wolde have berefte þ<sup>e</sup> said \* fvant of f Philipps of his sword þe which he wolde not *suffer him* so to do ⁊ and then þ<sup>e</sup> said demander drewe his owne sword and smote at þ<sup>e</sup> said servant and cut his jacke and at an oþ<sup>y</sup> stroke glawncing on his hand *cutt his* glove þ<sup>e</sup> which was furred ⁊ and then forthw<sup>th</sup> came in a grete paas oute of þ<sup>e</sup> said Hung<sup>y</sup>ford a xxx psones moo of þ<sup>e</sup> said demaunders felouship ⁊ so þ<sup>t</sup> þei weñ in aȝ to the numb<sup>re</sup> of l. psones and questioned hē also from whennes þat þei cam. And þei seid from Bristowe. So hou be it þ<sup>t</sup> some of hem knewe þ<sup>e</sup> said f Philip and souffred hem to goo ⁊ But as som seyde thei supposed þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said f Philip t h<sup>s</sup> men haȝ be toward Boneville hit was forthermoñ demanded by my Lord Chaunceller yif þ<sup>t</sup> he knewe whoes men þe and what þei weñ.

And þ<sup>e</sup> said f Philip answered þ<sup>t</sup> he knew not whoes men þei weñ nor what þei weñ. \* He seyð *he sawe some in the Erle of Somflynvee*. Also he said *that some of Hunger-*



*ford* seid to oon of þe fellowes of þe said & Phillip þt þei weĩ towaĩ *the Earle of Devon*.

Thambassadeurs *cominge from* þe iij. estatiz de les landes in Guyenne desired answer of þeiĩ matier þt þei come for.

And spĩally *that purveyors* myzt be maad for Tartas befoĩ þe day of þappointemēt ĩc.

And also þt such ar<sup>les</sup> as þei putte unto þe Kyng for hē of Baioĩ as touching þeiĩ privilegē þat it wolde lyke þe lordē to be delibēd upoĩ hem and to gyve hem þon good and gracious answer.

To þe which ambassadeurs at þat tyme it was by my said Lord Chaunceller answered that þei wolde comune  
 \* f. 5 b. þe said matier ĩt \* ar<sup>les</sup> and þeiĩ advises shewe unto þe Kyng to þat eende þt þei sholde *be soone answered* and soe þei trusted þt they shold be.

Hit was at þat *same tyme* desired by Augerot de Seint Pe oon of þe said ambassadeurs þt Guilliam de Caupenne to whom my Lord of Huntynghdon hath gyve þe seneschalcie de les landes myzt have it by þe Kyngē graunte after þe teneur of my said Lord of Huntingdon's ĩres.

To whom it was answered by my said Lord Chaunceller þat it was not þe Kyngē consail part to graunte any such þing for it lay but oonly to þe Kyng and to noon op<sup>er</sup> psone and thei wolde ley þe said matier befoĩ hĩ he to do þinne þt þat shulde lyke *him* of h<sup>s</sup> g<sup>a</sup>ce.

It was semed at þt [tyme] to þe said lordē of þe K' cōsail þt it was most fittyng þt an English[man] occupied þe said office.



It̃ as touching þ<sup>e</sup> matier̃ being̃ ⁊ hangyng in þ<sup>e</sup> coun-  
sail betwix ⁊ Robt of Ogle knyzt and ooñ Bedford, day  
was gyven to morowe for to be cōdeð in þ<sup>e</sup> counsail, and  
þ<sup>o</sup>on Danby for Bedford<sup>e</sup> part was warned and cōmandeð  
to warne Yonge for Ogles pt.

\* f. 6.      \* Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad̃ a *warrant* to þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer ⁊ Chambleins  
fact̃ est. for to . . . . ~~to þe Duc of~~ paie þat þat wol suffice for þ<sup>e</sup>  
conduycting ⁊ shipping oṽ to þe Duc of York of þe v<sup>m</sup>. li.

It̃ p̃ p̃ceptū      þ<sup>e</sup> which þe Kyng sendeth̃ now over to him for þ<sup>e</sup> paie-  
R<sup>e</sup> xxviiij.      ment for þ<sup>e</sup> first quarter of þ<sup>e</sup> second̃ yeȝ of his w<sup>th</sup>holdyng  
die Novēbr̃      for Frāce ⁊ Normandie,  
⁊c.

Be þ<sup>o</sup> added̃ to þinstruc̃on þ<sup>r</sup> ⁊ John Popham shal  
now have to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York ⁊c. þat for asmoche as þ<sup>e</sup>  
Kyng is lerneð ⁊ expience p̃veth it þat his adṽsaries ⁊  
ennemyes in Fraunce ⁊ in Normandie by all̃ staling<sup>e</sup>  
dissimulãcons [invasions] ⁊ all̃ op̃<sup>o</sup> subtilitees ⁊ menes  
þat þei can ⁊ may p̃pose hem to gete or noye þ<sup>e</sup> townes  
⁊ portz of Harflew Cane Hounflew ⁊ op̃<sup>o</sup> plac<sup>e</sup> ⁊ portz  
on þ<sup>e</sup> water syde þ<sup>r</sup> God̃ defende ⁊c.

fact̃.      The Kyng wol þ<sup>o</sup>for̃ þ<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Duc so stuff̃ þ<sup>e</sup> said̃  
\* f. 6 b. [townes ⁊] plac<sup>e</sup> both̃ of meñ artillarie habile\*mentz of  
wer̃. So *that for the defence* þ<sup>o</sup>of non inconvenience  
falle þ<sup>o</sup>to þat God̃ defende.

Hit was answered̃ to þambassadeurs of Baioñ þat  
my lord<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsail shold̃ shewe þeire ma-  
tier<sup>e</sup> unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng and þei shal be answered̃ in þeir  
desires.



[*Ibid.* f. 7. 22nd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred<sup>t</sup> Chamb<sup>r</sup> the xxij. day of *Novembre* the xx. yer <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc.

My Lord þ<sup>e</sup> Chaunc<sup>e</sup>  
þ<sup>e</sup> P<sup>i</sup>ve Seal

Therles of  
Hunt<sup>e</sup>  
Northūb<sup>r</sup>  
Saz  
Suff

þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Scroop<sup>e</sup>  
þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Fanho<sup>p</sup>

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad<sup>t</sup> *tres under privy seal* to þe Lord Talbot cappitaig<sup>n</sup>e of *Harflew relatinge therew<sup>th</sup>* that þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc. <sup>fact est.</sup> his *cunsal* be enformed<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þe ennemyes by all þe waies and meanes þat þei can <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc may, what by *steling<sup>e</sup>* tre-sons invasions *and att other* false subtilitees <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc meenes dispose hem to gette <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc noye þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> Harflewe<sup>1</sup> and þat considered<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> grete losse of poeple þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> fad<sup>r</sup> whom God<sup>t</sup> assoile at þ<sup>e</sup> seige þ<sup>y</sup>of had<sup>t</sup> <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc suffred<sup>t</sup>, hou longe þ<sup>e</sup> saide siege continued<sup>t</sup>, what good<sup>t</sup> it costed<sup>t</sup> him and þis reaume, what hurte <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc losse þ<sup>y</sup>of now late was unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng and þ<sup>s</sup> his rea<sup>e</sup>, and what charge þ<sup>y</sup>of was also unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng and his said<sup>t</sup> rea<sup>e</sup>, and hou grete a losse it ~~now~~ [wold<sup>t</sup>] be unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng yif þat any [mys]fortune come þ<sup>y</sup>to oþ<sup>r</sup> wyse þan wel, þ<sup>t</sup> God<sup>t</sup> forbede, desireth þ<sup>y</sup>for <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc chargeth his said<sup>t</sup> cousin þ<sup>t</sup> he ordeine <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc  
f. 7 b. purveie covenantable vitailles <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc habilimentz of werre \* de-fensable so þ<sup>t</sup> for *lakke* thereof or lakke of watche and warde *whiche* þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng comandeth be wel duely and *truly* kept or þorough any oþ<sup>r</sup> negligence non inconvenience falle þ<sup>y</sup>to þat God<sup>t</sup> defende.

It þ<sup>t</sup> þe<sup>s</sup>as þ<sup>e</sup> mai<sup>r</sup> conestables <sup>ⁱ</sup>tc felowshiþ of þ<sup>e</sup> mchantz of þestaple of Caley<sup>s</sup> in þ<sup>s</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> grete

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 6.



necessitee have chevysshed unto him x<sup>m</sup>. li. for þ<sup>e</sup> repaiement wheř of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> þei have of þeiř owne shipping unto Caleys iiij. nobles of subsidie of evy sak þ<sup>t</sup> shal be shipped þider unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þei be satisfied of þ<sup>e</sup> said sōme of x<sup>m</sup>. li. The Kyng wol þ<sup>ȝ</sup>for by þadvis of his counsail that ĩres undre h<sup>s</sup> pive seal be directed to þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer & Chambleins cōmandyng hem þ<sup>t</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> said subsidie f~~er~~ þei do make unto þ<sup>e</sup> said mair conestable & felowshiþ sufficeant assignement of iiij. nobles of evy sak þ<sup>t</sup> as above shal be by hem shipped to

\* f. 7. Caleys. To have take \* and *receive the said iiij. nobles unto the tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þei be fully satisfied and contented of þ<sup>e</sup> x<sup>m</sup>. li. soe by them cherished and borrowed as above.*

No<sup>a</sup> in filač. Be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad ĩres undr pive seal unto þ<sup>e</sup> cappitaignes of castelles & townes of Harflew Arkes Newcastel Gournay Gisors *Maunte* Vernoyl in Perche Esse Alaunceon . . . . . Faloyz Lyseux Cane Bayeux Saviles Domfranc Vyre Quarētyne Constance Chirborough Avances Tombe Eleyne or to þeiř lieuteñ þ<sup>ȝ</sup>e latyng þeim wite

fact est. þat as þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng is enfourmed þ<sup>t</sup> his ennemyes what by invasions tresons and all op<sup>ȝ</sup> subtil weyes and meenes þat þei can & may dispose hē from tyme to tyme to gete or noye þ<sup>e</sup> said plac<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> which þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng in no wyse wolde. And hou be it þ<sup>t</sup> heř befor þorough negligences & myske & unadvisy keping of places by such as have hađ þ<sup>e</sup>

\* f. 7 b. keping of hē \* þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath *here before to his gret hurte and also to þ<sup>e</sup> hurte of his subjects* lost divs and many ~~the~~ plac<sup>e</sup> wheřof *the gov<sup>ȝ</sup>ners* & kepers þ<sup>ȝ</sup>of as yet have not had due & condigne punisshement as þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> lawes wolde and as þei sholde have hađ in þ<sup>t</sup> behalf. The Kyng wol þ<sup>ȝ</sup>for þat þei take þ<sup>ȝ</sup>of no booldnesse and chargeth & cōmandeth hem straytly þ<sup>t</sup> þei make such watch and warde to and aboute þ<sup>e</sup> said plac<sup>e</sup> [ & þ<sup>t</sup> þei so see from tyme to tyme to þ<sup>e</sup> seur & savegarde of hē ]



So þ<sup>t</sup> þorough þei<sup>r</sup> defaute or negligēce none inconvenience falle þ<sup>o</sup> to þ<sup>t</sup> God<sup>d</sup> defende. Lating þeim wite þ<sup>t</sup> yif þei do þ<sup>e</sup> contrarie he<sup>r</sup>of the Kyng wol cōmande such punisshement to be doo<sup>n</sup> & executed<sup>d</sup> upo<sup>n</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> trespassour in þat behalf þat it shal tourne all oþ<sup>r</sup> to exāple in tyme to come.

Hit is graunted<sup>d</sup> at þinstance of Robt Whitingham tresorer of Caleys þ<sup>t</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> causes & upo<sup>n</sup> þe matier comp<sup>i</sup>sed<sup>d</sup> in his bille &c. the<sup>r</sup> be maad<sup>d</sup> a warrant undre p<sup>i</sup>ve seal unto þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer & Barons of þeschequier cōmanding hem þat þei alloue unto þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>d</sup> Robert in  
 \* f. 8. þaccountes þ<sup>t</sup> he is to yelde unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng \* by cause of *his said<sup>d</sup> office all mann<sup>r</sup> paymentz* þ<sup>t</sup> he wol make *faith that he hath made* unpaied<sup>d</sup> for & during a quart<sup>r</sup> of a yeare and *xviij. daies* for þe which tyme þ<sup>o</sup> was no controller of Caleys &c.

No<sup>a</sup> in fla<sup>c</sup>. Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad<sup>d</sup> a lre und<sup>r</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seale to the Duke of York lieute<sup>n</sup> ge<sup>n</sup>al and go<sup>v</sup>nor of France and Normandie in þ<sup>e</sup> which lre there be sent and inclosed þe copie of þar<sup>le</sup>  
 Clarenceaux. contiegned<sup>d</sup> in the instruc<sup>o</sup>n late sende unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng by þ<sup>e</sup> Duchesse of . . . igne by þ<sup>e</sup> which she desired<sup>d</sup> þ<sup>t</sup><sup>1</sup>

\* f. 8 b. \* In þ<sup>e</sup> matier betwixt the Erle of Devon and & William Bonevile w<sup>ch</sup> was for þoffice of steward<sup>d</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> duchee of Cornwalle or for þ<sup>e</sup> office of þ<sup>e</sup> steward<sup>d</sup> of the countee of Cornewailt &c. the said<sup>d</sup> Erle is condescended<sup>d</sup> to put þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>d</sup> matier in tretie.

*And likewise after longe cōmunica<sup>o</sup>n had<sup>d</sup> w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> lord<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>s</sup> counsail he is condescēded<sup>d</sup> to tretie of the enmities disce<sup>n</sup>cons discordes and debates þat from the beginninge of þ<sup>e</sup> world<sup>d</sup> unto nowe be hadd<sup>d</sup> and doon betwix hī and þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>d</sup> Boneville.*

<sup>1</sup> The remainder of the sentence is left unfinished.



Arbitrours to . . . . and ende alle þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> matters betwiȝ þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> pties ij. þ<sup>e</sup> chief jugel<sup>e</sup> ꝛc. and þeende to be maad<sup>t</sup> by þ<sup>e</sup> moys of Estr<sup>e</sup> next .

Pheliþ Chetewynd<sup>t</sup> knyzt sworeñ and demanded<sup>t</sup> whether any psone stured<sup>t</sup> him to leye þ<sup>e</sup> charge upoñ þerle of Devoñ as he confessed<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. day of Novēbr<sup>e</sup> last or not . seyde by þ<sup>e</sup> ooth<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> he hað maad<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> nev<sup>e</sup> psone stured<sup>t</sup> him þ<sup>o</sup>to .

\* f. 9.      \* Joñ Combe *John Balman John Steere* late mair<sup>e</sup> of Colchestr<sup>e</sup> and a woman called<sup>t</sup> Julian Savage heringe tell *that one* Thomas Bocher p'soner in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> Bench hað empeached<sup>t</sup> hem to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng and his counsail . þat is to say þat þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> Joñ Joñ ꝛ . . . . *in the tyme of their* meiraltees and also þe said<sup>t</sup> woman *shoulde* seye unto þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> Thomas þ<sup>t</sup> *one* Thomas Bently shold<sup>t</sup> be untrewe to þ<sup>e</sup> K' and to the Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsail not send<sup>t</sup> for and offred<sup>t</sup> þeir bodies to due punisshement yif þat þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> informaçon weñ founde trewe. The which at þat tyme weñ sworeñ to answer to such þing<sup>e</sup> as þei shold<sup>t</sup> be demanded<sup>t</sup> of .

It was þenne demanded<sup>t</sup> of evich<sup>e</sup> of hem yif þ<sup>t</sup> ev<sup>e</sup> he hað at any tyme such cōicaçon w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> Th [as above] or any op<sup>o</sup> cōicaçon þ<sup>e</sup> which sholde hurt or þjudice þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> psone ? And evich<sup>e</sup> of hem swor<sup>e</sup> ꝛ seyde nay .

And þ<sup>e</sup> lord<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> consail hering þis ~~and~~ beyng<sup>e</sup> þsent at þ<sup>t</sup> tyme & Joñ Hody chief justice of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> Benche and & Richard<sup>t</sup> Newton<sup>e</sup> \* chief *judge of the Cōmon Pleas and seyng* þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> psones charged<sup>t</sup> weñ but simple psones by whoos comyng . . . . sende foñ was ~~demeð~~ to be supposed<sup>t</sup> grete trouth for þeir<sup>e</sup> acquitaille and also þ<sup>t</sup> þei weñ innocent of þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> cryme . And considered<sup>t</sup> also þ<sup>e</sup> unthriftynesse of þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> Th dismissed<sup>t</sup> at þ<sup>t</sup> tyme þ<sup>e</sup>



said̃ psones impeached̃ and charged̃ hem and evich̃ of hem þat at such̃ tymes as it shold̃ *like* þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng to sende for hem þ<sup>t</sup> þei sholde come and appier̃, and so þei seyde þ<sup>t</sup> þei wolde.

For Ogles ⁊ Bedford̃ matieñ þattournees of eyther of hem was charged̃ to be to morowe befor þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng̃ counsail at Westm̃ ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 10. 23rd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred̃ Chamb̃r the xxij. day of November *xx<sup>th</sup> yeere.*

My Lord̃ Chaunceller.    þ<sup>e</sup> Lord̃ Scroop̃.  
Prive Seal.

Englissh m̃chantz have put a bill̃ of divers complaint̃ upon m̃chantz of Pruce Hansze and þ<sup>e</sup> Dansk beinge beyonde þ<sup>e</sup> see, the which̃ bille is deliṽed̃ to marchantz of þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ contrees being̃ þenne befor̃ þ<sup>e</sup> lord̃ for to answer̃ þ<sup>o</sup>to on Saturesday next.

Be þ<sup>o</sup> maað̃ a warrant to þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer ⁊ Chāñl̃ ⁊c. to make assignement sufficeant of iiij. nobil̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> subsidie of eṽy sak of wolle ⁊c. unto þ<sup>e</sup> maiñ ⁊ fellowship of þestaple of Caleys unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þei be fully paied̃ and contented̃ of x<sup>ml</sup>. li. þe which̃ now late þei have lened̃ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng for hys necessitees ⁊c. ut in xxij. Novēb̃r ult̃ p̃x̃ p̃tito.

Vač q. in  
p̃x̃ die ante

[*Ibid.* f. 10 b. 24th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred̃ Chamb̃r at Westm̃ the xxiiij. day of Novēb̃r þ<sup>e</sup> xx. yeñ ⁊c.

Dñs Cardinal̃ Eboz  
Dñs Cancellar̃  
Custos p̃vati sigilli

Dñs de Scroop̃  
Dñs de Fonhoþ̃



In þ<sup>e</sup> matier betwix Flete and Ryman day is gyven to Ryman for to answer to morowe.

Upon þ<sup>e</sup> licence graunted to Cantelowe for to carie h<sup>s</sup> wolles to Caleys and þ<sup>e</sup> to selle hē w<sup>t</sup>oute deptison.

It is graunted þat þ<sup>e</sup> be maad a warrant for di<sup>v</sup>s considera<sup>o</sup>ns &c. to be directed to þ<sup>e</sup> mai<sup>r</sup> of þestaple of Caleys cōmandyng him by þ<sup>e</sup> same þ<sup>t</sup> notwithstanding any lres patentes of licence graunted to þ<sup>e</sup> said Cantelowe by þ<sup>e</sup> which he may shi<sup>p</sup> c<sup>t</sup>ain wolles to Caleys & from þens selle hem w<sup>t</sup>oute deptison ~~after~~ ayenst þordenance of þestaple, þat he suff<sup>r</sup> not þ<sup>e</sup> said Cantelowe his assignes nor þ<sup>e</sup> deputies to have or selle in or from Caleys any wolles þat he shal shippe þider by vertue of þ<sup>e</sup> said licēce unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng yeve him op<sup>e</sup> in cōmandemēt. Considering þ<sup>t</sup> it sholde hurte gretly and be þjudiciable to þ<sup>e</sup> said estaple for asmoche as þ<sup>e</sup> sale of wolles þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said Cantelowe sholde so \* make by vertue of þ<sup>e</sup> said licence sholde lette þ<sup>e</sup> sale of þei<sup>r</sup> wolles now beyng þe<sup>r</sup>, upon þ<sup>e</sup> which for þ<sup>e</sup> sōme of x<sup>ml</sup>. li. þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said mai<sup>r</sup> & felowshi<sup>p</sup> have lened unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng now in þ<sup>s</sup> h<sup>s</sup> necessitee þei have assignement upon evy sak of wolle þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal so selle iiij. nobil of þ<sup>e</sup> subsidie of evy sak.

\* f. 11.

Be þ<sup>e</sup> maad a warrant to þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer & Chābl<sup>r</sup> &c. to delive to f John Popham which is now going in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> message into Normandie to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York lieute<sup>n</sup> ge<sup>n</sup>al & goev<sup>n</sup>our þ<sup>e</sup>, and also to op<sup>e</sup> psones takyng dayly wag<sup>e</sup> of xl. s. wag<sup>e</sup> for lx. dayes in hand by wey of app<sup>o</sup>st.



[*Ibid.* f. 12. 25th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chamb<sup>r</sup> ⁊ the xxv. day of Novemb<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xx. yē<sup>r</sup> ⁊c.

My Lord<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Chancell<sup>r</sup>    Therles of Hunt  
þ<sup>e</sup> Prive Seal                      of Suff<sup>r</sup>  
                                                 þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Scro<sup>p</sup>.

In þ<sup>e</sup> matie<sup>r</sup> of *demande of soccage* by þ<sup>e</sup> Maie<sup>r</sup> ⁊ Ald<sup>r</sup>men of London of þ<sup>e</sup> Januenses ⁊c. by bothe pties assent it is *advised* ⁊ appointed by þ<sup>e</sup> lord<sup>e</sup> of þe counsail þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Januenses shal fynde sufficeante securitee *by obligacōn* ⁊ þ<sup>t</sup> is to sey þat þei shal from tyme to tyme t<sup>m</sup>ely sue and answer in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> court<sup>e</sup> at dayes to be assigned for þ<sup>e</sup> conclusion in þ<sup>s</sup> matier and yif þat it shal be demed þei shal paie it ⁊ or elles þei shal renne in þ<sup>e</sup> peine of þobliga<sup>cōn</sup>.

Vacat ist<sup>d</sup> q<sup>d</sup>  
in alio loco  
post.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad a warrant to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ⁊ Chambl<sup>r</sup> to treete w<sup>t</sup> þerle of Huntyngdon for þ<sup>e</sup> vitailing of h<sup>s</sup> shi<sup>p</sup> to Burdeaux for þ<sup>e</sup> conduycting of Guilliam Basset squier oñ of his [þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup>] consaillers þ<sup>y</sup>e whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng sendeth þid<sup>r</sup> now in his message ⁊ and þ<sup>t</sup> that shal be so accorded betwi<sup>x</sup> hē to paie it of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> tresor<sup>r</sup>.

\* f. 12 b.

\* Be þ<sup>y</sup> *made a warrant* to þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer and Chambleine to paie to Maist<sup>r</sup> Estiephen Wilton *doctor of the lawe* þ<sup>e</sup> which goeth in þ<sup>e</sup> King<sup>e</sup> fvice to þ<sup>e</sup> Duchesse of Bur<sup>g</sup> ⁊ opers wag<sup>e</sup> ~~for vij. moneths~~ [of c. marc by app<sup>st</sup>] in hand<sup>r</sup>.

If be þ<sup>y</sup> maad semble warrant to paie to Edward Grymston and Will Port to eyther of hē xx. li. by wey of reward by cause þ<sup>t</sup> þei goeñ in þ<sup>e</sup> said message w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said Maist<sup>r</sup> Estiephen.



Be þȝ maad̃ a warrant of protec̃on und̃r p<sup>i</sup>ve seal unto þ<sup>e</sup> Chaunceller &c. for Maistr̃ Joħn Derby docteur of lawe þ<sup>e</sup> which is now going to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York lieuteñ gen<sup>l</sup>al & goev<sup>n</sup>our of France & of Norm<sup>l</sup> to endur̃ for a ye<sup>r</sup>.

To þ<sup>e</sup> bille put into þ<sup>e</sup> counsaile by Englisshmen þ<sup>e</sup> xxiiij. day of þ<sup>s</sup> p<sup>nt</sup> moneth ayenst þeim of Pruce and of the Hansze & Danske whe<sup>r</sup>upon as þ<sup>s</sup> day it was cōman-  
 \* f. 13. ded̃ them of þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ \* countrys beyng in London to bringe answer̃ in writing, they have þ<sup>s</sup> day yeve answer̃ in writing to þ<sup>e</sup> lord̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> counsaile.

*The* which befor̃ hē rad̃ it semed̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ lord̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> complaint þat þ<sup>e</sup> Englisshmen made as þeir said̃ bille containeth was of *more* lyclynese trewe þan elles, and willing for somoche as by þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ complainte is shewed̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Englisshmen were not treté ruled̃ nor þȝ demened̃ in Pruce Hansze nor þȝ þe Danske as þ<sup>t</sup> þei of þ<sup>e</sup> contrees ben treté he<sup>r</sup> in England̃ and also þ<sup>t</sup> þei beth oþer wyse treté ruled̃ and demened̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ contrees þan þat þ<sup>e</sup> lres & seales of þ<sup>e</sup> Maistr̃ of Pruce ~~& wolde~~ remaignyng in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng̃ Tresor̃ wolde axe and requir̃ [ & oþ<sup>r</sup> wyse þen þei have be treté he<sup>r</sup>tofor̃ ] have þȝ for ~~charged̃~~ desired̃ and charged̃ þeim of þ<sup>e</sup> Pruce Hansze & of þ<sup>e</sup> Danske þ<sup>t</sup> tyme beyng befor̃ hem to write unto þeir contrees to þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Maistr̃ & to þ<sup>e</sup> goev<sup>n</sup>ours of þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Hansze & Danske  
 \* f. 13 b. shewyng unto hē þ<sup>e</sup> \* said̃ Englishmens complaintes and desiring þ<sup>e</sup> wronges to be redressed̃ and from hens forthward̃ to souffre Englisshmen marchantz use & doo ~~as~~ in þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ contrees as þei have *done before* þ<sup>s</sup> tyme and as þei oughten to do, for elles þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng and þ<sup>e</sup> lord̃ her wol oþ<sup>r</sup>wise ordeine and p<sup>r</sup>veie in þ<sup>s</sup> behalf for þ<sup>e</sup> Pruciers & þeim of þ<sup>e</sup> Hansze & of þ<sup>e</sup> Danske being he<sup>r</sup> in þ<sup>s</sup> land̃. For it was þought at þ<sup>t</sup> tyme by þ<sup>e</sup> said̃



lordes þ<sup>t</sup> as þei of England̃ weŕ ruled̃ in þabovesaid̃ contrees that þei of þ<sup>e</sup> same beyng now heŕ ʔ repairing hider̃ sholde be reuled̃ in semble wyse .

And ferthermoŕ at þ<sup>e</sup> same tyme it was advised̃ by þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ lord̃e þat a clerc and a m̃chant shold̃ be send̃ from þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng in ambassade w<sup>t</sup> Englyssh̃ mennes complaintes to þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Maistr̃ of Puce and to þeim of þ<sup>e</sup> Hansze ʔ . . . . for reformaçon of Englyssh̃mennes complaintes .

Wherfoŕ it was cōmaunded̃ þ<sup>e</sup> m̃chantz Englyssh̃ to advise hem of a covenable m̃chant in þ<sup>s</sup> behalf and þ<sup>e</sup> lord̃e wolde leye þees matiers befoŕ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng on Moneday next at Kennington to þentent þat it wolde lyke his hieghnesse to advise hī a clerc also in þ<sup>s</sup> behalf.

[*Ibid.* f. 15. 27th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

*In the Star Chamber.*

The xxvij. day of Novembŕ þ<sup>e</sup> xx. yeŕ ʔc.

|                                      |                              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| The Cardinal of York                 | þerle of Suff                |
| My Lord̃e þ <sup>e</sup> Chaunceller | þ <sup>e</sup> Lord̃ Scroop̃ |
| þ <sup>e</sup> Pive Seal             |                              |

Among̃ di<sup>v</sup>s cōicaçons at þ<sup>s</sup> tyme hað̃ it was comuned̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> grete good̃ þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord̃ of York lieuteñ ge<sup>n</sup>al ʔ goeṽnour of *France* ʔ Nor<sup>die</sup> toke yerly of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng and as *it was* seyde þ<sup>e</sup> grete taxes ʔ imposiçons *that he* put on þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng̃e subgitt̃e in þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ cuntries for þ<sup>e</sup> defense of þ<sup>e</sup> same. And also as it was said̃ [of] þ<sup>e</sup> fewe souldours þ<sup>t</sup> ~~wer~~ he hað̃ in wag̃e for þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ defense. And for so moche as niegh̃ as it coude be supposed̃ þ<sup>ʃ</sup> was caste accountes what þ<sup>e</sup> xx<sup>m</sup>. li. þ<sup>t</sup> he shuld̃ take yerely of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wolde sustiegñe of souldoures and what þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ taxes and tallia<sup>g</sup>e wolde finde of souldoures in fourme as foloweth̃.







[*Ibid.* f. 17. 28th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>r</sup>esence in his chamb<sup>r</sup> at Westm̃ called  
þ<sup>e</sup> Chamb<sup>r</sup>. The xxviij. day of Novemb<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xx.  
ye<sup>r</sup> ʔc.

My Lord of Cant<sup>u</sup>bury

My Lord<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Chan<sup>c</sup> ʔ

þe P<sup>i</sup>ve Seal

Therles of Hunt

Staff ʔ

Suff

The Visconte Beaumōd

The Lord<sup>e</sup> Scroþ ʔ

Fanhoþ counsaillers

Also being þ<sup>r</sup>esent

Therles of Warr

ʔ of Dorset

and þ<sup>e</sup> Secretair ʔ

M' Adam Moleyns.

It was reherced by my Lord Chaunceller ~~be therle of~~  
by þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> cōmandement to therle of Devōñ þ<sup>t</sup> tyme  
beyng þ<sup>r</sup>e þ<sup>r</sup>esent, þat the Kyng considereth wel þ<sup>e</sup> grete  
riotes disorders dissençons and debates the which now late  
have growen ʔ beēñ betwix þ<sup>e</sup> said Erle of Devōñ and  
his f<sup>v</sup>ant<sup>e</sup> and frend<sup>e</sup> and f William Bonevile knyzt and  
his f<sup>v</sup>ant<sup>e</sup> ʔ frend<sup>e</sup> the which hath caused manslaughter  
~~his~~ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> pees greetly troubled and broken, to þ<sup>e</sup>  
greet inquietnesse of his shir<sup>e</sup> of Cornewail ʔ of Devōñ  
and also of op<sup>r</sup> plac<sup>e</sup> to þ<sup>e</sup> uneaise not oonly of þeim  
and þeir<sup>e</sup> but also of his subgitz dwellyng þ<sup>r</sup>inne. And  
as it is doñ him to undrstande for þ<sup>e</sup> said discordes divs  
\* f. 17b. compaignies of men have ben sey arraied in \* gyse of  
wer<sup>r</sup> as with jackes and other arraies and wepnes for the  
wer<sup>r</sup> the which was of mo<sup>r</sup> liklyhode to trouble the  
Kinges pees than otherwise. And the Kyng willing his  
pees to be wel and duely kept with out any int<sup>r</sup>upçon or  
breche of hit by any of his subgittes of what estate  
degree or condiçon that he be of, for it fitteth to noñ his  
liege man to take at his own hande to avenge his owne  
quarel noþ<sup>r</sup> matier by way of feet noþ<sup>r</sup> otherwise, for he



is theiſſe ſouſtain lord which wol do right, hath þ}fore charged the ſaid Erle of Devoñ upon the feyth and liegeance that he oweth unto hym and as he wol ſchue his grevous indignaçon that neithẽ by way of feet abette-ment procuring nor otheſſe he ne do noþ} procur nor in aſſ that he can and may ſuffẽ to be doo or procured in that he can and may lette it any bodely harme hurte or damage bodely to the ſaid Sir William nothẽ to any of his  
 \* f. 18. \* ſervant frendes welwillers nor allies. And that yif he knowe any that wol do or procur to be do any bodely harme to the ſaid Sir William or to any of his ſervantz frendes welwillers or allies the ſaid Erle ſhal in alle the goodly haſte that he can and may notifie it unto the ſaid William to þentent that he and his may eſchue ſuch bodely hurt as above.

And forthwith at the ſame tyme it was demaunded by my Lord Chaunc by the Kyngẽ cõmandement yif that the ſaid Erle wold do and pfourme the Kyngẽ wille and cõmaundemen tas above. And he ſaid and promitted ye. And þat to do he toke my Lord Chaunc by the hande and pmitted by his feith ſo to doo.

And in likewise forwith it was rehersed as above by my Lord Chaunc to the ſaid Sir William and alſo cõmaunded as above.

The which ſo doñ rehersed and alſo charged as above  
 \* f. 18 b. and alſo demaunded of the ſaid William as \* was demaunded of the ſaid Erle the ſaid William ſaide and promitted ye. And that to do he toke my ſaid Lord Chaunc by the hande and promitted by his feith ſo to do.

And forthmoẽ it was rehersed than by my Lord Chanẽ to eithẽ of hem a parte in the Kingẽ þſence that



ther as thei have promitted for all mane of disceñcons discord and debat that hath be and is hanging betwix hem and also for poffice of the stewardship of Cornewaille &c. to stande to thawarde and arbitrmēt of certain lord and jug so that the said awarde be maad by the first day of March next &c.

The Kyng wol and chargeth bothe the said Erle and Boneville so to doo.

And considered that the said office hath as it is supposed be grete cause of the said debat and wherefore the Kyng willing that neithr of hem schal occupie it as yit but that an indifferent man shal occupie it hath before charged bothe the said Erle and the said William that either of hem shal bring and delive his patent of the said  
 \* f. 19. \* office to the Kyngs Chamblain by the feste of Noel next comyng to thentent that the said patent seyeñ and meur delibacon had which of the said patent is avallable it myght so be showed and declared unto hem that ther in alle strifes betwix hem shold ceece.

And thei and eithr of hem pmitted so to doo.

And forthmo in the Ks presence it was rherse to eithr of hem a part pat ther as that porough the said ryot discord and debat the Kyngs pees hath be greetly troubled and broken and divs and many men hurte and slawe the Kyng wol sende therfore his lres of cōmission for to enquer whoo and which wer begynnys causers and doers thereof and upon hym or theym that shal be founde gylty þinne the Kyng wol do such punisshement that it shal tourne to othr in example.

\* f. 19 b. Also at the same tyme and place beyng present alle the said lord Maistr Adam Moleyns by the Kyngs cōmandement delived to the Kep of the pive seal the ooth the Duc



Orleance hath maad̃. þ<sup>e</sup> whiche is writen in pchement and in þ<sup>e</sup> which þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Duc w<sup>t</sup> his owne hand̃ hath writen his name.<sup>1</sup> Of þ<sup>e</sup> which deliv<sup>o</sup>ance þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Maistr̃ Adam besought þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þat an act myzt be maad̃. The which þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng cōmaunded̃ to be enacted̃ as above.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng cōmanded̃ a warrant to be maad̃ undr̃ p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref̃ & Chambl̃ cōmandyng hem by þ<sup>e</sup> same to paie to a clerc of þerchebisshop̃ of Coloigñ þ<sup>e</sup> which he send̃ unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng for þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> he is behinde of his annuelle pensioñ̃ ꝑc. x. marc̃ to have it of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>l</sup> Tresor̃ by way of reward̃.

f. 20. \* And at þ<sup>e</sup> same tyme it was answered̃ þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ clerc þ<sup>t</sup> in Hillarie t̃me next it shold̃ be purveied̃ for þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ archebisshop<sup>l</sup> paiement. for erst it myzt not be doo for þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorers absence ꝑc.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng cōmanded̃ a war̃ to be maad̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer & Chambl̃ to paie to Clarenceaux kyng of armes whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng sendeth̃ now w<sup>t</sup> his ĩres to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York in Nord<sup>ie</sup> c. š. by way of reward̃.

And þ<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>e</sup> xxv. day of þ<sup>s</sup> p̃nt moneth Will Port was appointed̃ w<sup>t</sup> Maistr̃ Steph̃n Wilton and Edward̃ Grymstoñ to go to þ<sup>e</sup> Duchesse of Bourg̃ & op̃ and þ<sup>t</sup> he shold̃ have þ<sup>o</sup>for̃ xx. li. of reward̃ yet̃ the Kyng is enfourmed̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Port ~~wol not~~ [is not disposed̃] noþ̃ may not goo. Therfor̃ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Stieph̃n have in ptie of paiement of h<sup>s</sup> wag<sup>l</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ message oṽ þ<sup>e</sup> mōnoie appointed̃ to him befor̃ for þabovesaid̃ cause xx. marc̃ pcel of þ<sup>e</sup> xx. li. þ<sup>t</sup> \* þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Will Port sholde have had̃ yif þ<sup>t</sup> he had̃ goen on þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ message. to have and take yt by wey of app̃st. And þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> remenant of þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ xx. li. þ<sup>t</sup>

\* f. 20 b.

<sup>1</sup> Vide Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 4; and Fœdera, vol. x. p. 776 et seq. 826.



is for to seye x. marc̃ the Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said Grymston have it to þ<sup>e</sup> xx. li. þ<sup>t</sup> he had warrant of befor̃ to have it by way of reward̃ &c.

Instruc̃cons  
&c.

It was cōed̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>t</sup> divs of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng's subgittē have complained of þ<sup>e</sup> pises of vesselles goodes and shippes þ<sup>t</sup> have be taken of hē by þeim of Bretaigne ayenst þ<sup>e</sup> teneur̃ of the pees &c. wherfor̃ þei have [desired of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng] m̃que & rep'sailles upon hē of Bretaigne &c. And þ<sup>t</sup> as þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng is enfourmed̃ ~~that~~ þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Bretaigne is willing þ<sup>t</sup> restitũcons in such behalfe shal be maad̃ is þ<sup>e</sup>for̃ advised for þ<sup>e</sup> said causes to sende pider in haste a  
\* f. 21. clerc & m̃chant. So þ<sup>t</sup> for defaute \* of remedie in þ<sup>s</sup> behalfe nōn of his subgittē shall have cause to com-  
pleigne.

At þ<sup>e</sup> sute of  
Chirch . . .  
of Londoñ.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng cōmanded̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> safeconduyct her̃ befor̃ maad̃ for Joñ de Suasaga & Sancho de Mena m̃chantē of Spaigne and for a shiþ of Spaigne of þ<sup>e</sup> portage of iij<sup>e</sup>. toñ &c. be proged̃ for a yer̃ &c.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng cōmanded̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> saufconduyct her̃ befor̃ late maad̃ for Martyn Ochea m̃chant of Spaigne & for a shiþ of Spaigne of cccc. toñ &c. be proged̃ for a yer̃ &c.

So alweyes þ<sup>t</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> said saufconduyctē ~~be of~~ so to be maad̃ of newe be exp̃ssely especified þ<sup>e</sup> maistres names of þ<sup>e</sup> shippes and also the shippes names w<sup>t</sup> op̃ clauses accustomed.

\* f. 21 b.

\* Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng for þ<sup>e</sup> causes exp̃ssed̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> marchantes bille of England̃ [ayenst þei of Puce &c.] as it is befor̃ rehersed̃ in pact of xxv. day of þ<sup>s</sup> p̃nt moneth at þ<sup>e</sup> suite & instance of Joñ Aderley aldreman and citesein of Londoñ, of Th̃ Kymberley of Colchestr̃, and of Symkyn Horñ of Londoñ, cōmanded̃ þ<sup>t</sup> seṽall lres undr̃ p̃ve seal be directed̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> mairē and baillifs of



Hampton Sandewich Colchestr Yepeswich Lynne Hull  
 York Bristowe ⁊ Boston cōmandyng hē to enquer  
 duely ⁊ truly among ~~hē to enquer amonge hē what~~ hou  
 ⁊ in what wyse Englyssmen beyng in ⁊ repairing to  
 Pruce Hansze ⁊ Dansk beth treté ruled and demened  
 and what harmes losses vexaçons and grevancē þei have  
 had ⁊ suffred seth þe last appointement maad betwix þe  
 \* f. 22. K' and þeim of þe said placē and by whom \* hou ⁊  
 whenne and þt they shall mowe truly knowe and be  
 enformed of in þat behalf þt þei sende it in writing  
 unto þe Kyng and his counsail by ij. credible men of þe  
 said townes at þe octaves of Seynt Hillair next comyng  
 to þentent þat þe Kyng by þadvis of his counsail shal  
 mowe dispose ordene ⁊ p<sup>r</sup>veie in þat behalf þat þat him  
 shal seme good for þe relief secour ⁊ help of his said  
 subgittē

Also þe Kyng comandeth þt warrant undr his prive seal  
 be maad to þe Tresorer ⁊ Chambl ~~cōmandyng hē~~ reciting  
 þt hou hou þt þe Duc of York is withholden w<sup>t</sup> þe Kyng  
 lieutenē genal ⁊ goevnou<sup>r</sup> of h<sup>s</sup> reaume of Fraunce and  
 duchee of Nord<sup>ie</sup> for c<sup>t</sup>ain yerē ut in indenturē ⁊c.  
 Takyng for evy yer after þe first yer finisshed xx<sup>ml</sup>. li. of  
 þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> revenues oute of England ut in dictē indenturē  
 \* f. 22 b. ⁊c. \* And hou be it þt þe first yer of his said with-  
 holdyng is not yet ~~comen~~ finisshed noþ<sup>r</sup> the tyme þt he  
 shold receive þe said xx<sup>ml</sup>. li. is not yit comen, þat for  
 c<sup>t</sup>aine causes þt moeven þe Kyng he wol þt þe said Tref  
 ⁊ Chambl paie unto þe said Duc for þe first quarter of  
 þe second yer of his said withholdyng v<sup>ml</sup>. li.

Also hou be it þt it is not þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> part to sende at  
 his coustagē ov<sup>r</sup> þe see þe said v<sup>ml</sup>. li. yet for c<sup>t</sup>ain causes  
 moevyng hī he wol þt warrant be maad to þe said Tref ⁊  
 Chābl cōmanding þeim by þe same to sende ov<sup>r</sup> þe see to



p<sup>e</sup> said Duc by Pieres Boweman clerc and in p<sup>e</sup> compaignie of f<sup>e</sup> John Popham knyzt at p<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> coust<sup>e</sup> aventu<sup>r</sup> & pill both by water and by londe p<sup>e</sup> said v<sup>ml</sup>. li.

\* f. 23. \* Also p<sup>t</sup> p<sup>r</sup> as f<sup>e</sup> John Popham knyzt havynge of p<sup>e</sup> graunte of p<sup>e</sup> Kyng p<sup>t</sup> ded<sup>e</sup> is by his lres patentes for tme of p<sup>e</sup> said f<sup>e</sup> John lyf the keping of his castel of Snith w<sup>t</sup> p<sup>e</sup> wag<sup>e</sup> fees & pffitz to p<sup>e</sup> said office duely appteignyng is in wille to leve pestat p<sup>t</sup> he hath p<sup>r</sup>inne to p<sup>e</sup>ntent p<sup>t</sup> it wolde lyke p<sup>e</sup> Kyng to grante it to ~~The~~ John erle of Huntingdon. ~~Th~~ The Kyng p<sup>r</sup>for hath graunted p<sup>e</sup> said keping<sup>e</sup> ~~to p<sup>e</sup> said Erle~~ & conestableness of p<sup>e</sup> said castel to p<sup>e</sup> said Erle. To have it for tme of his lyf w<sup>t</sup> all man<sup>e</sup> wag<sup>e</sup> fees & pffitz to p<sup>e</sup> said keping in any wyse appteignyng or belangyng & p<sup>o</sup> exp<sup>sse</sup> mencon &c. ut in statut<sup>e</sup> and cōmanded warrant und<sup>r</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to be maad to p<sup>e</sup> Chaunceller &c. as in fourme.

\* f. 23. b. \* Also p<sup>t</sup> p<sup>r</sup>e as Rauf Nevill erle of Westm<sup>t</sup> by fyne rered in p<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> court befor<sup>e</sup> p<sup>e</sup> his Justic<sup>e</sup> of p<sup>e</sup> benche &c. hath graunted to John Nevill his sone & to Anne his wyf & to p<sup>e</sup> heir<sup>e</sup> of p<sup>e</sup> said Johns body begeten p<sup>e</sup> manoirs of Kento<sup>n</sup> Lysto<sup>n</sup> Shastebeare & Chetecōbe w<sup>t</sup> pappten p<sup>e</sup> hundred of Lysto<sup>n</sup> & xvij. li. xij. s. & iiij. d. of rente w<sup>t</sup> pappten in ~~Cotyng~~ Brampton in Devenshir and also p<sup>e</sup> manoir of Weto<sup>n</sup> & xx. meesses ccc. xx. acres of medowe l. acres of pastu<sup>r</sup> cc. acres of wode & l. li. vj. s. & viij. d. of rente w<sup>t</sup> pappten in Cotyng- ham in Yorkshir the which beth holden of p<sup>e</sup> Kyng &c. the Kyng<sup>e</sup> licence p<sup>r</sup>upon not had &c. ut in fila<sup>c</sup>. The Kyng at p<sup>i</sup>nstance of p<sup>e</sup>rle of Hun<sup>t</sup> hath p<sup>d</sup>oned unto p<sup>e</sup> said Rauf John & Anne p<sup>e</sup> t<sup>s</sup>passe maad in p<sup>s</sup> behalf.

\* f. 24. And ov<sup>e</sup> p<sup>t</sup> he \* hath graunted p<sup>t</sup> p<sup>e</sup> said John & Anne have & holde p<sup>e</sup> said manoirs hundred & tenementz to hem & to p<sup>e</sup> heir<sup>e</sup> of p<sup>e</sup> said Johns body begeten &c.



ut in filaç and cōmandeð warrant ~~herin~~ þ<sup>o</sup> upon to be maad undr prive seal in due fourme unto þ<sup>e</sup> Chancellor of England to do make þ<sup>o</sup> upon þres patentes undr gret seal in due fourme w<sup>t</sup> oute fyn or fee ꝑc. any estatut ꝑc.

Also at þinstance of þ<sup>e</sup> said Erle of Hunt ~~hit~~ the Kyng also by his þres patentes to be mað in þ<sup>s</sup> behalf in due fourme w<sup>t</sup> [oute] fyn or fee ~~hath~~ hath licenced þ<sup>e</sup> said Erle of Westm<sup>st</sup> to gyve and graunte to Riç Caudray clerc Joñ Richard clerc Richard Drax clerc ꝛ Robert Cavel clerc h<sup>s</sup> manoirs of Bywell Bolbek ꝛ Styford w<sup>t</sup> þapp<sup>r</sup>teñ \* f. 24 b. in Northūbr<sup>sh</sup> the which beth \* holden of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng in chief and also iiij<sup>xx</sup>. ꝛ x. li. vj. s. ꝛ viij. d. of rent w<sup>t</sup> þapp<sup>r</sup>teñ in þ<sup>e</sup> towne of Newe Castle upon Tyne of the fee ferme of þ<sup>e</sup> towne of Newcastle upon Tyne the which also ben holden of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng undr condiçon that þabove-said ~~her~~ manoirs of Kentoñ ꝑc. hundred ꝛ rent ut in p<sup>x</sup> pcedenti ar<sup>lo</sup> be recoevēd of þ<sup>e</sup> said Joñ Nevill ꝛ Anne h<sup>s</sup> wyf ꝑc. or þ<sup>t</sup> yif þ<sup>e</sup> said Joñ ꝛ Anne be put oute of it þat þenne þ<sup>e</sup> said Caudray ꝑc. anon aftr such recoeve or puttyng oute shal of y<sup>e</sup> lyke valeur ꝑc. enfeoffe þ<sup>e</sup> said Joñ Nevill and Anne of þ<sup>e</sup> said manoirs of Bywell ꝑc. ꝛ rent ꝑc. as above [ꝑc.] And þ<sup>t</sup> evich ꝑc. of þ<sup>e</sup> said pties have power to receive ꝛ holde ꝑc. ut filaç.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng graunted to . . . Wollesley citizen and micer of Londoñ þ<sup>t</sup> during þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> plaif he shal mow bringe into þ<sup>s</sup> land clothes of arras ꝛ fures suche as þ<sup>t</sup> he shal by beyonde þ<sup>e</sup> see for lordes w<sup>t</sup> oute payeng of custume or subsidie for hē ꝑc.



[Additional MS. 4609. art. 10. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 28th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

R as Treſ̃ ⁊ Chambſ̃ ⁊c. ƒ. Nous volons de l'advis de  
notre counsail et vous mandons que a notre chier ⁊ bien  
ame serviteur Clarenceaux roy d'armes liquel avec noz  
İres nous envoions presentement a notre tresch̃ et tresame  
cousin le Duc de York lieuteñ general et goevernour de  
noz roy<sup>e</sup> de France et duchee de Normandie et liquel  
se retournera devers nous avec response as ditz noz İres  
vous facez paier de notre tresoĩ c. ſ. a avoir de notre  
regard pur la cause dessusd̃.

İť soit fait garrant dessouz le prive seal ⁊c. as Treſ̃  
⁊ Chambſ̃ ⁊c. pur paier de la tresoĩ du Roy au Johan  
de Frauwremborgk serviteur de l'Ercevesque de Coloigne  
qi nadgairs apporta İres du dit Ercevesque au Roy et qi  
est retournera avec İres au dit Ercevesque lx. marcs a  
avoir du donne du Roy ⁊c.

(*In dorso.*) xxviiij. die Novemb̃ anno ⁊c. xx. apud Westm̃  
in Camera Stellata ĩbm Rex de avisamento consilii sui  
mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui quod fieri fač litteras  
sub eodem sigillo Theſ̃ et Cameĩ sčđm quod infra scri-  
bitur. Præsentibus tunc ĩbm Dño Cancellar̃ Cōitibus de  
Hunť et de Suff Dño de Scroĩ ac Custode privati  
sigilli.

Benet.



[Additional MS. 4609. art. 21. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 14th December, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kynge oure souverain lorde.

BESECHEN mekly youre pore and continuell bedmen the maisters parisshe clerkes of youre citee of London, that where ye of youre speciall grace . . . . . Lorde and for the speciall devotion whiche youre saide besechers hath to the glorious confessour Saint Nicholas by youre letters patentz have . . . . . a fraternite or a guilde of thaym and of alle other Cristen people willinge to be in the same guilde or fraternite with other special . . . . . of the whiche letters patentez youre saide besechers may have no deliveraunce oute of youre hampere in youre Chancerie without fyn and . . . . . whiche they be not of power to do. Lyke it to youre hienesse consideringe the good love the whiche they have to the saide glorious confessour . . . . . aforesaide to pardone hem the saide fyn and fee and there uppon to graunte youre letters of privie seel direct to youre Clerk of the hamper of . . . . . hym to deliver to your saide besechers the saide letters patentz of the saide guilde eny statute acte ordenaunce or provision in contrarie made . . . . . and they shall pray God for you.

Rex apud Elyngdon xiiij<sup>o</sup>. die Decemb<sup>r</sup> anno xx<sup>o</sup>. concessit præsentem billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui fa<sup>c</sup> garran<sup>t</sup> Clerico hanaperii sui ut infra desideratur, præsentibus Vi<sup>c</sup> Beaumont Edmundo Hungerford milite Johanne Seynlow et me

Adam Moleyns.



[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 82. *Original.*]

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 13th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

R. H.<sup>1</sup>

To the King oure sovein lord.

PLEASE it unto your highnes to considre the costagē and expenses that your humble oratour ⁊ chapeleyn John bisshoṑ of Saint Assaph̄ hath born and susteyned from the myddis of Juȳl last passed or ther aboute unto thend of Novembre last passed [or þe aboute] for and by cause of such thingē as ye cōmaunded hym to do, and therefore to yeve hym such reward as shal lyke unto your highnes. And forthirmore please it to your more habundant grace to graunt to hym your licence by your lres patentz that he may make his testament ⁊ to cōmitte āministracion therof to such psones as hym shal seme good, notwithstanding ony costom of the contreys that be in his diocef and this to be doon by cause he most passe over the see in this your ambassiat and his retorne in to Inglonḋ ayen at the mercy of God.

The <sup>2</sup> Kyng at Westm̄ þe xiiij. day of March þe xx. yere of his regne graunted þis bille as it asked and for þe reward assigned and graunted to þe suppliant c. li. and cōmaunded þe Kep of his p̄ve seal to doo make sufficeant warrant unto þe Tresorer and Chambleins to make him paieṃt of the said c. li. and oþ̄ lres of warrant to þe Chaunceller of Englande pat he doo make lres patentes upoñ þe licence above desired beyng p̄sent my Lord of Suff and me

ADAM MOLEYNS.

<sup>1</sup> The King's autograph.

<sup>2</sup> This paragraph appears to be in the handwriting of Adam Moleyns.



[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 11 b. on parchment : *Original*.

Letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, 24th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1442. Some very interesting articles relating to the state of Ireland will be found at the end of the volume.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, We have receyved of þe right worshipful fader in God oure right welbeloved cousin therchebisshoþ of Dyvelyñ and of ouř right<sup>1</sup> . . . . . Abbey besydes Dyvelyñ certain articles undre oure seel of oure lande of Irlande of þe message of a parlement holdeñ at Dyvelyñ þe Fryday . . . . . last passed before oure right trusty and welbeloved [cousin] James Botiller Erle of Ormond at þat tyme depute to þe Lieutenant of oure . . . . . þe same articles and alle þe matiers cōprised in þe same. And þe as it is desired in þe furst article of þe saide articles þat it wolde like us . . . . . myght have due paiement oþ assignement in sum certaine place convenable so þt he myght kepe duely þe nombř of his soldeours . . . . . of his endentures &c. We late you wite þt lange before þe comyng unto oure p̄sence of oure said cousin [þerchebisshoþ] and Abbot we had made on . . . . . oure saide lande as by endentures betwix us and him in þt behalve made it is more at plain exp̄ssed and dispose us to kepe unto . . . . . in þe said endentures exp̄ssed after þe tenure of þe same &c. And þe as it is desired by an oþ of þe said articles þt . . . . . in noo manere [wyse] oute of þe same oure lande by writte or prive seel into þis oure re<sup>mc</sup> of Englande for noo cause . . . . . you wite þat we beth

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<sup>1</sup> The lacunæ are caused by part of the parchment having been torn off.



not disposed to cōmaunde eny of oure ligē oute of þ<sup>t</sup>  
 oure lande to come into . . . . . semble matier and  
 causes shal moeve us, as have moeved oure noble pro-  
 genitours here before to calle . . . . . is desired  
 by an oþ<sup>r</sup> article of þe same ar<sup>les</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>e</sup> beth but  
 fewe temporell lordes of plement in our . . . . .  
 auctorite unto oure lieuteñ or his depute or justice of  
 oure said lande for þe tyme being to constitut . . . . .  
 plement to be lordes and pieres of oure parlement in  
 oure said lande we late you wite þ<sup>t</sup> as touching . .  
 . . . . . of oure said lande of Irlande we wol reserve  
 to oure owen pson and þ<sup>e</sup>fore suche psones as þ<sup>t</sup> shal  
 be . . . . . to be . . . . . of lordes and pieres  
 of ou<sup>r</sup> saide lande We wol þ<sup>t</sup> ye sende us þe names for þe  
 . . . . . þe yere 7c. xx<sup>e</sup>.

(*In dorso.*) xxiiij. die Marcii anno 7c. xx. Rex in Carta ap<sup>d</sup>  
 Westm̃ mandavit Custodi p<sup>r</sup>ivati sigilli sui . . . . 7ras  
 Cancellar̃ 7c. Hibnie sc̃dm tenorem 7 . . . .

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 294. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 22nd April, apparently  
 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

By the Kyng.

R. H.<sup>1</sup>

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved. We late you wite that  
 we considering that ther shal grete gode growe unto us  
 by the general pardon whiche we at the reverence of  
 Almighty God and of the blessed time of Estre last

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<sup>1</sup> The King's autograph.



past graunted to alle ouř subgject<sup>e</sup> wherfor we willing the same gode to [be] emploied to the setting forth of oure armee to the see and to the saulfgarde of oure towne of Calais, have ordeined oure trusty and wel-beloved servant Thomas Thorp̃ to receive alle the saide god<sup>e</sup> and evy parcel thereof and to see that thay be employed in maner and fourme abovesaide. So we wol and charge you that undre oure prive seel being in your warde ye do make ouř lres directed to oure Chauncellr of Englande chargeing him herupon to do make ouř lres patentes under oure gret seel in dewe fourme, and these oure lettres shal be your warrant. Yeven under oure signet at oure castel of Windesore the xxij. day of Avril.

JOSEPH.

(*In dorso.*) To oure right tru . . . . .  
clerc Maistre . . . . .  
of oure privy seal . .

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[Additional MS. 4609. art. 26. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 14th May, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de Fraunce et seigneure d'Irlande a l'oneurable piere en Dieu l'Evesque de B . . . . . volons de l'avis de notre conseil et vous mandons que dessouz notre grande seal vous facez faire noz lettres de commission dessouz . . . . . a noz chiers et foialx John Echingham chlr Roger Fenys chivaler John Yerde et Waultier Strikelande esquier . . . . .  
. . . . . pur prendre jointement et severallement en le



semaigne de Penticoste, assavoir parentre le Demenge de  
 Pentecoste . . . . . venant sur une joure  
 les moustres de notre treschier et foial cousin le Sire de  
 Talbot et de deux centz hommes d'armes . . . . .  
 . . . . . queux nous envoions presentement a notre  
 treschier et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieutenant  
 general . . . . .  
 de Normandie en noz ditz roiaume et duchee pur les  
 defense et entretenement dicelle. Donñ souz notre . . .  
 . . . . . May l'an de notre  
 regne xx<sup>e</sup>.

(*In dorso.*) xiiij<sup>o</sup>. die Maij anno 7c. xx. Rex apud maneriū  
 suum de Shene mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui  
 facere garrant Can<sup>rio</sup> Angl secundū tenorem infrascript.

Benet.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 294. *Original.*

Instructions issued to the Commissioners sent into Kent for the pur-  
 pose of borrowing money for the defence of Calais, 14th May,  
 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

INSTRUCȄON yeveñ by the King oure souverain lord  
 to his commissioners whom he sendeth to have  
 R.H.<sup>1</sup> cōmunicaȄon with this peple in the shire of  
 Kent upoñ the matiers that foloweñ.

Furst in communicatiōn with suche as thay shal entrete  
 thay shal mowe say the King is enfor̄med aswell by  
 writing as otherwise that his adversaries ben verraly

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<sup>1</sup> The King's autograph.



disposed to besiege his towne of Caleis and have therefore assembled a grete and mighty armee aswel by lande as by wat<sup>r</sup>. And for somoche ther muste nedes be ordeyned a notable nombre bothe of speres and bowes to be sette into his saide towne for the saufgarde therof till rescowes may come.

Item thay shall mowe say the King hath communed here with many and dyvers lordes and othr notable psones the whiche have putte thayme largely in thaire devoire and have graunted unto his highnesse by way of loone notable sommes of money for purveaunce of the said speres and bowes. for somoche the King trusteth thay wol do the same. spially in somoche as the saufgarde of Caleys toucheth the univ<sup>s</sup>al weel of all this his reaume and yf any thyng sholde come therto but good it sholde be an univ<sup>s</sup>al hurte to all the Kyng<sup>e</sup> subgitt<sup>e</sup> that God defende.

Item thay shal mowe saye the King considereth weel and every mañ may do the same. yf it so be that ther be redye at all tymes a grounde to sette into his saide towne of Caleis a notable peple it shalbe the grettest seuretee that coude be ymagine<sup>d</sup> for the saufgarde therof and abaisshing of the ennemyes. Wherfor the King entendeth with the helpe of his subgitt<sup>e</sup> to purvey a notable sōme of money to be redy at all tymes. the whiche sōmes shal remaigne in a cheste undre dyvers keyes whereof notable psones shal have the keping and it not to be touched till nede be.

Item the King wol entrete lordes experte in the werre and othr notable persones to be leders and redy at all tymes whan the caas shal require to putte thayme self into the saide towne and there to abide for the defense therof. And sith this shalbe so spial provision for the



saide towne that is so grete a jewell for Englande the King verraly trusteth that evy his trewe subgit wol helpe and further the said entente, wherto the said cōmissioners shal moeve and stire suche as thay shal have cōmunicaçon with by all the meenes thei canne and by suche resons as thaire discrecions wol lede thayme to.

Item thay shal mowe saye the King desireth that thay wol graunte at this tyme by way of loone and noon othr wise, that shal be desired of thayme, to be repaide upon the next grauntes that shalbe made to his highnesse in parlement or convocaçon, evy man that leneth to have a patente undre the Kinges grete seal frelye withoute any thing payng therfor.

Item the said commissioners shal ordeyne that suche sōmes of money as shalbe graunted be in all haste brought to his citee of London there to be delyved to the receivours therof.

Item thay shal certifie the King and his counsail distinctly in writing what evy citee towne abbot prior or othr man gaunteth, and of evy graunte make endentures betwix thayme and the graunter.

Item the King wol also that thay directe the ĩres with blanke tailles to suche psones as thay shal seme gode and expedient.

Item that thay use the articles of this instrucçon in suche ordre as thay thenke moost expedient and do all other thinges the whiche thay seme wol serve to the furthering of the Kinges entente and matiers abovesaide. Yeven undre his prive seal at Westminster the xiiij. day of May the yere of the regne of the King our said soverain lord xx.



[Additional MS. 4609. art. 22. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 26th June, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

R as Treſ et Chambleins ꝑc. saluz. Nous volons de l'avis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a noz chiers et foialx Willm Eure Stiephn Popham chērs Myles Stapilton et John Heroñ esquiers queux avec certaines niefs et vesseaux nous avons assigneez pur un certain temps de garder la meer vous facez deliverer pur estuffer mesmes les niefs et vesseaux oyt barelles de poudr pur canons.

R au Chaunceller ꝑc. saluz. Come nous de l'avis de notre counsail eons donez et grauntez conge et licence a noz chiers et foialx Willm Eure Stiephn Popham chivalers Myles Stapilton et John Heron esquiers queux avec certaines niefs et vesseaux nous avons assignez pur un certain temps garder la meer qils et chun de eux quant ils serront ensi sur la meer puissent et puisse doner et graunter lres de sauf conduyct dessouz lour sealx et dessouz le seal de chun de eux as tieulx prisoners qils prendront sur la meer vous mandons ꝑc. adureres jusques au darrein jour d'Octobr proch venant.

xxvj. die Junii anno ꝑc. xx. In Camera Stellat Reg apud Westm Rex de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant secundum tenores suprascript presentibus tunc ibidem dnis Canc<sup>o</sup> Cōitibus de Hunt Staff et Suff Theſ Angl et Custode privati sigilli.

Benet.



[Additional MS. 4609, art. 24. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 6th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved. For asmoche as we be en-  
fourmed y<sup>t</sup> at divers tymes herebefore and in especialle  
now late ther hath be divers rumours and congregacions  
of people in oure towne of Northampton so fer forth that  
yerfore the cōmon belle of oure saide towne was late  
rongen to grete distourbance of our people yere whereof  
we beth evyl content. We wol therfore by th'advis of oure  
counsail and charge you straitely that att all tyme from  
hens forthward with oute any lacchess alle other things  
left ye see diligently to the good reule and goevernaunce  
of oure said towne and that in that that in you is ye lette  
. . . . . suche rumours to be or begynne there. And  
yif any be that we ne wold that ye doo therinne suche  
due punisshement that it may tourne to alle other . . . .  
. . . to example in tyme to come. And furthermore we  
wol and charge you that ye enquire wel and duely the  
causers beginners and doers of the said rumours and  
congregacions herebefore doon, and them that ye shall  
fynde culpable herein that ye so punnisshe them as  
alle oyere evyl doers yere may take example in tyme to  
come. And we wol that in noo wyse ye leve this. Yeven  
undre oure prive seal at Westmonstre the vi. day of Juyl  
ye yere ̄tc. xx.

To þe mai<sup>r</sup> bailiffs and xxiiii. notablest burgeyses of  
oure towne of North<sup>̄</sup>.

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[Additional MS. 4609. art. 23. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 13th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved. We wol and charge you that yif ther be any persōne or persōnes at th'assises or sessions next to be halden by you at oure towne of Bedford that wol goeverne hem self oyerwise than yat oure lawes wol that ye doo suche punisshement uponn theym that soe wol goeverne hem as oure said lawes axen and requiren, and yif yer be any persones that wol disobeie you in this behalf we wol that . . . . . sende us in alle goodely haste ye names of hem to y'entent that we may doo in that behalf suche due punisshement that . . . . . take example thereof in tyme to come. Yeven 7c. at.

To ye judges by us assigned to be at y'assise and cōmissiōn next to be holden at oure towne of Bedford.

(*In dorso.*) The xiiij. day of Juyl ye xx. yeñ 7c. . . . .  
et . . . . . et Fulham cōmanded ye Keper . . .  
. . . . . to do make undre ye same . . . . . ye  
teneur w<sup>t</sup> inn . . . . .

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 26. *Original Minutes*.

Minutes of the Council, 29th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxix. day of Juyl p<sup>e</sup> xx. yeñ 7c. at Windesoñ.

The Kyng beyng p<sup>re</sup> p<sup>re</sup>sent 7 w<sup>t</sup> him my lord his Chaunceller 7 therle of Suff cōmaunded,



No<sup>a</sup> pro ci-  
vitate Baioñ.

That endentures be maad̃ undr̃ þ<sup>e</sup> K' prive seal & Sir Pheliþ Chetewyñ knyght maiñ of the citee of Baioñ by force and vertu of þ<sup>e</sup> whiche the said̃ Sir Pheliþ shal take now in hande of þ<sup>e</sup> K' ouñ said̃ souṽain lord̃ ix<sup>c</sup>xl. marc̃z for the wagyñg of as many arch̃rs as he shal mowe for þat monnoye gete for a quarter of an yere to be abide & duelle upoñ the sure & saufgarde at the [said̃] citee of Baioñ &c. ut in filaç.

For þ<sup>e</sup> kep-  
ing of þ<sup>e</sup> see.

Also be þ<sup>y</sup> maade ðres sevalx undr̃ prive seal to Sir Will̃ Eure knyght John Heroñ Miles Staplytoñ squiers cl cōmaunding þeim by the same to do kepe and pfourm̃e the covenant̃ contiegñed̃ in ðtain endenturs maad̃ ~~maad̃~~ betwiñ þ<sup>e</sup> K' ouñ said̃ souṽain lord̃ & þeym as such̃ [touching] goṽnāce & keping of þ<sup>e</sup> see for a ðtain tyme &c. aftr̃ þ<sup>e</sup> teneur̃ of the same endent̃rs &c.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> added̃ in the cōmissiōn maad̃ for the said̃ Sir Will̃ Eure Stapiltoñ Heroñ & also Sir Stieph̃n Popham þ<sup>e</sup> which̃ beth̃ assigned̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> keping of þ<sup>e</sup> see &c.

\* f. 26 b. \* That for the takyñg of þeir̃ moustres with̃ op̃ þat beth̃ assigned̃ her̃before for this cause &c. Sir John Popham & Will̃ Soper of Hamptoñ be added̃ in the said̃ cōmissiōn to take the said̃ moustres &c.

~~Me<sup>d</sup>. That yif & Will̃ Eure come to towne that I send̃ hym to my lord̃ þe Chaunceller. or þat I send̃ my said̃ lord̃ word̃ þat he is come hidr̃ to þentent þat my said̃ lord̃ come hidr̃ to shew such̃ matiers as hym shal like [to hym] at his coming hidr̃.~~

Also that þ<sup>y</sup>as þ<sup>e</sup> cōmissiōns for þ<sup>e</sup> repaçons of Holanders &c. now beyng in England̃ for reformaçons of attemptat̃ dooñ betwiñ þeim of England̃ & theym of Holand̃ & Seelande desiren to goo hoom [for a ðtain tyme] for asmuche as þeire powers & instrucçons [be] not at large as þeffect of þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ matier asketh̃ and desireth̃.



The Kyng wol þ}for þat his cōmissioners in þis behalfe joyned with þe said cōmissioners of Hollande &c. licence þe said cōmissioners of Hollande &c. to departe out of Englande at this tyme, w<sup>t</sup> this þ<sup>t</sup> thei bynde þeim & þe lord of þe countrey from whens þey be come þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal appere or oþ} ambassadeurs shal be sende to Londoñ at þe Purificacon of Oure Lady next comyng to do & fulfill all þoo þing for þe which þoo ambassadeurs þ<sup>t</sup> now beth here are come fore.

\* f. 27. \* Be þ} added in þendent's maad betwið the K' our said souvain lord & Sir Pheliþ Chetewind as towching þe citee of Baioñ &c. that yif þe towne of Bristowe wol fournesshe for þe sauf gard of þe said cite of Baioñ c. archrs for a quart of a yer as in þendēt's ~~as above~~ maad the xxix. day of Juyl &c. as above ~~of þe which~~ [þat] the said Sir Pheliþ ~~hath~~ [have] þe rule & govnāce of þeim during the tyme þat þei shal ~~be~~ abide & duelle þ}e.

Also the Kyng wol and hath cōmaund my lord þe Chaunc þat noo saufconduyt passe from hens forthward for any shiþ of Spayñ now beyng in Flaundres to go home into Spayñ.

Also the K' wol & comandeth þat ĩres undr þe prive seal be maad to the Tres & Chambleins of his eschequier cōmaundyng þeim by the same to paie or soufficeantly assigne unto Maistr Walt Colles late constable of Bourdeaux alle suche sōmes of mōnoie þat for any cause of [his] abiding in Guyenne [be] found due unto hym be al þaccompt maad betwið þe K' & hym. And also oþ} ĩres to þe Tres ~~Barons~~ & Chambl &c. to ~~accounte w<sup>t</sup>~~ [paie or assigne to] þe said M' Wault such sōmes of mōnie &c. as her befor ~~he hath~~ [þei have] warrant to paie hỹ &c.

Also that þ}e as now late þe K' by his ĩres undr his signet token and squier send unto my lord þe Chaunc



willed h̄y ⁊ cōmaunded hym to make writte ~~ires~~ und̄r  
his grete seal for þ<sup>e</sup> deliv<sup>a</sup>unce of Batte ⁊ Pyle late  
\* f. 27 b. serv<sup>a</sup>nt<sup>e</sup> to Robt Whityngh<sup>a</sup>m late Tref\* of Caley<sup>s</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>  
which late for ȝtain causes moevyng þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsail  
wēr by þadvis of counsail cōmitted to prisone.

My said Lord Chaunceller desired of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þ<sup>t</sup> his  
said cōmaundement myzt be enacted of record the which  
þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng cōmaunded to be doon as above.

Also John Machon bille is graunted as touching h<sup>s</sup>  
clothing.

[*Ibid.* f. 28. 10th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

Decimo die Augusti anno ꝑc. xx<sup>mo</sup>. Rex ap̄d castrum  
suū de Windesoꝛ considerans quali<sup>9</sup> Dñs Eugenius sūmus  
Pōtifex Papa iiij<sup>t</sup><sup>9</sup>. p̄ lras suas bullat̄ providit eccl̄ie  
Meneven̄ de psona m̄ri Wifli Lindewode ip̄mq; d̄ce eccl̄ie  
p̄fecit in Ep̄m ⁊ pastore. Qui quidem elect<sup>9</sup> in p̄sencia  
Regis renunciavit om̄ib; verbis ei<sup>d</sup> Dño Regi ⁊ corone  
sue p̄judiciabilib; in d̄cis lris bullat<sup>e</sup> content<sup>e</sup> ⁊ gracie  
sue in hac pte se submisit, humili<sup>9</sup> supplicans temporalia  
d̄ci ep̄atus in manib; Reg<sup>e</sup> existeñ sibi reddi, eadem tem-  
poralia sibi reddidit ⁊ juramentū fidelitat<sup>e</sup> in hac pte ab  
eodem recepit ut moris est. Quo facto idem Dñs n̄r  
Rex mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui q̄d sup̄inde fieri  
faç garrant Dño Cancellario Anglie mandando ei<sup>d</sup> q̄d  
p̄ bria sub magno sigillo Reg<sup>e</sup> fieri faç temporalia ep̄atus  
p̄d̄ci ei<sup>d</sup> electo liberari ꝑc. fieri put est moris.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Vide Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 13.



[*Ibid.* f. 28 b. 21st August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxj. day of August þ<sup>e</sup> xx. ye<sup>r</sup> ꝛc.

In þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> parlour at Shene þ<sup>nt</sup> my lord<sup>e</sup>

The Cardinal of Eng<sup>l</sup>

Therle of Suff

The Chaunceller

þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Tiptoft

Theslit of Seint David

þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Hung<sup>l</sup>ford.

ƒ John Stourton.

It is advised ꝛ comaunded that lres of prive seal be directed to þ<sup>e</sup> wardeins of þ<sup>e</sup> craft of taillours of Londoñ ꝛ to all þ<sup>e</sup> taillo<sup>r</sup>s þ<sup>e</sup> recyting þ<sup>t</sup> hou be it þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng by h<sup>s</sup> lres patentes hath amongst oþ<sup>r</sup> þing<sup>e</sup> contiegned in þ<sup>e</sup> same graunted unto hē ƒche among<sup>e</sup> þeim self, yet for ertain causes moevyng þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng ꝛ his counsail he wol ꝛ chargeth þeim straitely þ<sup>t</sup> all excusacons cissing anoñ after þ<sup>e</sup> sight of þees þei surcesse of puttyng in execucon þ<sup>e</sup> said lres as touching þ<sup>e</sup> said ƒche, and þ<sup>t</sup> þei ꝛ evich of þeim obeie þe Mai<sup>r</sup> of Londoñ after þolde usag<sup>e</sup> custumes ꝛ lawes of Londoñ, and þ<sup>t</sup> þei bringe befor þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng ꝛ h<sup>s</sup> counsail þ<sup>e</sup> said lres patent<sup>e</sup> at þ<sup>e</sup> xv. of Seint Michel next comyng for to see þ<sup>e</sup> conteneue of hē ꝛc.

\* f. 29.

\* Be þ<sup>e</sup> maad lres to ƒ Will Iwer ƒ Stieph<sup>n</sup> Popham John Heroñ ꝛ Myles Stapiltoñ sq<sup>i</sup>ers desiring þeim þ<sup>t</sup> how be it þ<sup>t</sup> it is contiegned in pendent<sup>r</sup>es maad betwix þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng ꝛ þeim as for þ<sup>e</sup> keping of þ<sup>e</sup> see þ<sup>t</sup> þei shold assemble ꝛ moust<sup>r</sup> at þ<sup>e</sup> Camb<sup>r</sup> yet for ertain causes moevyng þ<sup>e</sup> K' ꝛ his counsail the Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said Iwer Heroñ ꝛ Stapiltoñ [come not at þ<sup>e</sup> Camb<sup>r</sup>] but mete in alle haste w<sup>t</sup> Popham þ<sup>t</sup> shal come oute of Devoñ upoñ þ<sup>e</sup> see und<sup>r</sup> þisle of Wyght.



\* f. 29 b.      \* The K' þ<sup>e</sup> same day beyng in his Gret Chābr in þ<sup>e</sup> said place beyng þ<sup>r</sup>sent all þ<sup>e</sup> abovesaid lord<sup>e</sup> and also my lord<sup>e</sup> of

Saz bisshoþ

Hunt }  
Staff } Erles.

Viscont Beaumont.

The Bisshoþ of Seint Assap̃h ⁊ þabbot of Glouc̃ the which þ<sup>e</sup> K' send̃ late to þēpour̃ and beth retourned̃ frō hī ⁊ op̃<sup>r</sup> ⁊c. maad̃ þeir̃ reporte ⁊ and the which had̃ from þēpour̃ to þe Kyng lres of credence but no credence in writing.

The which credence stood̃ in ij. thing<sup>e</sup> ⁊ The first is þ<sup>t</sup> þēpour̃ greteth̃ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wel and sendeth̃ him word̃ þ<sup>t</sup>

And at þeir̃ sp̃ialle req̃st the Kyng cōmanded̃ lres se<sup>v</sup>all of pive seal to be maad̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref Barons ⁊ Chābl̃ ⁊c. cōmaundyng þeim to accounte w<sup>t</sup> eyther of þ<sup>e</sup> said Bisshop̃ ⁊ Abbot or w<sup>t</sup> some op̃<sup>r</sup> sufficeant psone in þeir̃ names of þ<sup>e</sup> said viag<sup>e</sup> and to alloue unto either of hē from þ<sup>e</sup> day þ<sup>t</sup> þei deþted̃ for þ<sup>e</sup> abovesaid̃ cause from þ<sup>e</sup> citee of London unto þ<sup>e</sup> day of þeir̃ retourne \* þider ayen  
\* f. 30. suche dayly wag<sup>e</sup> as have be allowed̃ to op̃<sup>r</sup> [of þeir̃ estat<sup>z</sup>] goyng in semble ambassade befor̃ þ<sup>s</sup> tyme. And þ<sup>t</sup> of þ<sup>t</sup> that by þ<sup>e</sup> said accountes shal be founde due unto hē to make hē þ<sup>r</sup>of paiemēt or sufficeant assignemēt w<sup>t</sup> resonable cost<sup>e</sup> for þeir̃ passage ⁊ repassage of þ<sup>e</sup> see ⁊ p̃nt my Lord̃ Chaunceller.

\* f. 30 b.      \* The xxj. day of August þ<sup>e</sup> xx. yer̃ ⁊c.

In þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>r</sup>sence in h<sup>s</sup> Gret Chamb<sup>r</sup> at Shene p̃nt my lord<sup>e</sup>



My Lord Card of Engl

Chañ

Baath

Saz

Pive Seal

My Lord of Glouc

Hunt

Staff

Suff

Viç Beaumont

Hungford

Tiptoft

Stourton.

Tharchebissho of ~~Rean~~ Burdeaux p<sup>r</sup>posed þ<sup>e</sup> causes  
why þ<sup>t</sup> he cam into England.

[*Ibid.* f. 31. 22nd August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxij. day of August þ<sup>e</sup> xx. ye<sup>r</sup> 1c. in þe K' plo<sup>r</sup>  
at Shene pnt

My Lord Chañ

My Lord Pive Seal

My Lord of Hunt

Staff

Hungford

Tiptoft

f John Stourton

Also þ<sup>e</sup> 1re þ<sup>t</sup>  
shold goo to f  
Will Iver Miles  
Stapilton t  
John Heroñ was  
rad t passed  
evich of hē to  
have of þ<sup>t</sup> te-  
neur ij. 1res.

Vač q. post.

It was cōmanded þ<sup>t</sup> 1res undr pive seal be directed to  
þ<sup>e</sup> Tref t Chambl̃ 1c. to delive in all haste after þ<sup>e</sup> sight  
of þ<sup>e</sup> 1res to f Stiephn Popham knyzt whych t f Will Iver  
knyzt Miles Stapilton t John Heroñ squiers beth en-  
dented for a c̃tain tyme to kepe þ<sup>e</sup> see cc. speres iij<sup>c</sup>. bowes  
t iij<sup>c</sup>. shefes arowes to be egally depteð amonge hē alle.

The said Popham to accounte [1c. t to answer] of it  
þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>o</sup>f shal not duely be spendeð 1c.

In þ<sup>e</sup> K' [pnce in h<sup>s</sup>] Grete Chābr̃ þ<sup>o</sup>e pnt

My Lord Cardinal

of Engl

My Lord Chaunceller

My Lord of Glouc

Hungf

Tiptoft

Stourton

Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad a 1re to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref and Chābr̃ to paie unto  
f Stiephn Popham w<sup>th</sup>holden by endentu<sup>r</sup> to goo to þ<sup>e</sup> see  
to delive unto hī ov þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> he hath t shal take by force



ƿ vertue of endentures in þat behalf maad̃ betwix þ<sup>e</sup> K' ƿ hī vitailing for c. archs after [þappointement of] þact of þ<sup>e</sup> plement.

The Kyng comanded̃ for ij<sup>c</sup>. sper<sup>l</sup> v<sup>c</sup>. bowes v<sup>c</sup>. shef of arowes and þ<sup>e</sup> vitailing as above.

M<sup>d</sup> of the cōmissioñs to take þe moustres ƿc. and what instruc-  
cion þei shal have ƿc.<sup>1</sup>

[*Ibid.* f. 31 b.]

Pro Acqui-  
tañ.

In the K' þñce þ<sup>e</sup> same day ƿ place ƿ þñt aȝ þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ lord<sup>l</sup> ƿ

þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoþ of Saȝ

Therle of Suff

Viç Beaumont̃.

What ground<sup>l</sup> þ<sup>l</sup> beth þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng to sette forth̃ an armee.

It was moeved̃ ƿ good̃ to be chevysshed̃ and lord<sup>l</sup> to be bounde þ<sup>l</sup>foř.

Also my Lord̃ Cardinal of Engl̃ seyde þ<sup>t</sup> seyng þ<sup>e</sup> necessitee þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath̃ to mōnoie yif þ<sup>t</sup> he hadde he wolde lene it to him. But he seið̃ he hadde it not. Vessel he hath̃ and þ<sup>l</sup>of he wol lene him to þ<sup>e</sup> valeur of iiij<sup>ml</sup>. li. he to be answered̃ of semble vessel ayen. And yif þ<sup>t</sup> his vessel sholde be cuined̃ to have [over] þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> farceoñ of þ<sup>e</sup> vessel wolde coste ƿc.

My Lord̃ of Glouc̃ wol be bounde.

It was moeved̃ þ<sup>t</sup> upoñ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> yat remaigned̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> graunt<sup>l</sup> maad̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> last plement þ<sup>e</sup> which̃ as yet beth unassigned̃ and also upoñ þ<sup>e</sup> port<sup>l</sup> and weddes mōnoie myzt be borrowed̃.

Also it was moeved̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng shold̃ p<sup>r</sup>veie whete heř ƿ sende it ~~þider~~ into Guyenne and bothe it sholde

<sup>1</sup> This and the other passages in small type occur at the bottom of each folio, and seem to have been intended as references to the contents.



vitaille þeim þ}e and þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þ}by be gretly availed by þ<sup>e</sup> sale &c.

The Bisshoþ of Saz wol be bound.

It was moeved þ<sup>t</sup> þres sholde be directed to ȕtaines þsones for to lene.

It was moeved þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Tref of England sholde be sende for to ~~lene mōnoie~~ telle what ground þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng had to borowe mōnoie on.

Staff & Suff wol be bounde.

Chaunceller wol leye both h<sup>s</sup> good in morgage & be bounde.

~~Porte þres to be conceived to ȕtaines þsones for lene The Tref to be send for þe þre þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord Cardinal of York maad. Saz to bounde & good . . . . . of meschief. Staff to be bound with gode & bonde.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 32.]

Chancellor

Staff

Pive Seal

Suff.

Be þ} maad a þre to f Th Kyryell to be w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng anoñ after þ<sup>e</sup> sight of þ<sup>e</sup> þres.

Fenys. Be þ} maad a þre to þabbot of Fevsham þ<sup>t</sup> as it is said hath in keping ȕtain dedes evidenc & munimētz þ<sup>t</sup> belange to on Lowys Clyfford þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngel warde whom James Fenys hath in keping, cōmanding hī þ<sup>t</sup> in noo wyse he make delivance of þ<sup>e</sup> said dedes evidenc & munimentz to no þsone unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng yeve him oþ} in cōmandement.

Be þ} maad a þre to þ<sup>e</sup> maiñ and felowshiþ of þestaple of Caleys to leene unto Will Pyrtoñ lieuten of Guysnes for þ<sup>e</sup> paiement of þ<sup>e</sup> souldours of Guysnes v<sup>e</sup>. li. &c. takyng for repaiement þ}of sufficeant seuretee of þ<sup>e</sup> said Pirtoñ & of oþ} such as þeim shal seme good.



If a lre to Pirtoñ and souldours of Guysnes thankynge hē of þeir fvice & payng hē of continuance &c. And latyng hē wite hou þt þoo þt þei sende hider for to sue for hem have wel & diligently doñ for þt behalf þeiñ true labo<sup>r</sup> & devoir &c. and þt þ}for þei wolde have hē þe moñ spially recōmended.

If for þe Lieuteñ of Caley.

[*Ibid.* f. 32 b. 24th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxiiij. day of August þe xx. yeñ &c. in þe Kynges Gret Chambr at Shene ʒ pnt my Lordes

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| The Cardinal of Engl   | of Staff            |
| Chaunceller            | of Suff             |
| P <sup>i</sup> ve Seal | þe Lordes Hung}ford |
| My Lord of Glouc       | Tiptoft             |
| Therles of Hunt        | & Joñ Stourtoñ.     |

Undersignet. The lre [as for chevissance of mōnoie] þt shal go to towneshippes & oþ} singulers psones for to lene mōnoie is rad & passed &c. for Guyenne.

Be þ} maad cōmissiones to þe [lordes sherriefes &] myghtiest men in evy shiñ of Englonð to lene amonge þeim selfe & also to chevisshe of oþ} for þe said necessitee of Guyenne ʒ

Also be þ} maad lres upoñ þe said cōmission to þe sherrief in evy shiñ to assēble þe þrifty men in þe shire to appeñ befoñ þe cōmissionis & such as þt at þs tyme wol lene mōnoie shal seuretees of þe dismes & quinsismes &c. þe K' jewelx & of oþ} þe Kynges revenues &c.

In þe Kynges p<sup>s</sup>ence ʒ pnt all þabovesaid lordes & my Lord þe Bisshoþ of Saḡ.

Theñ as þe Kyng wrote his lres to þe Cardinal of York &c.



\* f. 33. \* So þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> viag<sup>e</sup> goeth into Guyenne þis is graunted.

The xxiiij. day of August

Stourtoñ - - - xl. li.

Pive Seal - - -

Hung<sup>o</sup>ford - - - c. li.

Tiptoft - - - c. li.

Therles of Suff wol be redy to be bounde ꝑc.

Staff - ut p<sup>x</sup> - as far as v<sup>e</sup>. marc<sup>e</sup> wol strech to.

Hunt - - - c. li.

þe Bissho<sup>p</sup> of Sa<sup>z</sup> - - c. li. to be assigned up-  
oñ his owne dismes.

þe Chaunceller - - - c. li.

þerle of Dor<sup>s</sup> - - - c. li.

My Lord Cardinal iiij<sup>ml</sup>. li. in vessell ꝑc.

My Lord of Glouc<sup>e</sup> wol be bounde as fer as any man  
wol take him in þ<sup>s</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> necessitee.

That it be send<sup>t</sup> unto þ<sup>e</sup> citee of Londoñ.

To send<sup>t</sup> to all townes þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> hath name inne.

To tarye þ<sup>e</sup> navie unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> viage be redy.

Vi<sup>c</sup> Beaumont<sup>t</sup> - - - c. marc<sup>e</sup>.

To be appointed who shal be<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> cōmissions ꝑc. lres.

As touching Irland<sup>t</sup>.<sup>1</sup> The Lieuteñ of Irland<sup>e</sup> to be  
send<sup>t</sup> for to come hider in alle haste.

Tharchebissho<sup>p</sup> of Dyvelyñ to abide.

Indifferent men toccupie.

Gyles Thorndon Tref of Irland<sup>t</sup> to come befo<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>  
Kyng and to be sworeñ which beth moost indifferent  
men in Irland<sup>t</sup> toccupie poffic<sup>e</sup> ~~of þe said~~ [as] deputies,  
and also to gyve up<sup>n</sup> in ar<sup>les</sup> all þ<sup>t</sup> he wol write for þ<sup>e</sup>  
K<sup>'</sup> and ayenst any op<sup>o</sup> psones.

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide* some very interesting papers respecting the state of Ireland  
at the end of the volume.



[*Ibid.* f. 33 b. 27th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxvij. day of August

My Lord<sup>e</sup> Chan<sup>c</sup> Hunt Staff P<sup>i</sup>ve Seal.

Popham to be send<sup>d</sup> for <sup>v</sup> to go into Guyenne to be Seneschal and to have leedyng of þeim þ<sup>t</sup> shal goo into Guyenne.

Boneville to be entreted<sup>d</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>d</sup> matie<sup>r</sup>.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad<sup>d</sup> a lre of request for Maistr<sup>e</sup> Th Chapman þ<sup>t</sup> was goyng in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> messag<sup>e</sup> toward<sup>d</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> courte of Rome and was taken in Flaundres.

[*Ibid.* On parchment, in a different, but *contemporary* hand; and pasted into the volume.

28th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxviii. day of Augst the xx. yere of the Kyng ou<sup>r</sup> sou<sup>v</sup>ain lord<sup>e</sup> reigne in his chamb<sup>r</sup> at Kenyngton my Lord therle of Bokyngham Staff<sup>e</sup> &c. captain of Caleis shewing unto the Kyng ou<sup>r</sup> said<sup>d</sup> souverain lord<sup>e</sup> how that it hath nowe late liked<sup>d</sup> his hieghnesse to make hym captain of his towne of Caley<sup>s</sup> <sup>v</sup> to the whiche he seid<sup>d</sup> he wolde make hym redy to goo in persone in all the goodly haste that he might <sup>v</sup> soo that at the ferrest he purposeth hym to be þere within x. daies next after the feste of Seint Michel nexte comyng. And betwix this and that tyme he said<sup>d</sup> he wolde sende thidre of his trusted<sup>d</sup> servantz and also write to suche as he trusted<sup>d</sup> þere for to entende to the sure and sauf kepyng of þe said<sup>d</sup> towne <sup>v</sup> as he knoweth wel that they wolde. And furthermore he shewed<sup>d</sup> unto the Kyng how that now late as he is lerned<sup>d</sup> the souldours of Caleis maad<sup>d</sup> a restraintte of wolles for that that is due for þeire wages the which was a shamefull and a disworshipful thing to the Kyng and to hym that had<sup>d</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> rule and goev<sup>n</sup>ance



undr̃nethe the Kyng of the said̃ towne ⁊ desired̃ of the Kyng that for asmuch̃ as yit he may not goo to Caleis in persone at this tyme ⁊ and þat yif that any suche mysrule or goevernaunce falle among the said̃ soldeours for non paiemēt of theire wages betwix þis and the tyme that he shal come to Caleis that God̃ ne wold̃ ⁊ he in noo manier̃ wise for suche mysrule and goeṽnaunce be put in hurte noþ̃ blame ⁊ noþ̃ þat it be throweñ put ner retted̃ upon hym in any wise but þat it may be leide and caste upon the doers and nough̃er elles. To the which̃ my said̃ lord̃ the captaines desire the Kyng gr̃aunted̃ ⁊ and so cōmaunded̃ it to be enacted̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 34. *Original Minutes.*]

The xxviij. day of August þ<sup>e</sup> xx. yeñ ðc.

In þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng̃s þ̃sence in h<sup>s</sup> Gret Chābr̃ at Kenyngtoñ  
þ̃nt

|                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| My Lord̃ Cardinal of Engl̃ | My Lord̃ of Staff   |
| My Lord̃ Chaunceller       | My Lord̃ Hung̃ford̃ |
|                            | & John Stourtoñ.    |

It is assented̃ þ<sup>t</sup> & John Popham & John Lysle Will Soper [ð a clerc] take þ<sup>e</sup> moustres of & Will Iver & Stieph̃n Popham Miles Stapiltoñ & John Heroñ on þ<sup>e</sup> see undr̃ þ̃isle of Wight.

Also þ<sup>t</sup> it be send̃ to my Lord̃ Tref to c̃tifie þ<sup>e</sup> K' in alle haste what good̃ he hath̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> K' to make good̃ ð effectuel assignement [such̃ as he wol abide by] to suche as have graunted̃ ð wol lene mōnoie unto þ<sup>e</sup> K.

And what jewelx also þ̃ beth̃ to leye in morgage for þ<sup>e</sup> þ̃nt armee.

My Lord̃ Hung̃ford̃ hath̃ graunted̃ to leene c. q̃arters of whete so þ<sup>t</sup> he may have a good̃ assignement for þ<sup>e</sup> c. li. þ<sup>t</sup> he hath̃ lened̃ now ðc.



That fgeantz of armes be send̃ to such shipp̃ as shal  
 ⁊ wol go for þe vintage to warne hē to come to oon place  
 ⁊ not to departe unto þe tyme þarmee be redy.

Questio. The citee of Baioñ desiř of þe K' ij<sup>m</sup>. li. in mōnoie  
 the which þei have leyde downe for þe souldie of c̃tain  
 poeple at Ax.

Also þei desiř v<sup>c</sup>. pipe of whete.

Also þei desiř socours.

A curtoys ĩre to be send̃ unto Baioñ hou þt þe K' hath  
 received̃ þeir ĩres ⁊c.

Also f Th Kyriell knyzt was discharged̃ of þe Lieuteñ  
 of Caley.

And my Lord̃ of Staff̃ is maad̃ cappitain of Caley ⁊  
 þ̃for̃ to endente after þe teneur of a cedula þt he deliṽed̃  
 to þe K'.

He shal have a ĩre patent und̃r þe grete seal þt but  
 yif he be paied̃ of þe m<sup>l</sup>. marc̃ ⁊c. at Estr̃ or elles but yif  
 þt he have at þt tyme obligã of þe subsidie of wolles  
 elles þt he shal have ⁊ rejoise such jewelx as þt þe Tref ⁊  
 Chāb̃l have deliṽed̃ him in plegg̃ for þe said̃ m<sup>l</sup>. marc̃ ⁊c.

Staff̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 34 b.]

Be þ̃ maad̃ a ĩre to þe Tref ⁊ Chāb̃l to deliṽe to  
 Maistr̃ Menauld̃ de Lukomalo docto<sup>r</sup> of divinite the  
 which was late send̃ from ~~ba~~ þe citee of Baioñ unto þe K'  
 w<sup>t</sup> ĩres ⁊ credence c. s̃. by wey of reward̃.

Yerde to go to þarmee ordeined̃ for þe see to ~~warne~~  
 bidde hē to goo streyt to Baioñ to see þe rule þ̃e ~~and y~~

A ĩre to þeim þt shal go to þe see, desiring þeim ~~not~~ to  
 go up̃ streyzt to Baioñ ⁊ yif it neded̃ hē not to abide þ̃e,  
 yet shewe hē to þe citee seyng hou þt þe Kyng cōmanded̃



hē so to do. And seyng hou þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath send hē v<sup>e</sup>. archrs w<sup>t</sup> & Pheliþ Chetewynd the which shal abide stille þ<sup>e</sup>. And hou þ<sup>t</sup> he wol sende þider in haste whete and forther.

\* f. 35. \* The K' hath cōmanded þ<sup>t</sup> such saufconduyctz as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Orleance desireth to send hider wyns &c. þ<sup>t</sup> þei have hē.

Rosencrans shal have ccl. marc of gift.

Sic. Be þ<sup>e</sup> maad a lre to þerle of Ormond lieuteñ of Irland reciting þ<sup>t</sup> hou be it þat it is contiegned in pendures betwix þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng & hī upon þ<sup>e</sup> said lieuteñ maad þ<sup>t</sup> he shal have all þ<sup>e</sup> revenues & pffitz of þ<sup>e</sup> said land &c. yet it was not noþ<sup>e</sup> is not þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng's entent but þ<sup>t</sup> alle ordenaries chargē & wagē & rewardē to þofficers shal be boreñ & paid of þ<sup>e</sup> said revenues & þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> shal remaigne he to have [it by þ<sup>e</sup> Tresor hōdē of Irē.] And yif any þing shal faille of h<sup>s</sup> paiemēt hit to be cōtified hider and paiement þ<sup>e</sup> of to maad unto him.

And for asmoche as þ<sup>t</sup> discord betwix þerle of Ormond lieuteñ of Irē and þerchebisshoþ of Dyvelyn Chaunceller<sup>1</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> beth in grete cause of þ<sup>e</sup> [divisions &] rumoures þ<sup>t</sup> beth amonge þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng's poeple þ<sup>e</sup> the ~~Kyng wol þ<sup>e</sup> for~~ which discord þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wolde þat in alle wyses þei we cessed.

And þ<sup>e</sup> for he wol þ<sup>t</sup> prive sealx be directed unto þ<sup>e</sup> said Lieuteñ & unto þ<sup>e</sup> said Chaunceller to be her [befor þ<sup>e</sup> K' & h<sup>s</sup> cōsail] at þ<sup>e</sup> oytaves of þ<sup>e</sup> Purificacon of Our Lady next comyng to her þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> shal þenne be seyde unto hē. And þ<sup>t</sup> duryng þ<sup>e</sup> tyme of þeir absencē þei make such psones þeir deputies as þ<sup>t</sup> þei wol answer for at þeir pill shal occupie wel duely & truly þ<sup>e</sup> said officē.

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* some important articles on this subject at the end of the volume.



[*Ibid.* f. 35 b. 29th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxix. day of August þ<sup>e</sup> xx. yeȝ ȝc. at Kenyngton  
in þ<sup>e</sup> K' G<sup>e</sup>t Chābr.

Chaunceller

Suff

P<sup>i</sup>ve Seal

Viç Beaumond

Hunť

Hung<sup>o</sup>ford

Staff

Stourton

To comen w<sup>t</sup> M' Joĥn Langton for þ<sup>e</sup> werk<sup>e</sup> at Caley  
the which must be writen to my Lord Tref to ordeine for  
þ<sup>e</sup> paiemēt þ<sup>o</sup> of so þ<sup>t</sup> þei ceesse not.

ij. nobil for þ<sup>e</sup> paiement of þ<sup>e</sup> souldoures ȝ j. nobil for  
þ<sup>e</sup> werk<sup>e</sup>.

To send for þ<sup>e</sup> comptrollor to come hider.

fact est.

A ĩre undr good fourme unto þ<sup>e</sup> souldoures of Caley  
thankyng hē of þ<sup>e</sup> gentilnesse þ<sup>t</sup> þei shewed unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup>  
cōmission<sup>o</sup>s ȝ also to Drury ȝc. And hou my Lord of Staff  
hath ȝ wol labour for þeiȝ paiement.

+

Md to seke up þaċt wherby þ<sup>e</sup> jewelx shal be leyde in  
morgage.

My Lord of Staff to have a patent of þ<sup>e</sup> sale of þ<sup>e</sup>  
jewelx þ<sup>t</sup> he hath of þ<sup>e</sup> K' for þ<sup>e</sup> m<sup>l</sup>. marc.

Also such appointement as is ȝ shal be maad betwix  
my Lord of Staff ȝ my Lord Tref as for his paiement of  
þ<sup>e</sup> m<sup>l</sup>. to be kept.

To þ<sup>e</sup> Maiȝ Burton Riç Forester ȝ Sharp of Bristoll to  
ordene for m<sup>l</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>rt<sup>o</sup>s of whete ~~for~~ [ȝ] to sende it to Baion  
for þeiȝ ~~vi~~ stuffur, considered þ<sup>t</sup> þei beth dispurveied of  
vitaille. And þ<sup>e</sup> K' wol þ<sup>t</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> said whete ȝ ~~fo~~ cost<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup>  
þei shal ~~send~~ have for þ<sup>e</sup> sendyng forth of þ<sup>e</sup> said whete  
þ<sup>t</sup> þei have paiement upon such custumes ȝ subsidies of  
mchādises as þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal shippe ov.



Also þ<sup>e</sup> same day þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng by h<sup>s</sup> patent maad̃ my Lord of Mortaigne Erle of Dorset ⁊ graunted̃ to hī ⁊ to h<sup>s</sup> heires þ<sup>o</sup>for to meinteigne h<sup>s</sup> estat xx. li. by ye<sup>r</sup>. P<sup>nt</sup> my Lord Chaunceller.

Kyryell was charged̃ not to depte ⁊ not to go to Caley<sup>s</sup> unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme he have oþ<sup>o</sup> in cōmandemēt of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup>.

Manfeld̃

. . . . ~~Staff Dor<sup>s</sup> of þerldom xx. li.~~

~~Discharge of Kiriell h<sup>s</sup> paiement ⁊ not to depte~~

[*Ibid.* f. 36.]

The same day the Kyng by þadvis of my Lord Chaunceller ⁊ of þerle of Suff cōmanded̃ warrantz to be maad̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ⁊ Chambrelains þ<sup>t</sup> folowe.

First to paie ⁊ deliue to Rouland̃ Vasques knyzt sent from þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng of Portingale unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng w<sup>t</sup> ̃tain lres ⁊ messag<sup>er</sup> xx. li. ⁊ ij. hoole clothes of blak velewet to make him a gowne of it of þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>'</sup>ce of xij. li.

Iȝ to Gartier kyng of armes for þ<sup>e</sup> fvice [⁊ cost<sup>er</sup> ⁊c.] þ<sup>t</sup> he hath̃ doo in his last beyng oute in þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> fvice ⁊ for þ<sup>e</sup> fvice þ<sup>t</sup> he shal do now in þ<sup>s</sup> his goyng o<sup>v</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> fvice c. marc̃.

Iȝ to Maist<sup>r</sup> Menault de Luko Malo a frer doctour of divinitee þ<sup>e</sup> which̃ late w<sup>t</sup> lres ⁊ credence was send̃ from þ<sup>e</sup> citee of Baioñ unto þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> ⁊ now is retournyng ayen w<sup>t</sup> answer toward̃ þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ citee x. marc̃.

Iȝ to þ<sup>e</sup> Duk<sup>e</sup> secretarie of Bretaigne þ<sup>e</sup> which̃ now Vacat. late was send̃ hider w<sup>t</sup> lres ⁊ credence ⁊ is reto<sup>r</sup>nyng þider ayen w<sup>t</sup> answer x. li.

He had̃ after by warrant und<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> signet c. escutz.

Iȝ to [Ermyne] þ<sup>e</sup> Duk<sup>e</sup> herauld of Bretaigne v. marc̃.



Iſ to Valoys herauld to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Orleance xl. ſ.

Iſ to þerauld of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng of Portingale - v. març.

\* f. 36 b. \* Also þ<sup>e</sup> same day þnt my Lord Chaunceller, the Kyng cōmandeð me Benet to make an act by vertue [of] þ<sup>e</sup> which þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wolde t cōmaundeð his ſaið Chauncellr to make unto Edmond Beaufort Earl of Dorset þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngſ lres patentſ of þ<sup>e</sup> ſaið erldom, to have it unto him t unto þeirſ masles of his body tc. t xx. of fee þfor unto þeim for ever.

Iſ Kyryell is discharged of þ<sup>e</sup> Lieuteñ of Caleys, þnt all my lordſ.

And my Lord of Stafford was maad cappitain of Caleys by þ<sup>e</sup> name of þerle of Bukyngham tc. and endented of newe after þ<sup>e</sup> teneur t fourme of h<sup>s</sup> laſte endenturſ except after þ<sup>e</sup> lees or dimisse of Kyryell tc.

And he ſhal have warrant to be paied of h<sup>s</sup> wagſ.

\* f. 38.

\* xxviij. Augusti pceden tc.

Also þfor as þ<sup>t</sup> diſs pſones benethe writeñ as it was ſeyde oweñ unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þ<sup>e</sup> ſōmes benethe writeñ, be þfor maad lres undr pive ſeal unto þ<sup>e</sup> Chambrelain of Southwales or to h<sup>s</sup> depute þfor cōmaundyng him þ<sup>t</sup> yif it be ſo as it is abovesaið thei do make lres levee in haſte of þ<sup>e</sup> ſaið ſōmes, for þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath maad assignement þfor to diſs pſones.

Of Rees aþ Thomas aþ David - d. març.

Of Joñ aþ Res aþ Thomas - d. març.

David aþ Thomas aþ Dd aþ L'n lxxj. li. xij. ſ. iiij. d.

M'edith aþ Oweyne - cxxxij. li. vj. ſ. viij. d.

Reſ Vachan aþ Reſ aþ L't - iiij<sup>xx</sup>. li.

M'edith aþ Jev<sup>n</sup> aþ Reſ - xxij. li. xij. ſ. iiij. d.

L'n aþ Dd aþ Reſ - xj. li. ij. ſ.



## ACTA DE ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 39. *Original Minutes.*

Minutes of the Council, 7th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

THE vij. day of Octobr̃ þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ̃ ̃tc. In þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng̃  
Grete Chambŕ̃ at Eltham and in h<sup>s</sup> þ̃sence, þ̃nt

|                                          |                    |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| My Lord Card̃ of Engl̃                   | My Lord̃ of Glouc̃ |
| My Lord̃ Chaunceller                     | The Viç Beaumont̃  |
| The Bisshopp̃ of Saŕ̃                    | Tref̃ ̃t           |
| Seint David̃ keper                       | Scroþ̃.            |
| of þ <sup>e</sup> p <sup>i</sup> ve seal |                    |

Questio. Yif þ<sup>t</sup> þambassadeurs for þ<sup>e</sup> ptie adṽse wol  
not condescende to þ<sup>e</sup> matier of pees desired̃ þ<sup>e</sup> which̃  
for bothe pties is rizt necessary ̃t behoveful ̃tc. ~~te~~

The Kyng̃ ~~ambassadeurs te.~~ [cōmissioñs ̃tc.] by such̃  
motives ̃t sturing̃ as for þ<sup>e</sup> tyme shal falle to þeir̃ re-  
membranc̃ shal assaie yif þ<sup>t</sup> þei wol condescende to a  
truce for a c̃tain tyme ̃tc.

With inne þ<sup>e</sup> which̃ it may be feeled̃ ̃t so ~~had̃~~ laboured̃  
by what covenables meenes þ<sup>e</sup> pees may be had̃.

Maistr̃ Gervays þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng̃ secretary is ~~maad̃~~ assigned̃ to  
go w<sup>t</sup> þinstruc̃on to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 40 b. 8th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

coþ̃ ptestač̃. In þ<sup>e</sup> K' þ̃sence in h<sup>s</sup> Gret Chābŕ̃ at Eltham þ<sup>e</sup> viij.  
day of Octobr̃ þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ̃

|                                     |                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| My Lord Card̃ of Engl̃              | Therle of Northūbŕ̃ |
| My Lord̃ Chaunceller                | The Viç Beaumont̃   |
| Lincolñ                            | The Tref̃           |
| Saŕ̃                                | Fonhoþ̃ Lorde.      |
| Seint David̃ p <sup>i</sup> ve seal |                     |



It was axed wheþ<sup>ſ</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> yif þ<sup>e</sup> pees may not be hað & accorded betwix þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng & h<sup>s</sup> adv<sup>s</sup>ary by force & vertue of þ<sup>i</sup>nstruc<sup>o</sup>ns yeven by þeim to þei<sup>r</sup> ambassadeurs, the Kyng<sup>e</sup> ambassadeurs shal mowe condescende to a longe trues yif þ<sup>t</sup> it may be geteñ or ~~of~~ [to] a short true rap<sup>ſ</sup> þan falle to a breche &c.

To þ<sup>e</sup> which demaunde my lord<sup>e</sup> advised þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng to condescende to a longe true yif þ<sup>t</sup> it myzt be hað. And yif þ<sup>t</sup> it may not be hað, to a short true such as þ<sup>t</sup> shal mowe be geteñ.

The Lord Grey to be send for to appe<sup>r</sup> befo<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' in all haste for c<sup>o</sup>tain causes &c. and to be<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> pees ayenst ~~c<sup>o</sup>tain p<sup>er</sup>sones~~ [Digby] &c. upon peine of m<sup>l</sup>. li. And evich op<sup>ſ</sup> p<sup>er</sup>sone complained on upon peine of c. li.

For þ<sup>e</sup> riott<sup>e</sup> in Wales thestatutz of Edward<sup>e</sup> dayes to be seye.

The Kyng to cōmande þ<sup>e</sup> lord<sup>e</sup> m<sup>ch</sup>iers to go togid<sup>r</sup> and ordeine by oñ assente remedie ayenst þ<sup>e</sup> riott<sup>e</sup> &c. in Wales befo<sup>r</sup> Cristesmasse next comyng, or elles þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng lateth hē wite þ<sup>t</sup> he wol ordeine a remedy.

\* f. 41. \* The Bretons þ<sup>t</sup> we<sup>r</sup> takeñ in þ<sup>e</sup> Duk<sup>e</sup> dayes of Bre-  
taine þ<sup>t</sup> ded<sup>e</sup> is or þ<sup>t</sup> come hider him beyng on lyve shal  
have restitu<sup>o</sup>n of such goodes as have be takeñ by þ<sup>e</sup>  
K' subgitz.

And such as seeth his det<sup>h</sup> have comen & shipped þei<sup>r</sup>  
god<sup>e</sup> hider & have be takeñ as p<sup>i</sup>soners, that takeñ of  
hem sufficeante seuretee þat þ<sup>e</sup> Duc þ<sup>t</sup> now is shal make  
h<sup>s</sup> ligeance unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þ<sup>t</sup> elles þei shal delive unto þ<sup>e</sup>  
said takers þ<sup>e</sup> said good<sup>e</sup> or paie hē or contente hē þ<sup>f</sup>o<sup>r</sup>.  
That in such cas þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> subgitz shal delive to þ<sup>e</sup>  
Bretons þ<sup>e</sup> good<sup>e</sup> &c.



And þ<sup>t</sup> in such cas all þoo Bretons þ<sup>t</sup> wol make any sute ꝛc. þ<sup>e</sup> Keper of þ<sup>e</sup> Kynges p<sup>i</sup>ve seal make from tyme to tyme and as ofte as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> cas shal require þres of p<sup>i</sup>ve seal for þ<sup>e</sup> delivance of þ<sup>e</sup> Bretons ꝛ þeir goodes as above.

[*Ibid.* f. 42. 9th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The ix. day of Octobr þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer ꝛc. In þ<sup>e</sup> Kynges þsence in his Gret Chamb<sup>r</sup> at Eltham, þnt

|                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| My Lordes Chauncellr               | Suff                 |
| Lincoln                            | Northūbr             |
| Seint David p <sup>i</sup> ve seal | The Lordes Cromewell |
| My Lord of Glouc                   | Tresorer ꝛ           |
| Therles of Staff                   | Fonhop.              |

Questio.

Ther as in þabstinenc late taken [ꝛ sealed] betwix þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York ꝛ þ<sup>e</sup> Duchesse of Bourgoigne, in þ<sup>e</sup> which my said Lord of York hath writen to þ<sup>e</sup> K' ~~ꝛ his counsaill~~ for to have comp<sup>i</sup>sed both Engl ꝛ Bourgoigne.<sup>1</sup>

It is advised by my lordes of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> counsaill þ<sup>t</sup> ~~yif~~ Bourgoigne ꝛ Guyenne be comp<sup>i</sup>sed in þ<sup>e</sup> said abstinenc ꝛ ~~in no wyse~~ in no wyse speke of England.

For þe cōi-  
caçon of þe  
matier of  
pees.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maað a cōmissiōn<sup>2</sup> to my Lord the Duc of York lieuten<sup>e</sup> gen<sup>l</sup>al ꝛ goev<sup>n</sup>our of France ꝛ of Nor<sup>die</sup> to Cardinal ~~of R~~ [of Luxenbourough] ꝛ Arch of Rea<sup>n</sup> Chancellor of France the Bisshoppes of Liseux ꝛ of Baieux Therle of Shrowesbury conestable of Fraunce þ<sup>e</sup> Lordes Skales ꝛ Fawkenberge [þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Sudeley] ~~M<sup>r</sup> Wa~~ [f Jo<sup>hn</sup>] Montgomy Thomas Hoo f Andreau Ogard knyzt<sup>e</sup> [Ri<sup>c</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 24.

<sup>2</sup> The commission appointing these persons to treat for peace with France, dated on the 9th September in that year, is printed in the Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 13.



Harington baillif of Cank] M' Waulter Colles chaunto<sup>r</sup>  
of Excestr̃ ~~the Baillif of Caañ~~ [John Wenlock squier]  
M' John Rynel ⁊ M' Gervays<sup>1</sup> secretair̃ ~~[John] Wen-~~  
~~lok squier.~~

Be þʒ maad̃ ĩres to þ<sup>e</sup> lord̃ marchiers to be sente unto  
to assemble at Londoñ at þ<sup>e</sup> oytaves of Martynmasse  
next, evich of hē to bringe w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>im hī vj. v. or iiij. at þ<sup>e</sup>  
leest of þ<sup>e</sup> notablest of þeīr lordshiþ ⁊ to see þ<sup>e</sup> cause of  
þ<sup>e</sup> riott̃ þ<sup>t</sup> beth̃ now in þeīr lordshipp̃ ⁊ to make such  
rules ⁊ ordenanc̃ as þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ riott̃ may cesse.

Revsyng M' Gervays hath þ<sup>e</sup> ĩre þ<sup>t</sup> cam from þ<sup>e</sup> Duc  
of York Staff ~~a ĩre to York Winchest̃.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 42 b.]

Be þʒ maad̃ a ĩre to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York þ<sup>t</sup> he wol in alle  
haste depute such of his counsail ⁊ gyve hē power to  
comune w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> op̃ lordes m̃ches ⁊ to conclude in þ<sup>s</sup> matier  
w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> op̃ lord̃ m̃chiers ⁊c. as next above.

Thestatut of ~~Excestr̃~~ Winchest̃ maad̃ ayenst þefes to  
be executed̃ und̃r þ<sup>e</sup> gret seal.

[*Ibid.* f. 44. 10th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The x. day of Octobr̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yẽr in þ<sup>e</sup> K' Gret  
Chāb̃r at Eltham

|                     |           |          |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| My Lord̃ Chancell̃r | Saz       | Suff     |
| Lincolñ            | Buķ       | Cromewel |
| Seint David̃        | Northūb̃r | Scroþ    |
|                     |           | Fonhoþ.  |

Be þʒ maad̃ a cōmissiōn to take þ<sup>e</sup> moustres of þerle of  
Buķ cappitain of Caleỹs ⁊ of his retenue at Caleỹs ⁊c.

<sup>1</sup> Gervais de Vulre. *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 13.



The Tref Comptrollo<sup>r</sup> of Caley<sup>s</sup> ⁊ Pirtoñ to take þ<sup>e</sup> moustr<sup>e</sup> ⁊ þ<sup>e</sup> vitailer þei or ij. to take þ<sup>e</sup> moustr<sup>e</sup>.

Tho þ<sup>t</sup> beth aged men at Caley<sup>s</sup> ⁊ and

My Lord of Buk cappitain of Caley<sup>s</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> which is now goyng to Caley<sup>s</sup> have licence to have w<sup>t</sup> hī in gold jewel ⁊ plate for h<sup>s</sup> estat to þ<sup>e</sup> sōme of v<sup>ml</sup>. marc̃. And so to have as much w<sup>t</sup> hī as ofte as þ<sup>t</sup> he goeth þider. Purveied alwey þ<sup>t</sup> undr̃ þ<sup>e</sup> color of þ<sup>s</sup> licence he ne colour non op<sup>þ</sup> mennes gold jewelx nop<sup>þ</sup> plate ⁊ any estatut restreint act or cōmandement notwithstanding.

Also be þ<sup>þ</sup> maad to all þo þ<sup>t</sup> have take or after shal take any Bretons or þeir good<sup>e</sup> ~~reciting or incl~~ lres undr̃ p<sup>i</sup>ve seal reciting or including in þ<sup>e</sup> said lres þ<sup>e</sup> cōplaine ⁊c. And cōmanding þeim þ<sup>t</sup> [seth] þ<sup>e</sup> suppliant<sup>e</sup> [⁊c.] as þei sey beth entred into þ<sup>s</sup> rea<sup>e</sup> of Engl̃ by force ⁊ vertue of certaines appointementz maad betwix þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>r</sup> and þeim of Bretaigne ⁊ þat þei make plain ⁊ quite delivance of þat þat þ<sup>e</sup> suppliantz demaunde by þeir said supplica<sup>ç</sup>. And þ<sup>t</sup> from hens fortheward þei absteigne hē to make any such arrest<sup>e</sup> of þeir owne au<sup>c</sup>tee or of any op<sup>þ</sup> psone savyng oonly of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> esþial cōmandemēt as þ<sup>t</sup> þei wol answer unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng at þeir p<sup>i</sup>ll ⁊ and þ<sup>t</sup> in no wyse bei leve þ<sup>s</sup>.

M<sup>d</sup> to sek up þact by þe which . . . . .  
shipped wolles not bringing in bullioñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 44 b. 11th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xj. day of Octobr̃ þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> ⁊c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup>  
Gret Chāb<sup>r</sup> at Eltham ⁊ pnt in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> p<sup>s</sup>ence

My Lord Chan<sup>ç</sup>

Suff

Seint David bisshop ⁊

Vi<sup>c</sup> Beaumont

Saz

Tresorer

My Lord of Glouc̃

Fonhop̃.



The ĩres þ<sup>t</sup> ~~w~~ sholde be directed to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York he w<sup>t</sup> op<sup>þ</sup> to be and assemble w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> cōmission<sup>s</sup> of þadvse ptie þ<sup>e</sup> xxv. day of þ<sup>s</sup> moneth ~~was-ra~~ for þ<sup>e</sup> matier of pees was rad<sup>þ</sup> & passed undr signet.

Itm þ<sup>e</sup> ĩre þ<sup>t</sup> ~~w~~ is writen to my Lord Sudeley þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> chamberlain now beyng beyonde þ<sup>e</sup> see is rad<sup>þ</sup> & passed undr þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> signet.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> ĩre appointed to go to þ<sup>e</sup> lord<sup>e</sup> marchiers for to make good<sup>þ</sup> ordenanc<sup>e</sup> & rules, wher through all mys-goevnanc<sup>e</sup> & riottes & in þ<sup>e</sup> mches shal cesse was rad<sup>þ</sup> & passed undr prive seal.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>t</sup> Robt Wellys abbot of Tourhill besid London & div<sup>s</sup> psones beth endited by div<sup>s</sup> ēquest<sup>e</sup> by evel wille &c. the Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> ĩres be directed unto Joĥn Fortescu chief justice of his benche cōmandyng him to ctifie & to sende unto þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> consail þ<sup>e</sup> teneur of þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>þ</sup> enditementz ~~& of~~ þ<sup>e</sup> trouth þ<sup>þ</sup>of þ<sup>e</sup> to be examined, and in þ<sup>e</sup> meene tyme to surcesse of all mane pcesse maad or to be maad ayenst hē unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme he have op<sup>þ</sup> in cōmandement of þ<sup>e</sup> K' &c.

~~þabbot of Tourhill.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 45. 12th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xij. day of Octobr<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer<sup>e</sup> &c. at Eltham in þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> Gret Chābr<sup>e</sup>, pnt in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> p<sup>s</sup>ence

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| My Lord <del>of</del> Card of Engl | Suff         |
| My Lord <sup>e</sup> Chauncellr    | Vič Beaumont |
| Lincoln                            | Tref         |
| Saint David                        | Faunhoþ.     |

Ther as þ<sup>e</sup> mchantz of þestaple desir of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng first þ<sup>t</sup> þei myzt stande in seuretee of suche wolles as þ<sup>t</sup> þei wold shippe to Caley<sup>s</sup> &c.



Secondly þ<sup>t</sup> for such sōmes of mōnoie as þ<sup>t</sup> þei have leneð unto þ<sup>e</sup> K' þei myzt have assignement of a marc of þ<sup>e</sup> subsidie of þ<sup>e</sup> sak of such wolles as þ<sup>t</sup> shal be shipped to Caleys.

Thirdly þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> as in an estatut maad in þ<sup>e</sup> last plemēt<sup>1</sup> it is ordeneð þ<sup>t</sup> for such wolles as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> mchantz of þestaple shal selle &c. þei shold bringe in þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. pt in bullioñ &c.

Re<sup>o</sup>.

As to þ<sup>e</sup> first it is semed ~~it~~ resonable to all my lord<sup>e</sup>. And þ<sup>o</sup>for þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath sende þider my Lord of Buk &c. And it is said þ<sup>t</sup> paiement to be maad to þ<sup>e</sup> soulders sholde be þ<sup>e</sup> seuretee of þ<sup>e</sup> mchant<sup>e</sup> wolles &c.

And as to þ<sup>e</sup> ij<sup>de</sup>. ar<sup>le</sup> it semeth resonable to all my lord<sup>e</sup> savyng to my Lord Cardinal the which seide þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>o</sup>to he coude not assente. Sayng þ<sup>t</sup> for mōnoie borrowed ~~divs~~ by þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng divs psones have assignementz upon þ<sup>e</sup> said subsidie [and] the which and þei of þestaple as above shold have assignement of þ<sup>e</sup> said marc of þ<sup>e</sup> subsidie shold be deceived of þeir paiementz. And so by þ<sup>s</sup> mene no man hereafter sholde truste nōn assignement, wheŕto he wol in no wyse consente &c.

Also my Lord Tresorer coude not assente to þ<sup>e</sup> said ij<sup>de</sup>. ar<sup>le</sup>.

\* f. 45 b. \* As to þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. it is semed þ<sup>t</sup> as wolles have be shipped þ<sup>s</sup> iiij. or v. yeŕ befor þ<sup>t</sup> it be so do now.

Thestatut to be seye.

Nevtheles my Lord Card seyde þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. ar<sup>le</sup> to be dispensed w<sup>t</sup>, þ<sup>t</sup> is to sey, þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> mchantz Englissh myzt selle þeir wolles w<sup>t</sup>oute þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei shold ~~te~~ be arted to take þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. ~~peny in~~ part in bullioñ after þ<sup>e</sup> teneur of pact

<sup>1</sup> In January, 20 Hen.VI. 1442. Vide Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 64.



that he can not assente þ<sup>o</sup> to, for he seyth þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Flemynges have now þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei wolde have &c. And yif þei couð feele þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng for [þ<sup>s</sup> h<sup>s</sup>] necessitee shold þus dispense w<sup>t</sup> þestatut of bringing in of bullion &c. he shulde nev<sup>er</sup> heřaft<sup>r</sup> by constreint make hem bringe in any bullion &c.

My Lord Tref declared what ground þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hadde to borowe mōnoie on & to what sōme.

Guyenne seuretees.

[*Ibid.* f. 46. 14th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

xiiij. Octobr̃ at Eltham.

Ther̃ as þ<sup>e</sup> towne of Burdeaux desireth to have m<sup>l</sup>. q<sup>arts</sup> of whete custume free.

The Kyng hath graunted þ<sup>t</sup> yif þ<sup>e</sup> towne of Burdeaux of þeir comen good wol have þ<sup>e</sup> m<sup>l</sup>. q<sup>arts</sup> of whete, þat þei have it custume free.

And yif any singuler mchant<sup>e</sup> desiř to have þ<sup>e</sup> said m<sup>l</sup>. q<sup>arts</sup> of whete, þei to paie þ<sup>e</sup> custume þ<sup>t</sup> belangeth &c.

Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad a warrant to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chamberlains to paye to Maistr̃ Gervays de Vulre þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> secretair̃ of Frāce the which w<sup>t</sup> lres & instrucōn þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng sendeth now beyonde þ<sup>e</sup> see to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York lieuteñ genal & goevneur þ<sup>e</sup> rea<sup>e</sup> of Fraunce & duchee of Nor<sup>die</sup> & to oþ<sup>r</sup>. And þ<sup>e</sup> which Maistr̃ Gervays þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath maad & assigned w<sup>t</sup> þeim h<sup>s</sup> cōmission for c̃taines matier<sup>e</sup> contiegned in þ<sup>e</sup> said instrucōn, xx. li. by wey of reward.

xiiij. Octobr̃ at Eltham pnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

þe Chancellor

Therle of Suff

þ<sup>e</sup> Tref.



By Maistr Vincent Clement þ<sup>e</sup> ĩres ʔ answerē þ<sup>t</sup> sholdē  
go to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng of Arragoñ was radē ʔ ~~concluded~~ by þ<sup>e</sup>  
Kyng by þadvis of my saidē lordē concluded ʔ passed.

[*Ibid.* f. 47. 16th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xvj. day of Octobrē þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ʔc. at Eltham in  
þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngē G<sup>e</sup>t Chābr

Baath

Seint David

Cromewell

Lincoln

Suff

Scroop

Fonhoþ.

Be þ<sup>ʔ</sup> maadē a ĩre unto ʔ Nich Sturgeon to goo ʔ ches  
vj. singers of England such as þ<sup>e</sup> messang<sup>ʔ</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> is come  
from þempour wol desiŕ for to goo to þēpor.

In þ<sup>e</sup> K' pñce þ<sup>ʔ</sup>e.

My Lord of Somset upon þ<sup>e</sup> matierē þ<sup>t</sup> he was sende  
for ʔ þ<sup>t</sup> is for to go into Guyenne delivedē a bille of þar<sup>les</sup>  
of h<sup>s</sup> desirē ~~to go~~ yif þ<sup>t</sup> he shal go into Guyenne.

My Lord Tref maadē declaraçon what groundē þ<sup>ʔ</sup>e  
weŕ to borowe mōnoie on.

The Kyng at þ<sup>e</sup> instance of þerchebisshoþ of Burdeaux  
grauntedē to Robt Joñn ʔvant to [þ<sup>e</sup> saidē] þerchebisshoþ  
þoffice of clerc of custume w of þ<sup>e</sup> citee of Burdeaux w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>  
fees accustomed.

[*Ibid.* f. 47 b. 17th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xvij. day of Octobrē [þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ʔc.] at Eltham  
in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngē Gret Chābrē pñt

My Lord Chauncellr

Seint David p<sup>i</sup>ve seal

Tref

Lincoln

Suff

Scroþ.



[*Ibid.* f. 48. 18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

On Wednesday<sup>1</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xviiij. day of Octobr̃ þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer̃  
 ̃tc. at Eltham in þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> Gret Chamb<sup>r</sup> ̃pnt

|                                        |                          |         |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| My Lord <sup>e</sup> Chan <sup>c</sup> | Suff                     | Scroþ   |
| Seint David                            | Vi <sup>c</sup> Beaumont | Fonhoþ. |
| Northūb <sup>r</sup>                   | Tref                     |         |

By þ<sup>e</sup> K' by þadvis of his counsail to suff<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>s</sup>.

As touching þ<sup>e</sup> sale of wolles from Caley<sup>s</sup>. The<sup>r</sup> as  
 by þestatut maad̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> last plement þ<sup>e</sup> m̃chant is bounde  
 to take for h<sup>s</sup> wolles þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. pt in bullioñ<sup>2</sup>.

Considered̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Mai<sup>r</sup> of þestaple seyth þ<sup>t</sup> in such  
 cas þei of þei<sup>r</sup> owne auctoritee have dispensed̃ ̃tc.

Also as he seyth it is impossible ̃t can not be doñ  
 to bringe in þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. pt in bullioñ seyng þ<sup>e</sup> forbedyng<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup>  
 þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Bourgoigne hath maad̃ and þ<sup>e</sup> fches þ<sup>t</sup> he  
 hath maad̃ ̃t sette in þ<sup>s</sup> behalf.

And seyng what losse ~~þe-kep~~ shold̃ be in þ<sup>e</sup> keping  
 of þ<sup>e</sup> wolle.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> necessitee þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath to mōnoie for þees his  
 necessitees.

And þ<sup>?</sup> is no þing whe<sup>r</sup>of mōnoie shold̃ growe ~~but if~~  
 for þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ necessitees but by shipping of wolles, the  
 whi<sup>ch</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> m̃chantz eschue seyng þ<sup>e</sup> matier<sup>e</sup> abovesaid̃,  
 w<sup>t</sup> oute þ<sup>t</sup> þat þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ estatut be dispensed̃ w<sup>t</sup>.

The K' by þadvis of h<sup>s</sup> counsail wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> m̃chantz  
 þ<sup>t</sup> wol shippe any wolles to Caley<sup>s</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei shippe and  
 make sale oonly for þys tyme w<sup>t</sup> oute þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal  
 bringe in þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. pt in bullyoñ or renne in þ<sup>e</sup> peine of  
 þestatut.

<sup>1</sup> The 18th of October 1442 fell on a *Thursday*.

<sup>2</sup> *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 64.



Also þ<sup>e</sup> said Mai<sup>r</sup> seyth þ<sup>t</sup> he hath comuned w<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> feloushiþ he<sup>r</sup> in þ<sup>s</sup> matier ~~þe which~~ for to have had þei<sup>r</sup> advis in þ<sup>s</sup> matier and þei wol gyve nōn advis.

And seyth þ<sup>t</sup> for to sende over to Caley<sup>s</sup> to have þadvise<sup>s</sup> of h<sup>s</sup> feloushiþ þ<sup>e</sup> it wol be to longe.

.....  
 ..... Strikeland ..

[*Ibid.* f. 48 b.]

By þ<sup>e</sup> K' by þavis of h<sup>s</sup> counsail.

Ther<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>t</sup> by vertue of lres of p<sup>i</sup>ve seal directed to c<sup>t</sup>aines psones to lene mōnoie to þ<sup>e</sup> K'.

The psones [þ<sup>t</sup>] have send<sup>e</sup> mōnoie to Londo<sup>n</sup> by vertue of þ<sup>e</sup> said lres to lene unto þ<sup>e</sup> K' and þei þ<sup>t</sup> borrowed þ<sup>e</sup> mōnoie pmetted<sup>e</sup> unto þ<sup>e</sup> leners þ<sup>t</sup> þei shold<sup>e</sup> have sufficeant assignement of þ<sup>e</sup> dymes & quinszismes graunted<sup>e</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> last plemēt.

The K' wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chambl<sup>r</sup> &c. cōmune w<sup>t</sup> such<sup>e</sup> as have brought mōnie so by wey of loone and also feele what assignementz þei wol desi<sup>r</sup>.

And þ<sup>t</sup> do<sup>n</sup> a redy man w<sup>t</sup> a lre to be send<sup>e</sup> to my Lord Card<sup>e</sup> leyng befo<sup>r</sup> him þ<sup>e</sup> matier abovesaid<sup>e</sup>. And also þ<sup>t</sup> but yif such<sup>e</sup> as now have lened<sup>e</sup> mōnoie & pmesse hath<sup>e</sup> be maad<sup>e</sup> unto hē for þei<sup>r</sup> seuretes &c. That but yif þei<sup>r</sup> pmesse be kept unto hē it is not lykly þ<sup>t</sup> yif þ<sup>e</sup> K' for any h<sup>s</sup> necessitees wolde write unto hē he<sup>r</sup>after þ<sup>t</sup> he shold<sup>e</sup> have any aide.

Desi<sup>r</sup> of my said Lord Cardinal þ<sup>t</sup> seyng þ<sup>t</sup> ~~seyng~~ late he beyng at Shene & my Lord<sup>e</sup> of Glouc<sup>e</sup> & Card<sup>e</sup> & oþ<sup>r</sup> lord<sup>e</sup> of his counsail þenne beyng þ<sup>e</sup> w<sup>t</sup> hī, it was advised<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> booth cōmissions lres of p<sup>i</sup>ve seal & und<sup>r</sup> signet shold<sup>e</sup> passe into þ<sup>e</sup> contrey for to chevisshe þ<sup>e</sup> K' mōnoie in







for hem shuld be brought in bullyoñ to oure mynte of Calais as in þ<sup>e</sup> seid ordinance it is conteigned more at large. The whiche ordinance as we have conceived by you is in manere an impossible thing you to do, considered the inhibiçons and grete cerches þat he þat called hym Duc of Burgoigne hathe ordeined and made as well by lond as by water in his lande and lordshipps by cause wherof no bullyon may be brought þourgh his lordshipps to Calais. And þat þ<sup>efore</sup> to shipp any wolles thidre you semed it not expedient ~~whit~~ w<sup>t</sup> owte þat þat we other wise dispose in that behalfe. We þ<sup>efore</sup> considering þ<sup>e</sup> gret hurte and disavaille þat myght growe not only to us but also to you by nouñ shipping and nouñ sale of wolles. And considering also þat byfor our said ordinance ye amonge your self and of your own auctoritee and for your availl and profit dispensed with semblable ordinances þat ye had made emonge your self. And considering also þ<sup>e</sup> grete charges þat daily rēnen upon us as for paiment of our souldours of Caleyys and making ~~repaime~~ repaçoñs þ<sup>e</sup> t repaiment unto you of suche sōmes as þat ye have lened un to us as oþ<sup>er</sup>wise which can not be purveied fore w<sup>t</sup> owte shipping of wolles ~~we~~ woll þ<sup>efore</sup> only for this tyme of shipping suffre you to make sale of your wolles from Caleyys withowte þat þat ye bring þ<sup>efore</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. part in bullioñ as þ<sup>e</sup> seid ordinance wold. And also with owte þat þat ye shall renne to any daunger of þ<sup>e</sup> seid ordinance. So always þat ye put youe in your treue devoire and diligence to bring in for þ<sup>e</sup> seid wolles as moche bullyoñ as ye shall mowe godely gete. Yeven under our prive seal at Eltham the xxviiij. day of Octobr þ<sup>e</sup> yere of oure reigne xxj.

To the Mayre of þestaple at Caleyys and to his lieuten þ<sup>e</sup> and to þ<sup>e</sup> conestables and felawship of the same estaple.



Rauf Bailly hath licence to shippe xxx. sarplers of wolle into Nor<sup>die</sup> for certain causes &c. paieng custume &c. any estatut &c. notwithstanding.

[*Ibid.* f. 53. 6th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of Feverer the xxj. yere. In the Kynges pnce in his Secree Chambre at Westm̃, being present my lordes the Cardinalx the Chaunceller the Bisshops of Saꝛ and of Saint David my Lord of Gloucestre Therles of Staff Northumbrelande & of Suff the Viscount Beaumound the Tresorer and þe Lord Fanhoþ.

#### Questio

Seth þat the Kyng moste purveye bothe for Guyenne and Normandie where to þe Kyng shal firste entende to, or to sende an armee for þe secouring of bothe.

Stourtoñ, to þat þat is next hande.

Tresorer. The monnoye that was laste spend in Normandie he wot not what it availleth noþ he wot not in whom default is. It wolde be seye hou semeth that to releve þe oon, and not þe oþ, it were strange. And yif þat bothe myght be doo, it were right necessarie. And þat yif that both myght not, thenne that to be releved that had mooste neede.

My Lord of Saint David semeth bothe to be releved yif þe it myght, and elles that that hadde grettest neede.

The same my Lord of Saꝛ.

My Lord Chaunceller concluded as my Lord Treſ dede.

My Lord Cardinal of York semeth that it might booth to be releved but the Kyng may not confourme him to that that he wolde but to þat that he may. Whether



to be entended to furste he can not seye. He stured the Kyng that he wolde write his lres undr prive seel unto the bisshopps of this his lande to sture them to prayer ꝑc<sup>a</sup>.

\* f. 53 b. \* My Lord Cardinal of Englande, Wheþ to be entended firste, he remitteth it to my lordes temporell the which have þ<sup>e</sup> feet in that matieñ. Hym semeth both to be entended were right necessarie. But or that tharmes be appointed hym semeth that the Tresorer of Englande declare what þ is of good for the setting of þ<sup>e</sup> said armies.

My Lord of Gloucestre concludeth with my Lord of York the Kyng to doo that that he may ꝑc<sup>a</sup>.

[*Ibid.* f. 54. 25th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxv. day of Fev<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeñ ꝑc. at Shene the K' cōmaunded þ<sup>e</sup> warrantz þ<sup>t</sup> folowe.

P<sup>'</sup>nt my Lord of Suff the Bisshop of f D<sup>'</sup>.

Be þe maad a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref t Chamberlains to delive to Main þ<sup>e</sup> herauld whom þ<sup>e</sup> K' sendeth now w<sup>t</sup> lres to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York lieuten ꝑc. of Fraunce t Nor<sup>die</sup> c. s. by way of reward.

Also be þ maad lres to þ<sup>e</sup> Chambl of Chest<sup>r</sup> þat for as moche as Robt Bothe knyzt havynge of þ<sup>e</sup> K' graunte for tme of [h<sup>s</sup>] lyf þoffice of sherrief of Chest<sup>r</sup>shi<sup>r</sup> wol leve h<sup>s</sup> estat to þentent þ<sup>t</sup> he t Will h<sup>s</sup> sone may have it jointly for tme of þeir lyves, that he do make þ upon lres undr þ<sup>e</sup> seal of Chest<sup>r</sup> in due fourme cancelling þolde lres ꝑc.



[*Ibid.* 26th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

At Shene þ<sup>e</sup>  
xxvj. day of  
Feber þ<sup>nt</sup>  
my Lord  
Card of York  
t my Lord  
Chaunceſſr.

Be þ<sup>is</sup> maad seſſalles lres undr pive seal þ<sup>e</sup> ooñ to þ<sup>e</sup>  
mair aldermen sherrieſ t cōes of York, the opþ to þabbot  
t convent of Seint Mary abbey of York, <sup>1</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> hou be it  
þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>is</sup> be diſſenſions betwix hē t<sup>c</sup>. yet to kepe þ<sup>e</sup> pees  
t<sup>c</sup>. and to compromitte hē to awarde of ſuch pſones as  
bothe pties can awarde unto t<sup>c</sup>. ~~and t<sup>c</sup>.~~ And elles to be  
he w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' t h<sup>s</sup> counſail at troys ſemaignes of Paſque  
to abide þeir rule in þ<sup>s</sup> behalf.

þ<sup>e</sup> xxv. day  
as above.

The Kyng graunted at Nanfan ſute a cōtificat undr pive þ<sup>nt</sup> Suff.  
ſeal for þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> he t Courſon weñ bounde for at Roen as to þ<sup>e</sup>  
ſouldeoures þ<sup>is</sup> e at ſuch tyme as my Lord of Warrewyk  
body ſholde be brouzte into Engl. of þ<sup>e</sup> which cōtificat  
on copie remaigneth in þ<sup>e</sup> filace an opþ is in my keping.

\* f. 54 b.

\* At þiſtance of my Lord þ<sup>e</sup> Biſſhoþ of Norwich  
the Kyng graunted to Will Chartesey h<sup>s</sup> lres patentis of  
exempcon qd non ponat<sup>r</sup> in aſſiſ t<sup>c</sup>.

[*Ibid.* f. 55. 27th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of Feber þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeñ t<sup>c</sup>. at Shene in þ<sup>e</sup>  
K' plour

My Lorde Cardinal  
Chaunceller  
t David  
M' Adam Moleyns

My Lord of Glouc  
Northūbr  
Suff  
Tref

Be þ<sup>is</sup> maad a lre [of credence] to my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup>  
þ<sup>t</sup> forasmoche as he was writen unto for to have be her

<sup>1</sup> These dissensions between the citizens of York and the Abbot of St. Mary are not mentioned in Drake's history of that city.



~~þ<sup>s</sup> day that yif he may for sicknesse þ<sup>t</sup> he wol hye hī  
heder and elles þ<sup>t</sup> he wol sende hider in writyng hou he  
wol go hider be treté ꝛc. and of alle h<sup>s</sup> desir ꝛc.~~

\* f. 56. \* The xxvij. day of Fev<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> ꝛc. In þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup>  
plo<sup>r</sup> at Shene in h<sup>s</sup> p<sup>s</sup>ence. p<sup>nt</sup> my Lord<sup>e</sup>

The Duc of Glouc<sup>r</sup>

Therles of Northūb<sup>r</sup>

The Cardinals

ꝛ of Suff

The Chaunceller

The Tref

The Bissho<sup>p</sup>s of Sa<sup>z</sup>

Maistr<sup>r</sup> Adā Moleyns.

ꝛ of f Dd.

Credence ~~ꝛc.~~ cōmitted by þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng ou<sup>r</sup> sou<sup>v</sup>ain lord  
unto his welbeloved Maistr<sup>r</sup> Adam Moleyns his coun-  
sailler for to seye in h<sup>s</sup> behalf unto h<sup>s</sup> cousin therle of  
Som<sup>r</sup>s ꝛc.

First þ<sup>e</sup> said Maistr<sup>r</sup> Adam shal sey unto ~~my said lord~~  
[þ<sup>e</sup> said Erle] ~~how thankfully the Kyng tooke h<sup>s</sup> redynesse~~  
[þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng sendeth hī to him] for to ~~wite~~ [be acer-  
tayned] of his welfa<sup>r</sup>. ~~remembryng him~~

B I<sup>tm</sup> thangyngfully remembre hym in what wise he  
depted fro þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> p<sup>nce</sup> from Elth<sup>a</sup>m where þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng  
understode wel his towarnesse to do hym fvyse the whiche  
he hath alle tymes redyed hym self to.

A I<sup>tm</sup> ~~to shewe~~ to late hym have knowlache ~~and for-~~  
~~asmoche~~ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath daily worde ~~fro~~ bothe from ~~hym~~  
~~rea~~ [his] duchie of ~~Gwyen~~ [Guyenne] and also from  
Normandye þ<sup>t</sup> [how] hit is ful necessarie in alle haste  
to see for seco<sup>r</sup>s and þ<sup>t</sup> with oute [grete] delay to þ<sup>e</sup> bope  
contreys.

I<sup>tm</sup> suth ~~he hath~~ his hyghnesse hath understond that  
~~God ꝛ he~~ [þ<sup>e</sup> saide his cosyn] hath be discrased and not  
in ~~such~~ bodely hele the whiche [he] was hevy of. prayth



hym to lete hym have knowlache of his recover and disposission withynne whate ~~tyme he shē~~ *shorte* tyme he myght be redy to entente to hys ~~sen~~ redy hym forward ~~consi~~ þ<sup>e</sup> whiche þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng desireth & considereth þ<sup>e</sup> grettest necessite þ<sup>t</sup> ~~haht~~ ever was in þo ptyes.

It whether un to boþe þ<sup>e</sup> saide contreys and with wat nūbr̃ or ell̃ in to whiche on of þ<sup>e</sup> said [boþe] contreys he wul taked on hym and in þ<sup>t</sup> cas also with wat nūbr̃ and withyn wat tyme he wul be redy.

And if he wul ~~dispe~~ applye hym un to Gyen þen to demaunde of hym of hys wey and also of his nūbr̃ at þ<sup>e</sup> leest.

\* f. 56 b. \* The Kyng graunted to Rogg<sup>3</sup> Hunte baron of h<sup>s</sup> eschequier cc. li. to be takeñ of þ<sup>e</sup> first mōnoie cōmyng of þ<sup>e</sup> custumes &c. in þ<sup>e</sup> port of Londoñ &c. notw<sup>t</sup>standyng any assignement maad befor̃ &c. & notw<sup>t</sup>standyng any estatut act ordenance or restraint, and þ<sup>t</sup> for di<sup>v</sup>s considera<sup>o</sup>ns in h<sup>s</sup> bille þ<sup>3</sup> upon mo<sup>r</sup> at large exp<sup>re</sup>ssed, þnt my Lord Card of England Chaunceller Suff Tref.

The Kyng graunted to þ<sup>e</sup> burgeoises of Newcastle upon Tyne licence þ<sup>t</sup> þei by þeim & þeir f<sup>v</sup>antz may bye ~~hydes~~ wolles hydes & wolle felle of þ<sup>e</sup> growyng of þ<sup>e</sup> shir̃ of Northūbr̃ Cumb<sup>r</sup> Westm̃ & of þ<sup>e</sup> bisshopric̃ of Duresme countyng ~~for~~ a laste of hydes for ij. sakk̃ of wolle and ij<sup>c</sup>. wolle felle ~~&c. ut in billa~~ at þ<sup>e</sup> leeste cxl. wolfelle above for a sak̃ of wolle, and þeim to carie to Caleys and to shippe hē in Newcastle from þ<sup>e</sup> feste of Seint Mich̃ next comyng by ij. ye<sup>r</sup> þenne next folowyng. And þ<sup>e</sup> same wolles hydes & wolle felles to carie unto Brug̃ in Flaundres during þ<sup>e</sup> first ye<sup>r</sup>, & for þ<sup>e</sup> second yer unto Zeland̃ &c. notwithstandyng þestatut̃ &c. & payng custumes subsid̃ & devoirs &c. w<sup>t</sup> a pviso þ<sup>t</sup> þei shippe noñ op<sup>3</sup> wolles &c.



\* f. 57. \* The Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> a clerke & a m<sup>ch</sup>ant be sende to Coloigne w<sup>t</sup> all English m<sup>en</sup>nes complainte upon þeim of P<sup>r</sup>uce Hansze & þ<sup>e</sup> Dansk requiryng &c. restitu<sup>ti</sup>on to be maad to þ<sup>e</sup> said complaignant<sup>e</sup>.<sup>1</sup> And forthermo<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> it be sende unto alle þ<sup>e</sup> custums in evy port of England cōmaundyng hem to souffr<sup>e</sup> ~~hem freely~~ þeim of þabovesaid countrees ~~freely~~ to come in to þ<sup>s</sup> land cōmune conv<sup>er</sup>se & m<sup>ch</sup>andise in þ<sup>e</sup> same land [ & passe oute ] as þ<sup>t</sup> þei have do<sup>n</sup> he<sup>r</sup> befo<sup>r</sup> and unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng yeve hē op<sup>o</sup> in cōmaundement.

The Kyng tooke into his saufconduyct by his l<sup>r</sup>es patēt<sup>e</sup> Wau<sup>t</sup> Johnso<sup>n</sup> & John Dardell burgeys of Dunkirk in Flaundres fysshers & vitailleurs of Engl<sup>l</sup> & possessoures & maistres of a shi<sup>p</sup> called the Gabriel of Dunkirk in Flā-dres & xij. psones m<sup>ch</sup>antz & marins in þeir cōpaignie & þeir god<sup>e</sup> & m<sup>ch</sup>andises beyng in þ<sup>e</sup> said shi<sup>p</sup> for to come into þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> lordshipp<sup>e</sup> &c. w<sup>t</sup> þeir good<sup>e</sup> & m<sup>ch</sup>andises þ<sup>e</sup> abide & recharge &c. notw<sup>t</sup>standyng m<sup>q</sup> &c. w<sup>t</sup> clauses of proviso accustomed to endur<sup>e</sup> for xv. monethes next &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 58. 28th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of Fev<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> &c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> plo<sup>r</sup> at Shene, p<sup>nt</sup> my Lord<sup>e</sup>

My Lord Card of Engl<sup>l</sup>  
My Lord Chaunceller  
My Lord of Seint D<sup>d</sup>  
My Lord Card of York

My Lord of Glouc<sup>r</sup>  
My Lord of Suff<sup>r</sup>  
My Lord Tref.

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 19. On the 14th of February a safe-conduct was granted to Master Arnold de Tresgravenzarde to come to England on the part of Holland, Zealand, and Frise, to treat with the English commissioners on this subject. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 308.



Gĩ aĩ Dđ aĩ Th now beyng in p<sup>i</sup>sone in Flete be remitted to þ<sup>e</sup> castel of Kerm<sup>o</sup>dyn þ<sup>e</sup> to abyde in prisone unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> he have founde sufficeant seuretee to paie unto þ<sup>e</sup> K' m<sup>l</sup>.marc̃ þ<sup>t</sup> he oweth now unto þ<sup>e</sup> K' ut in filaç.

Be þ<sup>e</sup> maad a ĩre unto my Lord of Norff þ<sup>t</sup> yif þ<sup>t</sup> it so happen þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> franchise of Norwich be seased þ<sup>t</sup> anoñ t̃ forthwith he make f John Clyftoñ knyzt goev<sup>n</sup>nour of þ<sup>e</sup> same citee during þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> plaif.<sup>1</sup>

Norff. Clyftoñ. þaliens.

[*Ibid.* f. 58 b. 2nd March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The second day of March þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeĩ in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> plo<sup>r</sup> at Shene. ȝ pnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

Cardinal of York

Therles of Northūb<sup>r</sup>

Chaunceller

of Suff

Bissho<sup>p</sup> of f Dđ

The Tref.

The Tref seyth þ<sup>t</sup> it is ~~impossible~~ [unfaisible] to make ij. armies t̃c. And for to go into wheþ<sup>o</sup> countrey t̃c. hĩ semeth it most passe by þ<sup>e</sup> K' þ<sup>e</sup> lord<sup>e</sup> t̃ þ<sup>e</sup> cappitain þ<sup>t</sup> shal go.

Him semeth also to endente w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> cappitain for þ<sup>e</sup> wag<sup>e</sup> of Fraunce w<sup>t</sup> þees clauses. ȝ þ<sup>e</sup> cappitain shal do þ<sup>e</sup> good þ<sup>t</sup> he can t̃ may to þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> lordshipp<sup>e</sup> t̃ subgitt<sup>e</sup> t̃c.

That as my Lord of Dorset hath by þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> ĩres patent<sup>e</sup>s þ<sup>e</sup> constabilshipp of þ<sup>e</sup> castel of Windeso<sup>r</sup> t̃c. for t̃me of lyf w<sup>t</sup> t̃c. and to be paid of þ<sup>e</sup> wag<sup>e</sup> t̃c. by þ<sup>e</sup> hand<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> Chambl of Southwales. ȝ the K' hath

<sup>1</sup> *Vide antea* ; and Chronicle of London, pp. 131, 132.



graunted unto hī þe said office &c. & þe keping of þe forest  
&c. to þe ~~kepin~~ said office appteignyng to occupie by hī  
& h<sup>s</sup> deputees for tme of his lyf, and to take his wagge  
&c. of þe revenues &c. of Wyndesoſe by h<sup>s</sup> owne hāde,  
pnt my Lord of Suff in þe K' Secree Chambŕ at  
Shene.

The ij<sup>de</sup>. day of March þe xxj. yere &c. The Kyng  
at his manoir of Shene cōmaunded þe Kep of his prive  
seal to doo make aswel lres undŕ þe prive seal unto þe  
sherrefs of þe towne of Drodaugh in Irland cōmaund-  
yng þeime by þe same to paye of þe fee ferme þat þei be  
to yeld unto þe Kyng of þe same towne unto Will Galway  
xxx. li. for vj. horses þe Th Wise squier toke from him,  
þe which horses come to þe Kyng's hand. And þat by  
þe same lres þe said sherrefs have allouance of xxx. li. of  
þe said fee ferme, as oþ<sup>r</sup> lres undre þe same seal to be  
directe to his Chanċ of Engl cōmaundyng him by þe  
same for to make come before him at such a day and  
place as him shal seeme good þe said Th Wise to answeŕ  
to such þing as shal be seið unto him on þe behalf of þe  
said Will Galway.

Irlande to þerle of Ormond

.....

dors

Stacy.  
\* f. 72.

\* The ij<sup>de</sup>. day of March þe xxj. yeŕ &c. in þe Sterred  
Chābŕ at Westm, pnt my Lord

Chaunceller

M' Adam Moleyns

Saint Dd

My Lord of Suff

That lres go to þe meñ of þe household for þe beth  
appointed to go over þe see to be heŕ at þe xv<sup>e</sup>. of Estr.

A lre of credence to my Lord of York hou þe þe K'  
hath received h<sup>s</sup> lres by Mongomy M' Waut Colles &  
John Seint Yon.



That my Lord of Somers cōmitte men to telle h<sup>s</sup> mōneye  
cnward whyles pendentur<sup>e</sup> beth ensealyng.

Garter shal have xx. li.

Stacy shal have xx. marc̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 59. 4th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of March þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> 7c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chambr<sup>e</sup> ʒ pnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

Cardinal of York

Chaunceller

ʒ D<sup>e</sup>

Wardober

M' Adam Moleyns

Therles of

Northūbr<sup>e</sup>

Suff

Tresorer.

Be þ<sup>e</sup> maad a lre to ʒ Will Estfeld to be w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup>  
consail in alle haste after þ<sup>e</sup> sight of þ<sup>e</sup> lres to comune w<sup>t</sup>  
hē upōn ʒtain matier<sup>e</sup>.

Be þ<sup>e</sup> maad a lre to ʒ Rich Newton<sup>1</sup> to haste to þe ende  
of his assises and haste hī in alle goodely haste [aft<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>t</sup>]  
into Norff wher þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath maad his chief juge ʒ  
op<sup>e</sup> h<sup>s</sup> jug<sup>e</sup> for ʒtain matier<sup>e</sup> to abyde him. And þ<sup>t</sup> he  
leve not 7c.

A lre to þ<sup>e</sup> chief juge ʒ to þ<sup>e</sup> op<sup>e</sup> ~~eh~~ jug<sup>e</sup> latyng hē  
wete hou þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng is enfourmed by my Lord h<sup>s</sup> Tref of  
his grete laboures 7c. wherof he thanketh him htely.  
And þ<sup>e</sup> as he desireth to have ʒ Ri<sup>c</sup> Newton unto hī 7c.  
the Kyng hath writen unto hī þ<sup>e</sup>for as above. And þ<sup>e</sup>  
as my said Lord Tref hath forthermo<sup>r</sup> enfourmed þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.



It for execu-  
cion of evy  
sort in þe  
said citee in  
all to þe nōbr  
of xij. psones  
as beth ⁊  
shal be  
foundegilty.

þt þe said chief juge ⁊ oþʒ jugel wolde ~~wite of þe~~ knowe  
þe Kyngel wille ⁊ entent wheþʒ þei sholde sitte at Thet-  
ford or Walsyngham the K' lateth hī wite þt his wille is  
þt he comeñ w<sup>t</sup> such as þt he fyndeth wellwilled in þe  
contrey þʒe and after h<sup>s</sup> discrecion ⁊ þeir advises he sitte  
þʒe as him shal seeme good.

Thei þt shal goo into Guyenne ⁊c.

Who shal be þeir leder.

Questio.

Whenne þei shal be redy.

At what place þei shal assemble.

Be þʒe maad a lre to ʒ Riç Caudray to be w<sup>t</sup> þe Ke  
counsail anoñ after þe sight of þe lre for ʒtain matier  
⁊c.

It such an oþʒ lre to ʒ Will Estfeld.

Be þʒ maad a lre to þe Lord Scroop in good fourme  
⁊c. þt for as moche as þt þʒ beth diʒs discord ⁊ debat  
betwix pabbot of Seint Mary Abbey at York ⁊ þe mair  
⁊ cōialtee of York þt he wol do h<sup>s</sup> labour ⁊c. to  
accorde hē.

Be þʒe maad lres unto perle of Staff Viç Beaumont  
Lord Fanhoþ Henri Bromflet Stourtoñ ⁊ Caudray to  
bringe into þe receite þe mōnoie þt þei graunted late to  
lene unto þe Kyng.

Sitting of þeim þt beth welwilled h<sup>s</sup> . . . ⁊ þeir advises.

. . . . .

[*Ibid.* f. 73 b.]

The iiij. day of March þe xxj. yeñ ⁊c. in þe Sterred  
Chābr at Westm̃. pnt my Lordel

My Lord Chaunceller      M' Adā Moleyns



Be it remēbreð þ<sup>t</sup> ~~such sould~~ proclamaçon be maad in Londoñ þ<sup>t</sup> all such souldoures þ<sup>t</sup> sholde have goñ oʋ into Guyenne w<sup>t</sup> & Will Boneville &c. þ<sup>t</sup> þei drawe hem to Plȳmouthe wher þ<sup>t</sup> shipping shal be redyed for hē.

And also be it remembreð þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> clerks ordeined for þerrestig of shipp<sup>e</sup> & Burtoñ be writen unto for to ordeine hē shipp<sup>e</sup>.

Answeres þ<sup>t</sup> weñ gyven to my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>r</sup>sence at Eltham weñ þ<sup>s</sup> day delived ~~to Gera~~ in writing to Gerard w<sup>t</sup> my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> to sende it unto hī.

And my Lord Chaunceller seyde to & John Fastolf Waller & Gerard w<sup>t</sup> my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> þat yesterday my Lord Chaunceller pfred þeim to receive þ<sup>e</sup> mōnoie þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> sholde receive for hī & h<sup>s</sup> retenue for þ<sup>s</sup> þnt viage & þ<sup>t</sup> from þens þ<sup>e</sup> tme shal begynne of h<sup>s</sup> endentyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 59 b. 5th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The v. day of March.

|              |            |          |
|--------------|------------|----------|
| Card of York | Therles of | The Tref |
| Chaunceller  | Northūbr & | Sudeley. |
| & Dd         | Suff       |          |

Md þ<sup>t</sup> for as moche as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>r</sup> a monk in Wales þ<sup>t</sup> is op<sup>r</sup> wyle in Northwales & op<sup>r</sup> wyle in Southwales & telleth Cronicles at Cōmorthes & op<sup>r</sup> gadering<sup>e</sup> &c. to þ<sup>e</sup> moçon of þ<sup>e</sup> poeple &c. that it be aspied pively wher þ<sup>t</sup> he is and þ<sup>t</sup> he be taken &c.

My Lord Tref hath declared unto my lord<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsail hou þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Spruciers & Hansze beth freer ~~w<sup>t</sup> þe Kyng~~ her in Inghland þan þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> subgitt<sup>e</sup> to þ<sup>e</sup> losse of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng yerly of c<sup>ml</sup>. li.



Ther as þ<sup>e</sup> ~~mair~~ Bisshoþ of ƒ Dd ⁊ ij. þ<sup>e</sup> chief jugel beth assigned to her þ<sup>e</sup> matier betwix þeim of Puce and þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngel subgittel.

The mai<sup>r</sup> ⁊ di<sup>v</sup>s of þ<sup>e</sup> cōes of Londoñ have desired þ<sup>t</sup> þei wol meenes unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wolde cōmaunde my Lord of ƒ Dd ⁊ þ<sup>e</sup> jugel for to entēde to þ<sup>e</sup> said matier.

To whom it is answered þ<sup>t</sup> it is cōmaunded þ<sup>t</sup> it shal be entended unto ⁊ and seyde unto hem þ<sup>t</sup> þei make redy þei<sup>r</sup> complaint ⁊ deli<sup>v</sup>e hē up and ryzt shal be admistred unto hē.

And þ<sup>e</sup> mai<sup>r</sup> ⁊ cōes desired of my lord of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> counsail ~~des~~ þ<sup>t</sup> yif any thingel be sued unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng contrarie her<sup>t</sup>o þ<sup>t</sup> it be not entended unto but oonly þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> is abovesaid.

That on all costel in þ<sup>e</sup> see syde þ<sup>]</sup> be maad cōmissions of triail.

Also cōmissions into di<sup>v</sup>s shir of þ<sup>s</sup> land for an aide of men vitaille ⁊ shippel for þ<sup>e</sup> socours of Burdeaux ⁊ Baioñ.

pendenture for þe see ayenst Thursday.

[*Ibid.* f. 60.]

Pnt my Lord Chaunceller

Tref

Suff

M' Adam Moleyns.

Be þ<sup>]</sup>e maad lre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ⁊ Chābl to paie unto M' Robt Kentel clerc iiij. nobil for h<sup>s</sup> rydyng into Cheschi<sup>r</sup>.

I<sup>t</sup> to paie to M' Adam Moleyns xx. marc.

The<sup>r</sup> as Maistr Adam Moleyns goth by þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngel cōmādemēt ~~unte~~ in his message unto þerle of Som<sup>s</sup>.



Be þe maad̃ lres unto ~~þe Tref & Chamberlain~~ & John Stourtoñ to be w<sup>t</sup> þe said̃ Erle on Saturesday next comyng wheñ þe said̃ M' Adam shal mette w<sup>t</sup> him. And þ<sup>t</sup> þei bothe comeñ w<sup>t</sup> þe said̃ Erle in such̃ matier̃ as þe said̃ M' Adam shal opeñ unto hī and þ<sup>t</sup> he gyve feyth̃ & credence to M' Adam in such̃ thing̃ as þ<sup>t</sup> he shal seye unto him on þe Kyng̃ behalf.

Be þe maad̃ lres und̃r p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to þe Duc of Norff & þe psones und̃r writeñ thankyng hē htely of þe labours devoirs & diligences þ<sup>t</sup> þei have had̃ & souffred̃ aboute þe fyndyng of þe rioteurs & mysdoers at Norwich ~~and prayng hē þ<sup>t</sup>~~ as þe Kyng hath̃ feeled̃ by þe report maad̃ unto him by h<sup>s</sup> Tref of England̃, and praying hem þat to þexecucon of þe said̃ labours devoirs & diligenc̃ þei do so þeir businesses as þ<sup>t</sup> þe Kyng shal can hē good̃ thank and have cause & matier to shewe unto hē þe better lordshiþ in tyme to cōe &c.

Therle of Oxeñ  
þe Lord̃ Bourghchier  
þe Lord̃ Grey Ruthin  
& John Clyftoñ  
& Th̃ Tudenham  
& John Cursoñ  
Will̃ Calthorþ  
Miles Stapiltoñ

Th̃ Brews Sherrief  
Edmond̃ Cleer  
Robt̃ Cleer  
Brian Stapiltoñ  
John Fitz Rauf  
Weindam  
Edmond̃ Wynter  
John Heydoñ  
Wychingham.

[*Ibid.* f. 61. 6th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of March, þnt in Ardernes hous at Westm̃ my Lord̃

|                 |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| The Chaunceller | M' Adam Moleyns | The Tref. |
| & Dd̃           | Therle of Suff  |           |



It was cōmaunded a p'ive seal to be maad̃ to therle of Som̃s to yeve feyth̃ ⁊ credence unto M' Adam Moleyns dean of Saz̃ ⁊ to f̃ John Stourtoñ knyzt ⁊ to eyther of hē in such̃ þing̃ as þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal sey unto him on þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> behalf.

Also be þ<sup>o</sup> maad̃ cōmissions by aʃ þ<sup>e</sup> cost̃ [of þ<sup>e</sup> see] w<sup>t</sup> inne Inglond̃ to putte hē in array ⁊c.

Also it was comaunded þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>o</sup> be maad̃ lres unto þ<sup>e</sup> Chaunceller of Engl̃ that for as moche as it is said̃ ~~he~~ [þ<sup>t</sup> Bowyer yoman of þ<sup>e</sup> crowne and] wol availle þ<sup>e</sup> K' in his custumes ⁊ subsidies ~~in tyme passed̃~~ of m̃chandises [not custumed̃] shipped̃ in tyme passed̃ þei havynge þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. pte of such̃ good̃ as v. yer her̃ befor̃ wer̃ by þ<sup>e</sup> Lombard̃ shipped̃ uncustumed̃ and þ<sup>t</sup> shal be leveed̃ by þei<sup>r</sup> meenes ⁊ laboures, that my said̃ Lord̃ Chaunceller make unto hem herfor̃ such̃ lres of cōmissioñ as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> cas shal requir̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 61 b. 7th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vij. day of March þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred̃ Chamb̃r at Westm̃ p̃nt my Lord̃

|                                  |                      |                        |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| þ <sup>e</sup> Cardinal of York  | M' Adam Moleyns      | þ <sup>e</sup> Tref    |
| þ <sup>e</sup> Chaunceller       | Therles of Northūb̃r | þ <sup>e</sup> Chābl̃. |
| þ <sup>e</sup> Bisshoṽ of f̃ Dd̃ | Suff                 |                        |

M̃d̃ þ<sup>t</sup> Colege Derlyng Wyklesee ⁊ Boweman shal goo ⁊ arrest shipp̃ ⁊ nooñ disareste, but do duely þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> belangeth in such̃ cas, ⁊ þ<sup>o</sup>to þei beth sworñ on a book.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The writs for arresting ships to convey the army under the Earl of Somerset to Guienne, dated on that day, are printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. xi. pp. 21, 22.



Talbot ⁊ Wiklessee [shal arreste shippē] in þe port of Londoñ w<sup>t</sup> þe helþ of þe mair shirrieſ underadmiral ⁊ ~~custums~~ wat ballifs.

Derlyng ⁊ Boweman ⁊ from Maldoñ Essex Suff ⁊ Norff Lincolñ York Newcastel w<sup>t</sup> þe helpe of þe mair vis-admiralx ⁊ custums of þe placē þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal come in.

College ⁊ Ingoldesby ⁊ from Londoñ to Hamptoñ w<sup>t</sup> þe helpe as above.

Hunte ⁊ Hexham ⁊ from Hamptoñ to Cornewail<sup>l</sup> w<sup>t</sup> þe helpe as above.

Also be þ<sup>y</sup> cōmissioñ sendē ~~to~~ for þarrestyng of shippē in Bristowe.

And þ<sup>t</sup> a<sup>ll</sup> þe saidē shippē be redy at þe Caumb<sup>r</sup> on Seint Georgē day next comyng.

The Recorder of Londoñ desireth to wite þ<sup>t</sup> in enducyng þe poeple to þe K<sup>e</sup> aide.

He is cōmaundēd to goo to þe mair ⁊ desi<sup>r</sup> him to labor by a<sup>ll</sup> þe menes þ<sup>t</sup> þei can to þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þe K<sup>e</sup> hath desired hem.

M<sup>r</sup> Adam Moleyns hath credence bothe to my Lord of Som<sup>rs</sup> ⁊ to Stourtoñ þe K<sup>e</sup> counsailler.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maadē lres und<sup>r</sup> pive seal to a<sup>ll</sup> þe Kyngē free men and also to þe K<sup>e</sup> gret counsail to be w<sup>t</sup> þe K<sup>e</sup> in his gret counsail at Westm<sup>n</sup> at þe xv<sup>me</sup>. of Pasque a<sup>ll</sup> excusa<sup>õ</sup>ns cessyng for þe good ⁊ weel of þe K<sup>e</sup> his rea<sup>es</sup> lordshippē ⁊ subgittē.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maadē a cōmissioñ to Wyklesey [⁊c.] as above for þarrestyng of shippē w<sup>t</sup> an inhibi<sup>õ</sup>n in þe same þ<sup>t</sup> þadmiral noþ<sup>y</sup> noon oþ<sup>y</sup> for hī disareste hē ⁊c.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maadē lres to þeim þ<sup>t</sup> have graunted to lene mōnoie to sende it into þe receit ⁊c.

~~At Seint Georges day at Caumb<sup>r</sup>~~



[*Ibid.* f. 62. 8th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of March þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chambr̃ p̃nt my Lordē

Chauncellr

Tref

& David

Sudeley.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad̃ a war̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ꝑ Chambr̃ to paie to  
Tymperlee þ<sup>t</sup> brought men of Norwich v. marc̃.

Iȝ be þ<sup>y</sup> maad̃ a war̃ to hē to paie unto Wenlok  
vj. marc̃ for h<sup>s</sup> shipping̃ towardē þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Or̃.

Iȝ to paie to Coler p<sup>r</sup>sivant þ<sup>e</sup> which goeth now in  
þ<sup>e</sup> Kē message beyond̃ þ<sup>e</sup> see xl. ſ. for h<sup>s</sup> passage ꝑ re-  
passage of þ<sup>e</sup> see ꝑ v. marc̃ of reward̃ ꝑc.

John Campe . . . . . of . . . . .

[*Ibid.* f. 62 b. 9th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The ix. day of March þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chābr̃ at Westm̃ p̃nt my Lordē

Cardinal of York & David

The Tresorer.

Chaunceller of Suff

Be þ<sup>y</sup>e maad̃ an act to & Robt Shiringtoñ chaunceller  
of þ<sup>e</sup> duchie of Lancast̃ ~~cōmaundyng~~ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng ꝑ  
h<sup>s</sup> counsail have cōmaunded̃ [hī] þ<sup>t</sup> und̃r þ<sup>e</sup> seal of þ<sup>e</sup>  
[said̃] duchee beyng in h<sup>s</sup> keeping he do mak sevalles  
īres unto aȝ þei þ<sup>t</sup> have any fee or lyvelood̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng  
as of his duchee of Lancast̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þei be befōr þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng ꝑ  
his counsail at Westm̃ at þ<sup>e</sup> xv<sup>me</sup>. of Pasq̃ next comyng  
for ċtaines matierē þ<sup>e</sup> good̃ ꝑ weel of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng h<sup>s</sup> rea<sup>es</sup>  
ꝑ lordshippē gretly touching ꝑ concernyng.

To þ<sup>e</sup> first trete hē as wel as yei ~~may~~ can inducyng hē  
take p̃stē ꝑ findyng seuretee to be her ayen [to do þeiŕ  
viage ꝑ be in þ<sup>e</sup> Chambr̃] by Seint Georges day ij. ~~te~~



~~fynde seuretee~~ and if ~~it may not be do~~ þei wol not do it to souffr̃ hē þenne to depte.

To þ<sup>e</sup> second<sup>d</sup> ~~þei~~ put hē undr̃ arrest and do all þ<sup>t</sup> þei can for to do þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> fvice ⁊ elles in no wise [to] p̃ste hē but yif þei fynde seuretee.

To þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. necessitee is such þ<sup>t</sup> of what portage þei be þei must be had þough þ<sup>t</sup> þei be of iiij<sup>e</sup>. or above.

To þ<sup>e</sup> iiij. þ<sup>t</sup> þei ⁊ þ<sup>e</sup> customs to gider take such seuretees of þ<sup>e</sup> owners and of þ<sup>e</sup> maistres of þ<sup>e</sup> shipp<sup>e</sup> remening þe towne þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal come to þ<sup>e</sup> place appointed [yif winde ⁊ weder wol fve] by Seint Georg<sup>e</sup> day and elles in no wyse to suffr̃ hem to depte.

To þ<sup>e</sup> v. [to trete hē as honestly as þ<sup>t</sup> þei may] and þ<sup>ȝ</sup> be nōn oþ<sup>ȝ</sup> cause but þ<sup>t</sup> spa<sup>r</sup> it not.

To þ<sup>e</sup> vj. thei most leve iiij. passag<sup>ȝ</sup>s ⁊ ij. crayers at þ<sup>e</sup> leest on þ<sup>s</sup> syde.

To þ<sup>e</sup> vij. thei shal have such power as þ<sup>t</sup> þei desir by þ<sup>e</sup> ar<sup>le</sup>.

Merstoñ þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Bouchier for iiij. p<sup>l</sup>soñs in Harflew ~~Deven~~  
Northūbr̃ Galganet ⁊ Bowyer.

[*Ibid.* f. 63.]

Be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad̃ lres to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ⁊ Chambl̃ to make p̃st<sup>e</sup> for shipp<sup>e</sup> such as shal fve now to do þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng fvice for þ<sup>e</sup> wer<sup>r</sup> ⁊c.

Be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad̃ lres unto ~~þe~~ Tr John Merstoñ to deli<sup>v</sup>e unto þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ⁊ Chambl̃ certaines jewelx in his keping for to leye hem in morgage for to borowe þ<sup>ȝ</sup>eupoñ mōnoie for þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> necessitees.

Be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad̃ a war<sup>r</sup> undr̃ p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to þ<sup>e</sup> Chambl̃ of Southwal chargyng him þ<sup>t</sup> for as moche as þ<sup>t</sup> E'mond̃ erle of Dor̃s ⁊c. capitaigñ ⁊ conestable of ~~Dor̃s~~ þ<sup>e</sup> castel of



Abestwith for þe tyme þt he hath be cappitaine ⁊ constable þe hath had continually dwelling upon þe saufgarde of þe said castel j. man of armes ⁊ xij. archrs in maner as John Griffith late ~~conestable~~ [cappitain] þe hadde ⁊c. to paye unto hī from þe vij. day of March þe xvj. yer ⁊c. unto now such wagge by day as hath be paid to þe said Erle or to þe said John befor þs tyme ⁊ pnt my Lord þe Chaunceller ⁊ Pive Seal.

Be þe maad lres undr pive seal to þerle of Devonn certifying hī of þentreprinses þt þe K' advsarie hath don in Guyenne ⁊ yet cesseth not ⁊c. and also þt he disposeth him to leye siege to Avanches in Nor<sup>die</sup> ⁊c. that he wol putte to his myzty hande and as þe cas shal requir go þider in psone for þe relief of it ⁊c. that folowyng þe stepp of his fadr þt whenne þe K' þt ded is wrote to hī a lre to go to Chirbourogh he yede þider ⁊ rescowed it ⁊c. to his grete worship ⁊c. and so he trusteth þt he wol so do now ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 63 b. 11th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of March þe xxj. yer ⁊c. in þe Sterred Chābr pnt my Lord

Chauncellr  
⁊ Dd

þe Warderob  
Tresorer.

Be þe maad a lre undr pive seal to þe Tresorer ⁊ Barons of þe K' eschequier cōmaundyng þeim by þe same þt þe as my Lord of Glouc.

Be þe maad lres of cōmissiō undr þe gret seal unto ⁊ Hūfrie Stafford lieuten of Caley to þe mareschal ⁊ mai of Caley to Wodehous ⁊ þe waterbailli of Caley jointly ⁊ sevalli cōmādyng hē ⁊ evich of hē to putte under arrest all shipp þt we at Caley ⁊ beeth in comyng ⁊



shal cōe þider in þ̄ste savyng vj. passag̃s ⁊ so kepe  
þeim und̄r arrest unto þ̄ tyme þ̄ þ̄ owners or maist̄r  
fynde sufficeante seuretee þ̄ for þ̄ setting ov̄ þ̄ see of  
þ̄ K̄l armee þ̄ said̄ shipp̄ shal be redy in þ̄ Camb̄r  
on Seint Georḡ day next redy w̄t op̄ shipp̄ for þ̄  
setting ov̄ of þ̄ said̄ armee. þ̄nt my Lord̄ the Chaun-  
celler Tref ⁊ þ̄ Warderob̄r.

Glouc̄ Irland̄e

[*Ibid.* f. 65. 12th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of March̄ þ̄ xxj. yēr ⁊c. In þ̄ Sterred̄  
Chamb̄r at Westm̄ þ̄nt my Lord̄

The Cardinal of York

Tresorer

My Lord̄ Chaunceller

Chief Baroñ.

⁊ D̄

þ̄ Warderob̄r.

⁊ John Nevill appered̄.

⁊ John Nevill is charged̄ upoñ peine of m<sup>l</sup>. li. to bringe  
þ̄ mysdoers þ̄ late have riotted̄ at Fountayns ⁊ þ̄ he shal  
not depte from hens.

He sayeth̄ he knoweth̄ not who dede it but he wol  
do h<sup>s</sup> part to wite who dide it and he wol ~~do~~ make hē  
be brought in.

And forthermōr he was charged̄ þ̄ upoñ peine of m<sup>l</sup>. li.  
þ̄ he sholde kepe þ̄ pees anenst þ̄abbot ⁊ convent of  
Fountains ⁊ þ̄eir f̄vantz ⁊ welwillers. so þ̄ by hī noþ̄ by  
h<sup>s</sup> noþ̄ by þ̄eir abettement noþ̄ p̄curing. any harme in  
body noþ̄ in good̄ be doñ to þ̄ said̄ Abbot convent noþ̄  
to þ̄eir f̄vantz noþ̄ welwillers.



[*Ibid.* f. 65 b. 13th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of March þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. In þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chābr̃ p̃nt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York  
The Chaunceller

The Bisshoṑ of ƒ Dd.  
Tref.

Alreḏ brought wordē from þ<sup>e</sup> K' þ<sup>t</sup> he þ<sup>t</sup> wolde þ<sup>t</sup> þis  
day ~~he wolde þ<sup>t</sup>~~ þ<sup>e</sup> lordē of his counsail [sholde] sende  
him worde ~~þ<sup>s</sup> day~~ as for þ<sup>e</sup> matier of ƒ John Nevill ꝑc.  
and yif þ<sup>t</sup> þeim seme þ<sup>t</sup> Seynloo myzt be forboreñ for  
his going to Bristowe ꝑc Som̃sshīr as is appointed ꝑc.

[*Ibid.* 14th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of March þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. In þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chamb̃r̃ p̃nt my Lordē

The Cardē of York  
The Chauncellr  
The Warderob  
ƒ Dd.

Therle of Huntynghdon  
The Tresorer  
The Chief Baroñ.

In þe matier  
of Norwich  
ad j.

~~R<sup>o</sup>. The K' wol not þ<sup>t</sup> [þe jugel sede þ<sup>t</sup>] þ<sup>s</sup> submission  
[yif it shal be taken] be taken in þe lowyest wyse ꝑc  
for any fin [or . . . . .] ꝑc. þe K' be not stranged  
from seasing of þe franchyse nor of þeir libtees ꝑc  
þ<sup>t</sup> her inne þe K' title be kept of þe said seasing be it . . . . .  
districcons or of þ<sup>s</sup> wyse.~~

To þe first  
ij. ꝑc iij. ar<sup>les</sup>.

The K' wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> jugel see þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> submission be entred  
[of record] in þe largest [ꝑc lowest wyse] ~~of record~~ for  
þ<sup>e</sup> K' [þ<sup>s</sup>] honor ꝑc worship. Alway forseen þ<sup>t</sup> by þ<sup>s</sup>  
submission [or for any fin or . . . . . in þ<sup>s</sup> behalf seurete  
to be received] þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng be not stranged from þ<sup>e</sup> bñfice



of þ<sup>e</sup> sesoñ of þ<sup>e</sup> franchise [of Norwich] be it by wey of . . . . destric̃cons or oþ<sup>er</sup> wyse but wol [algates] þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> franchise be seeseð as ferforth as it may justifiably be dooñ.

~~Ad ij. ar<sup>le</sup>. The It is answerd in þe first~~

No<sup>a</sup>. Mð þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> chief jugel sende hider þ<sup>e</sup> names of indifferent psones such may be maad justicel of þ<sup>e</sup> pees & sherrieys yif þ<sup>e</sup> franchise be seseð.

to þe iiij. The K' wol þ<sup>t</sup> and yif hī ~~it~~ seme ~~to be dooñ þ<sup>t</sup> he do it~~ [good to be dooñ] to adjourne þ<sup>e</sup> said sessions, þ<sup>t</sup> he do it unto ~~such tyme as hē shal seme good~~ þ<sup>e</sup> Thursday cōtiegned in þ<sup>e</sup> said ar<sup>le</sup> or to such an oþ<sup>er</sup> day [w<sup>t</sup> inne þat] as hī shal seeme good to h<sup>s</sup> discreçon.

to þe v. ~~And þe franchise be not seeseð þe Kyng holdeth þadvis good~~

þe K' semeth þadvis good & it shal not lette þe sesyng of þe franchise.

vj. Hou be it þ<sup>t</sup> þadvis contiegned in þ<sup>e</sup> vj. ar<sup>le</sup> ~~is rizt go~~ be thought rizt good yif it sholde not lette þ<sup>e</sup> sesoñ of þ<sup>e</sup> franchise. Nev<sup>er</sup>theles the K' wol [not] þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> sesoñ of franchise be in any wyse letted as for any avayle [þ<sup>t</sup>] ~~shal growe unto hī~~ remēbreð in þ<sup>e</sup> said ar<sup>le</sup>.

\* f.66. \* It is to be remēbreð by ~~þe said jugel þe takyng of~~ [any] seuretees to be taken by þ<sup>e</sup> said jugel for fynes to be maad by any singuler psones thei barr not þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng of þexecuçon of [þ<sup>e</sup> peine of] pisonemēt of a yer ~~after þestatut~~ to be sette [by statut] upoñ þoo þ<sup>t</sup> beth atteint of any gret & horrible riot.

Be þ<sup>t</sup> maad a ðre to þ<sup>e</sup> therle of Dorš þ<sup>t</sup> he make nō man h<sup>s</sup> depute in Wales ~~after þe tenor of~~ [but such as] þestatutz maad for Wales wolle &c.



ult.

As to þ<sup>e</sup> last ar<sup>le</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath maad be fched in þ<sup>e</sup> pipe of h<sup>s</sup> eschequier hou it was doon when þ<sup>e</sup> franchise was last seised. And so it shal be do now for he was answered at þ<sup>t</sup> tyme w<sup>t</sup>oute any losse. And it is to be supposed þ<sup>t</sup> he shal [be so] now.

Seynloo cam from þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng & my lord of h<sup>s</sup> cōsail by þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> licence charged hī to goo to Bristowe and to do þ<sup>e</sup> good þ<sup>t</sup> he shold mowe for þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> aide now in h<sup>s</sup> necessitees, as for Baioñ &c. after þ<sup>e</sup> teneur of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> lres & credenc<sup>e</sup> to hī & to oþ<sup>r</sup> addressed.

Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Norff that yif it so be þ<sup>t</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> riott<sup>e</sup> & offenses þ<sup>t</sup> men of Norwich have doon it fortune þeir franchise to be sesed into þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> hand that he depute & John of Clyfton knyzt to be goevnour þ<sup>r</sup> of at þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> wille.

\* f. 66 b.

\* The xiiij. day of March þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> &c. In þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chambr<sup>r</sup> pnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

The Chaunceller

Tresorer.

þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoþ of & D<sup>r</sup>þ<sup>e</sup> Warderob<sup>r</sup>

Md þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord Tresorer shal deliv<sup>e</sup> now to John Merston he deliveth it for þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> almes ayenst Estr.

At þ<sup>e</sup> sute of  
M<sup>r</sup>edith  
Gough.

Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad lres undr p<sup>i</sup>ve seal unto Griffith aþ Nich & to þabbot of Whitlande to be he<sup>r</sup> at þ<sup>e</sup> xv. of Estr next comyng undr feyth & ligeance.

M<sup>r</sup>edeth  
Gough &c.  
wol paie un-  
to me at þ<sup>e</sup>  
xv. of Estr  
xx. s. of  
dette.

Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad lres to þe Lord Audeley & to þe Chāblain of Southwales & to þeir ~~deputes~~ [lieuteñ of þ<sup>e</sup> justice þ<sup>r</sup>e] includyng in þ<sup>e</sup> same lres þ<sup>e</sup> billes of complaint of M<sup>r</sup>edith Gough baillif errāt of [Kermdynshir] & cōmandyng hē to arreste & do to be arrested Owein soñ to Gr aþ



Nich̃ ⁊ cōmitte hī to p̃sone þ̃e to abyde unto þ̃e tyme þ̃e Kyng yeve hē oþ̃ in cōmaundement.

Be þ̃ maad̃ l̃res [sevalles] und̃r prive seal to therle Dessemond̃ þ̃e Lord̃ Barre ⁊ oþ̃ in Irland̃ that by consideraçon hou þ̃e Kyng̃ duchee of Guyenne standeth̃ now inne þ̃ei wol helpe of an aide of men vitaille ⁊ shippes to be send̃ by yeim ~~oþ̃~~ þ̃ider in alle covenable haste for þ̃e socours of hē.

The Tref ⁊ Chāb̃l to delīve to Th̃ Stacy þ̃t shal goo w̃t þ̃e said̃ l̃res into Ireland̃ ⁊ retourne w̃t answer̃ xx. marc̃ of gift.

Iṭ þ̃t þ̃ei delīve to Garter þ̃e which goeth̃ w̃t l̃res ⁊ credenc̃e to my Lord̃ of York lieuteñ ⁊c. of Frāce xx. li.

£ With Bing-  
ham sute.

Be þ̃ maad̃ l̃res to my Lady of Norff.

[*Ibid.* f. 67. 15th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xv. day of March̃ þ̃e xxj. yer̃ ⁊c. In þ̃e Sterred̃ Chambr̃ at Westm̃ p̃nt

My Lord̃ Cardinal of York  
Chaunceller  
£ D'ḏ

M' Adam  
Wardober  
Tresorer

The K' by þ̃advis of h̃s counsail cōmaunded̃ þ̃e Keper of h̃s prive seal to do make l̃res und̃r þ̃e same seal unto þ̃e steward̃ of his manoirs of Corymalet Stoke under Hamden Miltoñ Faucomberge Strattoñ up̃ þ̃e fosse Inglescombe Nortoñ Welwetoñ Wydecombe Farentoñ Lavertoñ Westharpetr̃ and Sheptoñ Malet in þ̃e shiř of Som̃s and of þ̃e manoir of Ryme in the shiř of Dorset þ̃e which beth̃ comen into þ̃e Kyng̃ hand̃ by þ̃e deth of Johñ late Lord̃



Tiptoft comaundyng him to make newe estates to di<sup>u</sup>s psones by cople of courte rolles for t<sup>u</sup>me of þeir lyves of di<sup>u</sup>s tenur<sup>e</sup> and tenementz pcelles of þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>r</sup> manoirs. the which pcelles at þ<sup>s</sup> day beth in þ<sup>e</sup> handes of di<sup>u</sup>s tenantz by copies of court rolles maad<sup>r</sup> to þeim in þ<sup>e</sup> lyf of þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>r</sup> Lord<sup>r</sup> Tiptoft by his steward<sup>r</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>r</sup> manoirs. Refved<sup>r</sup> always to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng suche rent as was yerly paid<sup>r</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> same teñtes to þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>r</sup> Lord<sup>r</sup> Tiptoft in his lyf. The said<sup>r</sup> steward<sup>r</sup> takyng of suche psones to whom suche estates shal be maad<sup>r</sup> resonable fynes þ<sup>o</sup>for to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> use.

And also þ<sup>t</sup> þe said<sup>r</sup> Keper of þ<sup>e</sup> prive seal make under þ<sup>e</sup> same seal oþ<sup>r</sup> ires to be directed<sup>r</sup> to William Stevenys clerc chaunto<sup>r</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> cath<sup>e</sup> chirc<sup>e</sup> of Welles to deliver to þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>r</sup> steward<sup>r</sup> alle courte rolles bookes of accountes and oþ<sup>r</sup> book<sup>e</sup> beyng in his warde touching þabovesaid<sup>r</sup> manoirs or any of hē.

Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad<sup>r</sup> ires und<sup>r</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to þ<sup>e</sup> Maistr<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> mynte w<sup>t</sup> inne þ<sup>e</sup> Tou<sup>r</sup> of Londoñ cōmaundyng him to make a newe seal for þoffice of þ<sup>e</sup> countreroll<sup>r</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> custume and subsidie in þ<sup>e</sup> port of Bristowe. And þ<sup>t</sup> he sende þ<sup>e</sup> same seal in alle goodely haste into þeschequier befor<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer & Barons þ<sup>o</sup>e forto to be deliv<sup>e</sup>d to þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>r</sup> countreroll<sup>r</sup>.

\* f. 67 b. \* Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad<sup>r</sup> ires und<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal unto þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chābl<sup>r</sup> &c. cōmaundyng hē þ<sup>t</sup> for such labo<sup>r</sup>s as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> clerk<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal have had<sup>r</sup> at þ<sup>s</sup> tyme for writing<sup>e</sup> . þei do ~~paie~~ deliv<sup>e</sup> unto hē by wey of reward<sup>r</sup> xl. marc<sup>e</sup>.

Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad<sup>r</sup> ires se<sup>v</sup>alles und<sup>r</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to such squiers of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> household<sup>r</sup> as þ<sup>t</sup> beth appointed<sup>r</sup> to goo over now in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> fvice of wer<sup>r</sup> &c. to be befor<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng and his counsail at þ<sup>e</sup> xv. of Est<sup>r</sup> next comyng for to



answer unto such matier<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>t</sup> shal þenne be shewed & declared unto hē &c.

Ther as now late of nowgh<sup>t</sup>y men in riotous wyse we<sup>r</sup> maad at Salesbury assemblees & gadering<sup>e</sup> the Lord Hung<sup>o</sup>ford havynge knowlech þ<sup>o</sup>f roode þider to h<sup>s</sup> gret cost<sup>e</sup> & labour<sup>e</sup> and cessed such riotes & assemblees. Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad þ<sup>o</sup>for in þ<sup>e</sup> gentilest wyse lres undr p<sup>i</sup>ve seal unto hī of regraciatorie &c. And forthermo<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> he wol have an herkenyng unto þ<sup>t</sup> cite þ<sup>t</sup> by such assemblees no<sup>n</sup> inconvenience falle &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 68. 23rd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxiiij. day of March þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> &c. In þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chamb<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>o</sup>nt my Lord<sup>e</sup> at Westm

My Lord Chaunceller

Fortescu [chief] juge

& D<sup>e</sup> Warderob<sup>r</sup>

Westbury jug<sup>e</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Adam

þ<sup>e</sup> Chief Baro<sup>n</sup>

Be þ<sup>o</sup> maad lres to þerle of Ewe cappitain of Crotoie þ<sup>t</sup> ~~forasmeche as now late iij. m<sup>e</sup>chantz~~ hou be it þ<sup>t</sup> by vertue of þ<sup>e</sup> trewes now late take<sup>n</sup> betwix þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>r</sup> and his adv<sup>s</sup>arie [he þ<sup>t</sup> calleth him Duc of Bourgoigne] for þeir contrees &c. ut in treug<sup>e</sup> yet þat notwithstanding certain of yo<sup>r</sup> souldour<sup>e</sup> of Crotoie now late have take<sup>n</sup> iij. ~~m<sup>e</sup>chantz of Ipre~~ betwix Graveling & Caley<sup>s</sup> iij. m<sup>e</sup>chantz of Ipre the which we<sup>r</sup> comyng toward<sup>e</sup> Caley<sup>s</sup> for to have bought wolles, and have ledde hē to Crotoie & kepe hē þ<sup>o</sup>e in p<sup>i</sup>sone ayenst peffecte & p<sup>r</sup>port of þ<sup>e</sup> said treues, hou be it þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said Erle hath ofte tymes be required for þ<sup>e</sup> deliv<sup>a</sup>ce of hē. And þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>r</sup> willing by hī & h<sup>s</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said trieues to be kept inviolat and w<sup>t</sup> oute any breche, chargeth him þ<sup>o</sup>for as þ<sup>t</sup> he wol eschue þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> grevous indigna<sup>o</sup>n and as þ<sup>t</sup> he shal not be nooted a



breker of þ<sup>e</sup> said trues þ<sup>t</sup> in all haste after þ<sup>e</sup> receivȳg of þ<sup>e</sup> said lres he make be quitely delivēd þ<sup>e</sup> said psones so þ<sup>t</sup> þei be at þeir freedome at Caleys or wher̃ elles þ<sup>t</sup> þei wol be by þ<sup>e</sup> first day of May next comyng.

Be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad lres to þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer & Chamberlains for to paie & delive unto Bidan whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng sendeth now w<sup>t</sup> ~~divs~~ h<sup>s</sup> lres to his citees of Ax of Baioñ & oþ<sup>ȝ</sup> plac<sup>e</sup> xl. marc by wey of reward.

Also be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad lres to þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Hung<sup>ȝ</sup>ford þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>ȝ</sup> eas now late he hering of etaine misgoevnanc<sup>e</sup> in ~~his~~ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> citee of Saz ~~not~~ yede þider in alle hast [psone the clerc of for þ<sup>e</sup> peeing of it] not sparing his body noþ<sup>ȝ</sup> good<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> rolles. so þ<sup>t</sup> by his labou<sup>r</sup> & menes þ<sup>e</sup> said misgoevnanc<sup>e</sup> wer̃ & beth cessed wherof þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng thanketh hi htely. But for as moche as it is to doubte þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said misgoevnanc<sup>e</sup> beth not þoroughly peised the K' praieth him to have an herkeyng to þ<sup>e</sup> said citee & to þ<sup>e</sup> rule & demenyg þ<sup>ȝ</sup> of. And yif any þing shal happen þ<sup>ȝ</sup>e but wel, þ<sup>t</sup> as þ<sup>e</sup> case shal happen he wol ordeine for þ<sup>e</sup> peeing of it as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' trusteth þ<sup>t</sup> he wol do.

vacat.  
lre st sigil  
late sz nō  
emanarunt.  
\* f. 68 b.

Md. þ<sup>t</sup> on Moneday or Tewsdai I be w<sup>t</sup> my Lord of Suff at þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> hous w<sup>t</sup> a note of a lre to þerle of Ormond & to þerchebisshoþ of Dyvelyng.

\* Be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad lres under prive seal to Canyng<sup>e</sup> of Bristowe þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>ȝ</sup>e as ~~shippe~~ [a barge] called þ<sup>e</sup> Katine of Bristowe is charged w<sup>t</sup> whete & oþ<sup>ȝ</sup> vitaille to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> citee of Baioñ for þadvictailing of it, þat he take into þ<sup>e</sup> same vessell to Baioñ Bidan squier whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng sendeth now to Burdeaux Baioñ Ax & oþ<sup>ȝ</sup> plac<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>ȝ</sup>e w<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> lres.

Also Bidan shal have w<sup>t</sup> him þ<sup>e</sup> lre to Burdeaux double<sup>d</sup>. Also a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> iij. estat<sup>z</sup> at Burdeloys.



Also þe chief judge Fortescu ⁊ Westburi juge declaredeñ aʃ þeir demenyng at Norwich ⁊ in Norff.

Be þʃ maad a ʃre to ~~Th West to go~~ þe Baroñ of Carreu to gyve feyth ⁊ credence in þt þa to Thomas West squier touching þt þat he shal seye on to him on þe Kyngʃ behalf.

Credence þt þe said West shal seye unto þe said Baroñ is such. ~~The said West~~ Remēbring þe grete entreprinses þt his adversarie hath dooñ in Guyenne ⁊ yet cesseth not to do ⁊c. ut in credenç. And þʃfor þe Kyng desireth þe said Baroñ þt he wol take such shippʃ in þe contrey aboute him ~~and wel~~ as hī shal seme good to þe pfourmyng of þs þe Kʃ desir and wol manne þeim ⁊ vitaille þeim and go in psone wt þeim to Burdeaux and to Baioñ ⁊ and see þe disposiçon of hē and cōmune wt þinhitantz wt inne þei and herkeñ ⁊ heʃ telle wher þadv̄sarie is ⁊ of hʃ disposiçon. And which of þe said citees shal moste nede helpe ⁊ socours of men or of vitaille to gyve it unto þeim. And of aʃ þis bringe or sende woord unto þe Kyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 69. 27th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of March þe xxj. yeʃ ⁊c. At Eltham in þe Kyngʃ þnce in his Innest Chābr̄ þʃe.

My Lord Chauncellr

Therle of Hunt

The Bisshoʃ of Saʒ

Therle of Suff.

Mʃ Adam Moleyns

The Lord Fawkenberge shal be capp<sup>ne</sup> of Rokesborough from Ester f̄ next comyng for v. yeʃ ⁊ in manʃ ⁊ fourme as þt f Rauf Grey late hadd it. And heʃupon þe Kyng cōmaunded endenturʃ to be maad undr þe teneur þt was late maad to þe said Grey.



Be þȝ maadȝ ĩres unto þ<sup>e</sup> lieuten<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> saidȝ Grey of þ<sup>e</sup> castel of Rokesboroughȝ thankyng him of h<sup>s</sup> goodȝ & diligent entendance & keping of þ<sup>e</sup> said castel & p<sup>a</sup>yng him of continuance. And þ<sup>t</sup> hou be it þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> saidȝ Grey is dedȝ yet þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng trustyng feythfully in his goodȝ goev<sup>n</sup>ance & true keping desirethȝ him to entende to þ<sup>e</sup> saufgarde of þ<sup>e</sup> saidȝ castel w<sup>t</sup> suchȝ feloushiȝ of souldours as have be dwelling upō þ<sup>e</sup> saidȝ saufgarde in þ<sup>e</sup> saidȝ Greyes dayes, latyng him wite þ<sup>t</sup> for suchȝ fvice as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> saidȝ lieuten<sup>e</sup> & souldours have doonȝ for þ<sup>e</sup> saufgarde of þ<sup>e</sup> saidȝ castel from þ<sup>e</sup> detȝ of þ<sup>e</sup> saidȝ Grey unto now & so duryng þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal have þ<sup>e</sup> keping of it the Kyng wol satisfie hē so þ<sup>t</sup> as of resoñ þei shal holde hem contente.

þees ĩres  
beth sealedȝ  
but my Lord  
Chaunceller  
& M<sup>r</sup> Adam  
Moleyns  
cōmandedȝ  
for þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>t</sup>  
þei sholde  
not passe.

Be þȝ maadȝ ĩres to þerle of Ormondȝ lieuten<sup>e</sup> of ĩr-lande and to þerchebisshoȝ of Dyvelyn to be heȝ w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng & his counsail at þ<sup>e</sup> moys of Estrȝ next comyng for to answerȝ unto suchȝ complaintȝ as beth putte unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng uponȝ hem &c. and þ<sup>t</sup> undȝ feyth & ligeance &c.

\* f. 69 b. \* Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> allȝ þoo þ<sup>t</sup> wol carie whet or opȝ vitaille to Burdeaux or to Baioñ ~~þ<sup>t</sup> þei have~~ for þ<sup>e</sup> vitailing of hē & also of þ<sup>e</sup> contrey þȝe aboute, þat þ<sup>e</sup> Chaunceller of Englandȝ make unto hē licencȝ undȝ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngȝ gret seal in due fourme w<sup>t</sup> clauses of proviso þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal leede þ<sup>t</sup> vitailȝ to noñ opȝ place w<sup>t</sup>oute payng of any custume or subsidie &c.

Be þȝ maadȝ [sembles] ĩres sevȝallȝ to þerle of Westmȝland & to þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoȝ of Carleel to be heȝ at þ<sup>e</sup> xv. of Estrȝ as beth maadȝ to opȝ lordȝ for þ<sup>e</sup> gret counsail &c.

The K<sup>r</sup> hathȝ pȝdoneȝ remissedȝ & relessedȝ unto John Clerc of Eggesfordȝ in þ<sup>e</sup> countee of Devōñ gentilman opȝwyse calledȝ John Codeman, allȝ manȝ felonies & spasses



ȝ offenses by him doon [to þ<sup>e</sup> K'] befor þ<sup>e</sup> first day of Novēbr last passed and also outelaries ȝc. And also he pdoned ȝc. unto hī alle man<sup>n</sup> actions, the which he aloone or w<sup>t</sup> oþ<sup>r</sup> psones myzt have for þ<sup>e</sup> said occasions befor þ<sup>e</sup> said first day. And also alle man<sup>n</sup> peines issues or redempcons to þ<sup>e</sup> K' befor þ<sup>e</sup> said day by þ<sup>e</sup> said Joħn for þ<sup>e</sup> said causes in any wyse forfeited or pteignyng to þ<sup>e</sup> K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 70. 30th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

Answers given by the Kyng oure souverain lord in his hiegh pnce to my Lord of Som<sup>rs</sup><sup>1</sup> by the mouthe of my Lord Chaunceller at Elth<sup>a</sup>m the xxx. day of Marche the yere ȝc. xxj. being present in examinacon and answering of the saide articles my Lord of Gloucestr my Lord Chaunceller Pive Seel Erle of Suff and Maist Adam Moleyns.

Furst as to particles of my saide Lord of Somset suche as have be moved to be axed in semble viages thei wer answered and the said answeres cōmaunded to be writen in þ<sup>e</sup> margeon and the saide articles and answeres signed with þ<sup>e</sup> K' hande.

As to his certaine speciall articles it was also þenne answered as foloweth.

Item it was graunted þat a ĩre shulde be directed to my Lord þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York declaring þat suche power as is given to my Lord of Som<sup>rs</sup> is to be used in other places þan be nowe in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> obeissance. And in þ<sup>e</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Duke of Somerset's commission, as lieutenant and captain-general of Guienne, was dated on the 14th of June following. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 309.



whiche my said Lorde of ~~Som̃s~~ York cometh not. Wherefore þ<sup>e</sup> said power may not be undrestande to be p̃judiciall to þ<sup>e</sup> power befor hande giveñ unto my saide Lorde of York.

Item it was graunted him as he desired þat an act shuld be maade þenne in þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> p̃sence to remaigne he<sup>r</sup> and also t̃res undre þ<sup>e</sup> K' signet directed unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> Lieuteñ Chaunceller and counsail of Fraunce and Normandie ⁊ þat considered how þat my saide Lord of Som̃s hath upon þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> graunte of Anjoy and Mayne t̃res patentz undre the K' seel in Fraunce after the t̃mes expired þat my Lorde of Dorset hath in þ<sup>e</sup> saide landes no þing be attempted ayenst my said Lord of Som̃s in þat matie<sup>r</sup>.

Item þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng considering þat my saide Lord of Som̃s was taken p̃soner in his werr<sup>e</sup> of France and so absent owt of þis lande suche tyme as he of his grace lust g<sup>a</sup>unte his p̃doñ to his people of whiche he was no ptiner ⁊ for þ<sup>e</sup> said cause graunted him gen<sup>l</sup>all p̃doñ to be hadde before his deþting in þis saide viage under his grete seal in due fourme.

Item if it so please God þat þ<sup>e</sup> saide my Lorde of Som̃ have issue by my Lady his wieff and þat any thing cōme to my saide Lord of Som̃s in þ<sup>e</sup> saide viage but good ⁊ whiche God defende ⁊ þenne my said Lady shall have the keping of thissue aforesaide sith she shuld by nature have it in more tendernesse þanne any other creatu<sup>r</sup>.

After thees saide answeres

The K' cōmaunded my said Lordship of ~~Som̃s~~ Chaunceller to declare þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> entente to þ<sup>e</sup> saide my Lorde of Som̃s þat for asmoche as he considered well þ<sup>e</sup> neigh-



nesse þat he was to him of blood þ<sup>e</sup> gode wilþ in him also to do þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng [him] fvice, and þ<sup>y</sup>for to his worship and to þ<sup>e</sup> depressiõ of his adversarie and rebelles named him Duc of Som<sup>er</sup>set and so his heirs males to be after him of his body lawfully begoteñ.<sup>1</sup>

Item decred þ<sup>e</sup> saide Duc of Som<sup>er</sup>set and his heirs to have his place in þ<sup>e</sup> plementz and oþ<sup>er</sup> places above þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Norff and herof an act to be maade in due fourme for him and for his saide heirs.

\* f. 70 b.

\* Item where the saide Duc of Som<sup>er</sup>set besoght þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng of his good grace of a m<sup>l</sup>. marc of lande þ<sup>e</sup> better þ<sup>y</sup>by to mainteigne his saide estate and so to do þ<sup>y</sup>by þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þ<sup>e</sup> better fvice, in þ<sup>e</sup> whiche matier my saide lord<sup>e</sup> being present absteigned hem in alle wise to speke, nor durst not avise the Kyng to depart from suche livelode ne to opoñ þeir mouthes in suche matiers, finally þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>ing</sup> cōmaunded my saide Lorde Chaunceller to give him answer þat he shuld have vj<sup>e</sup>. marc of land to him and to his heirs males of his body lawfully begoteñ, and here upoñ cōmaunded act<sup>e</sup> warant<sup>e</sup> and patent<sup>e</sup> to be maad suche as þ<sup>e</sup> cas<sup>e</sup> shaþ require and in due fourme.

\* f. 71.

\* The xxx. day of March the xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> 7c. The Kyng at h<sup>s</sup> manoir of Eltham in his Secree Chāb<sup>er</sup> befo<sup>r</sup> mete tyme being þ<sup>y</sup>e p<sup>re</sup>snt my lordes, and p<sup>re</sup>snt in the same

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<sup>1</sup> The letters patent of this creation do not appear to have been entered on the patent or charter rolls, as they are not inserted in the collection of grants of peerages printed by order of the House of Lords, in the Appendix, No. V. to the Reports of the Lords Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm; but a charter, dated on the 28th August following, by which the King granted to John duke of Somerset "ultra nomen Ducis Somerset," the earldom of Kendal, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, is there printed from the Charter Rolls, 21 Hen VI. No. 45.



place after meete aȝ my said lord savyng my Lord of Glouc

The Chaunceller

My Lord of Glouc

The Bisshoꝝ of f D'ŕ

My Lord of Suff.

Maistr Adā Moleyns.

Thar<sup>les</sup> of my Lord of Somŕ wer seyen. And as to such ar<sup>les</sup> of þe said ar<sup>les</sup> as beth according in substance to such ar<sup>les</sup> as my Lord of York of Hunt t opþ þt have goñ beyonde þe see have had graunted unto hē, the K' wol þt in semble wyse it be graunted unto my said Lord of Somŕ.

Also for þe fvice þt þe said Erle of Somŕ hath doon t. and shal do unto þe Kyng and also for his grete mites and to encourage him to do þe better fvice in þs viage and opþ and to þe discomfort of þe Kyng's enemyes it liketh þe Kyng to make him Duc of Somŕ. And þt he shal mowe þe moŕ better t worshipfuller mainteine þestat of Duc, it hath lyked þe Kyng also to graunte unto him and to his heires masles of his body begeten iiij<sup>c</sup>. li. of yerly rent.

Also it hath lyked þe Kyng that for as moche as þat þe my saide Lord of Somŕ was ~~not~~ beyonde þe see ~~at sue~~ [t pison at such tyme as þt it lyked þe Kyng to graunte his *pdon* to h<sup>s</sup> lige people at] his humble request considered þe service þat by þe mercy of ouŕ Lord it is to be trustede þat he shall do in þis p'sent viage, to graunte unto my saide Lord a genall pdon.

And in case þat God doo his will by hym ~~se þat~~ befor his retourne into þis reaume out of þe saide viage he havynge usshewe, þat þanne my Lady his wief shall have þe keping t goevnaunce of þe saide usshew for asmoche as she sholde be moost tendr of it, and þt it shold be to her



to gret an hevynesse þ<sup>e</sup> lak of her husbond and also of her said issue.

\* f. 71 b.  
exempli-  
ficat<sup>r</sup>.

\* Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng considering þ<sup>e</sup> neighnesse of bloode þ<sup>t</sup> my said Lord [þ<sup>e</sup> Duc] of Som<sup>ers</sup> is to him ward and þ<sup>e</sup> gret zele þ<sup>t</sup> he hath to do hī now fvice ~~hath~~ [wol] þ<sup>o</sup>for þ<sup>t</sup> in his plementz & counsailx he have ~~is~~ h<sup>s</sup> place & seete above my Lord þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Norff.

Also þ<sup>t</sup> seth my Lord of Dorset may not have h<sup>s</sup> lres of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> graunte to him maad of þ<sup>e</sup> countee of Mayne seeled in Fraunce for such causes as hath be laid & said the<sup>r</sup> agayn by þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsail þ<sup>o</sup>e. The Kyng at þ<sup>e</sup> desir of my said Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> hath graunted unto hī þ<sup>t</sup> yif it luste þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng to make any oþ<sup>r</sup> mane of graunte or yift of þ<sup>e</sup> said countee of newe unto my said Lord of Dor<sup>set</sup> or to any oþ<sup>r</sup> , þ<sup>t</sup> alwey shal be refved in þ<sup>e</sup> said yift that my said Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> shal have þ<sup>e</sup> tme of vij. yer<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> hath lyked þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> to graunte unto hī in þ<sup>e</sup> goeunance þ<sup>o</sup>of whenne þ<sup>e</sup> tyme & þ<sup>e</sup> tme comen þ<sup>o</sup>of.

And forthermor as touching þ<sup>s</sup> matier þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> Garter have an ar<sup>le</sup> in h<sup>s</sup> credence in þ<sup>e</sup> fourme desired by my said Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> ar<sup>les</sup> &c.

And pendentures of my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> wtholdyng we<sup>r</sup> rad & passed.

And so was his power and cōmanded þ<sup>t</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> power for Fraunce & Guyenne sholde not be especified and þ<sup>t</sup> sholde passe under þ<sup>e</sup> seal for Fraunce & in þ<sup>t</sup> for Guyenne & Guyenne sholde be writen befor Frāce & passe undr þ<sup>e</sup> seal of Eng<sup>l</sup>.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng graunted my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> bille by þ<sup>e</sup> which he licenced hī to alieñ v<sup>e</sup>. marc of lyvyng &c. for þ<sup>e</sup> fulfilling of h<sup>s</sup> wille &c.



And his ar<sup>les</sup> of his desir<sup>e</sup> we<sup>r</sup> rad<sup>t</sup> t passed as it appereth by pentiteling<sup>e</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> margine of hē.

At þinstance of þerle of Dessemond þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng graunted to Joñn Geraldyn of Florence to be denszein t<sup>c</sup>. paing custumes t<sup>c</sup> subsidies t<sup>c</sup>. as strangers.

At þinstance of my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> t<sup>c</sup> Maistr Adam Moleyns þe K' grated to Th Vaghan Walsheman boren to be denszein t<sup>c</sup>.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng cōmaunded my lord<sup>e</sup> of his counsail þ<sup>t</sup> f Joñn Clyfton shold be goev<sup>no</sup>r of Norwich and also þ<sup>t</sup> þei wolde ordeine þ<sup>e</sup> sherrieves t<sup>c</sup> justic<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> pees.

\* f. 73.

\* No<sup>a</sup> for þe ij<sup>de</sup>. day of Av<sup>i</sup>ll he<sup>r</sup>after in þe ~~ij.~~ [next] lef þe  
v. day of Av<sup>i</sup>ll t<sup>c</sup>.

[*Ibid.* 3rd April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The ij<sup>de</sup>. day of Ap<sup>il</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> t<sup>c</sup>. In þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chamb<sup>r</sup> at Westm<sup>on</sup> pnt

My Lord Chaunceller

The Bissho<sup>p</sup> of Seint D<sup>'</sup>d

M' Adam Moleyns

My Lord of Suff

Fortescu

Newton

þ<sup>e</sup> Chief Baroñ.

} chief jug<sup>e</sup>

Waller shewed a cedula of [ctain ordenāces] þ<sup>e</sup> which him semeth is nedful to be p<sup>r</sup>veied for þ<sup>e</sup> armee þ<sup>t</sup> is to sey.

Be it wist what and how moch of þis ordenance my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> set shal have.<sup>1</sup>

Of bowes - - - x. m<sup>l</sup>m<sup>l</sup>.

Of arowes - - - ij<sup>m</sup>. shef.

<sup>1</sup> Another *contemporary* list of the following stores occurs in the Cottonian MS. Titus, B. v. f. 7.



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                |   |   |                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Of streng <sup>th</sup>                                                        | - | - | c. groos xxiiij. dous-<br>zein <sup>1</sup> to þe gros.                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Of speres                                                                      | - | - | ij <sup>c</sup> . speres.                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Of malles of lede                                                              | - | - | m <sup>l</sup> m <sup>l</sup> .                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Of long pavises                                                                | - | - | cc. pyked.                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <del>Wt pikes behinde</del>                                                    | - | - |                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <del>Of ob<sup>l</sup> long pavises</del>                                      | - | - |                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <del>Of smale pavises</del>                                                    | - | - |                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Of pikke & mattokke                                                            | - | - | iiij <sup>xx</sup> .                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Of shovelys                                                                    | - | - | cc. shoed.                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Of hewyng axes                                                                 | - | - | iiij <sup>xx</sup> .                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Of gonne poude                                                                 | - | - | for l. colverins                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <del>for colverins</del>                                                       |   |   | [no <sup>a</sup> .] It a fooder<br>of leed.                                        |
| Wagge of vj. gōners is<br>grated to my Lord of<br>Somers.                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <del>Of powder for colverins</del>                                             |   |   |                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Of bo <sup>l</sup> of ledre                                                    | - | - | ij.                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | The brigge of barell                                                           | - | - | j. Stratton.                                                                       |
| To John Dawson a<br>cōmissiōn to take vj. gon-<br>ners [t carters] & for þe<br>pouder to cōmune w <sup>t</sup> þe<br>vj. gōners. <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                                     | The ribaudekyns desired                                                        | - | - | c.li. as is assigned.                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | in particles.                                                                  |   |   |                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | The newe ordonance                                                             | - | - | It is pouzt þ <sup>t</sup> it<br>shal be caried to<br>Chirborough & no<br>ferther. |
| M <sup>d</sup> to p <sup>r</sup> veie for gonne<br>stones sufficeantly.                                                                                                                                                                                           | The cariage of all þis                                                         | - | - | It shal be p <sup>r</sup> veied<br>for suffisantly.                                |
| M <sup>d</sup> þe K' to ordeine<br>for cartes & <del>chariottes</del><br>[harnesses for horses] &<br>horses for þe cariage &<br>my Lord of Somers to or-<br>deine for þe <del>chariotters</del><br>carters <del>þe K' to paie hē</del><br><del>þeir wagge</del> . | The men þ <sup>t</sup> longen to all<br>þees.                                  |   |   | The K' to paie þe<br>wagge for evy cart<br>ij. meñ.                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Ordonaunce to sette<br>hem a worke above þe<br>nomb <sup>r</sup> of þe retenue |   |   | It is answered<br>above.                                                           |

<sup>1</sup> "xiiij. dousz." *Titus*, B. v.

<sup>2</sup> "W<sup>t</sup> my said Lord of Somers wherby he may take and gete  
vj. gonners wher him shal like." *Ibid.*



~~Gonne stones iiij<sup>c</sup>. but~~  
~~first to see þe gonnes þ<sup>t</sup>~~  
~~þe stones may be maad<sup>t</sup>~~  
~~leed for colveryns þ<sup>t</sup> after.~~

If þ<sup>t</sup> þe<sup>r</sup> may be assigned  
 for þe Kyng men þ<sup>t</sup> knowen  
 and have in sight what nedith  
 of such þing for þis voiage  
 þat my lord<sup>e</sup> counsaill of  
 Somset may appoint w<sup>t</sup> hem  
 for þ<sup>t</sup> þat most be hadd of  
 all þe þing<sup>e</sup> - - -

It is appointed.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad lres to þe Lord Dacr to be w<sup>t</sup> þe K' & h<sup>s</sup>  
 consail at þe xv. of Estr next upon þeine of m<sup>l</sup>m<sup>l</sup>. li.

If to eyther of h<sup>s</sup> sonos of m<sup>l</sup>. li.

[*Ibid.* f. 74. 5th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of ~~March~~ [Avill] þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> &c. in þ<sup>e</sup>  
 Sterred Chābr, þnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

The Chauncellr

M' A. Moleyns.

My Lord of Suff

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad lres of pive seal to Manfeld  
 vitailer of Caleys þ<sup>t</sup> of such stuff as is at Caleys he wol  
 delive to m<sup>l</sup>. malles of leed to a maistr of þe a shiþ  
 called [þ<sup>t</sup> is or shal now come to Caleys w<sup>t</sup> wolles]  
 of by endentes betwið hē to be maad the said maistr  
 to carie hē ~~Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad a cōmission to Stratton~~ in h<sup>s</sup>  
 said shiþ to Portesmouth, þ<sup>e</sup> he by endentes to be  
 maad to delive þ<sup>e</sup> said malles to þ<sup>e</sup> maistr of my Lord  
 of Som<sup>s</sup> ordonac<sup>e</sup>.

Md þ<sup>t</sup> [Arderne ordeine] a cler<sup>e</sup> ~~be assigned~~ to [be  
 w<sup>t</sup>] Stratton & Selwode for þ<sup>e</sup> making of þ<sup>e</sup> brigge.

If a warrant to be directed to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chābl to  
 delive to John Stratton & John Selwode & in ptie of



paiement ~~of þe s~~ for þe makyng of þe said brigge xx. li. by wey of app<sup>st</sup>.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad lres for þe delivance of ij. shippes of Baioñ, þe ooñ called þe Katine & þe op<sup>y</sup> þe George, charged w<sup>t</sup> whete to Baioñ for þe vitailig of hit.

Md þ<sup>t</sup> þe second day of A<sup>v</sup>ill in my Lord<sup>e</sup> In of Suff ~~behind~~ beside Garlykhith Chirch and also þ<sup>s</sup> day in þe Sterred Chābr my said Lord þe Chaunceller Suff & Maistr Adam cōmādeð Th Browne & Walsynghames bille passed as it was desired, whereof I have þe note of þe lre remaignyng toward<sup>e</sup> my self.

By consideraçon þ<sup>t</sup> Th Browne sholde labour ~~for þe~~ ~~for~~ [to finde] þeschape of þe p<sup>l</sup>soners out of Maydestoñ p<sup>l</sup>soñ eskaped.

\* f. 75. \* Instruction yeven by þe Kyng our souverain lord to his welbeloved servant Garter kyng of armes for to sey on his behalf unto his right trusty and right welbeloved cousin þe Duc of York lieutenaūt general & gouv<sup>n</sup>nour of his reume of Fraunce and duchie of Norm.

First þe said Gart<sup>l</sup> shal sey unto þe said Duc þ<sup>t</sup> þe Kyng greteth him hertely weel and douteth not but þat he hath wel in knowlech of þe grete enterprises þat his adversarie of France and his eldest sone hath doon þis season passed in þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> duchie of Guyenne, and latith him wete þat he hath dayly tidyng<sup>e</sup> oute of his said duchie þat his said adversarie is disposed not to departe þens unto þe tyme þat he have subdued it and have gete his good citees of Burdeaux and of Baioñ ~~þat God forbede~~ [what by h<sup>s</sup> owne myzt & by h<sup>s</sup> allies & frendes þ<sup>t</sup> God forbede.] And more ov<sup>n</sup> on þe oþer side þe Kyng hath understande and weel conceyved by his said cousins lres [and also by report by wey of credence maad unto



his hieghnesse by & John Mongomy Maistr Waut Colles & John Seint Yon] and also [by] such oþ<sup>r</sup> as late cam from him ~~and by oþ<sup>r</sup> þat also late came out of his duchie of Normandie~~ þat his said adversarie is disposed þis p<sup>r</sup>sent season to come downe into Normandie, and þere w<sup>t</sup> all þ<sup>e</sup> puissaunce þat he can and may to subdue it, for the socours of þ<sup>e</sup> which [and to resiste and w<sup>t</sup>stande his malice where ev<sup>r</sup> he be] þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath withholden his cousin þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Somerset the which with a greet and mighti armee shal passe þ<sup>e</sup> see by a part of Normandie [and so passe] over þ<sup>e</sup> water of Leyre into þ<sup>e</sup> grounde occupied by þennemyes and [þere] use moost cruel and mortel werre þat he can and may. For it is semed ful behoveful and necessarie þat þ<sup>e</sup> maner of [and] þ<sup>e</sup> conduit of þ<sup>e</sup> werre be chaunged and [furþermore yif he finde him not þere he shal] seke þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> said adversarie w<sup>t</sup> all his diligence [and doo his peine] to mete w<sup>t</sup> him [where ever he be] and in þ<sup>e</sup> Kynges right to fight with him. ~~And by þe grace of God to gete the victorie of him. And [soo where þat] yif þe said adversarie shal be in the high cuntre þe.~~

\* f. 75 b. \* And þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> said cousin of Somset shal be þ<sup>e</sup> shelde to his said cousin of York ~~for~~ [and to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> obeissance þere considered þat] he shall be betwix him and þadv<sup>s</sup>arie. The which mat<sup>r</sup> of conducting of þ<sup>e</sup> werre as above þ<sup>e</sup> King praitþ his said cosin of York to kepe it secree to him self in all wise and to lete noon oþer psone in any maner have in knowlach þ<sup>r</sup>of.

And yif þat þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> said adversarie and ennemyes drawe hē downward to þ<sup>e</sup> ~~p<sup>r</sup>tie~~ [contrees of þ<sup>e</sup>] Kyng<sup>e</sup> obeissance ~~ward~~ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> said cousin of Somset shal enco be betwene þeire might and þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> obeissance and doo his part to defende it as God wol yeve him grace.



In þ<sup>e</sup> which [matieŕ] yif þat þ<sup>e</sup> cas happen . þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng trusteth þat his said cousin of York wol yeve him all comfort socours and help þ<sup>t</sup> may be to him possible. And so he p<sup>a</sup>yeth hī to do.

And furþermore þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wol þat his said cousin of York have in knowleþ þat it is not pentent of his said cousin of Somset to doo any þing þat might ~~hurt or~~ þjudice [or hurte] in any wise þ<sup>e</sup> power þat his said cousin of York hath of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng in his cuntrees of Fraunce and of Normandie like as he may see by an article putte to him by his said cousin of Somset þ<sup>o</sup>f. Whereupon considering þ<sup>e</sup> necessitees þat his land<sup>e</sup> standen yn as by þ<sup>e</sup> credence of þ<sup>e</sup> said Gart<sup>o</sup> shal be declared to his said cousin hath for þ<sup>e</sup> weel of þeime answered his said cousin of Somset in þ<sup>e</sup> wise [following] and ordeined to take it upon him prayng his said cousin of ~~Somset~~ York þ<sup>t</sup> such power as ~~is~~ [þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath] yeven to my Lord of Somset þ<sup>e</sup> which is to be used in op<sup>o</sup> plac<sup>e</sup> þenne be now in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> obeissances and in þ<sup>e</sup> which my said Lord of York comith not he wol suffre and yeve his good will and consent þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> said cousin of Somset may use and occupie for þ<sup>e</sup> [said] power þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> said cousin of Somset hath may not be understande to be þjudicial to þ<sup>e</sup> power beforehand yeven to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> said cousin of York.

Power for  
Frāce und<sup>r</sup>  
þe seal of  
Frāce.

þe power  
Guyenne  
und<sup>r</sup> þe  
seal of Eng<sup>l</sup>.

\* f. 76. \* And þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng wol þat his said cousin of York have ~~in~~ knowleþ þat þ<sup>e</sup> hath tydyng<sup>e</sup> from Basile and op<sup>o</sup> plac<sup>e</sup> beyende þ<sup>e</sup> see þat þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> ennemyes by all þ<sup>e</sup> weyes and meenes þat þei can and may [both by treson and op<sup>o</sup>wise] doon from tyme to tyme all þeire businesses and laboures to þeime possible to ~~have~~ take and subdue þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> good citee of Rooñ. And þ<sup>o</sup>fore þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng



praieth his said cousin of York þat he wol ordeine þat þe Kynges castel paloys and brigge at Roon be at all tymes weel and convenably watched and defensably kept and þat from tyme to tyme it be wel duely and convenably enserched þat noo wōmen nor noon oþer psones suspicious be logged nother herbored in þe said castel [palloys] noþer upon þe said brigge by þe which any hurt damage or treson might come or ~~sewe~~ [growe] to any of hem. And also þe Kyng wol þat his said cousin of York see and ordeine þat ~~either of~~ [all] his said place be wel and competently estuffed of vitaille at þe lest for half a yer and convenably estuffed of armure artillerie and oþer defenses convenable for þe werre, soo þat for defaute þerof noon inconveniencē falle þerto þat God defende.

And in semblable wise þe K' prayeth his said cousin þat he wol see ordeyne and purveye for all oþer castell and townes in þe Kynges cuntree þere and spialli on þe wat' side, for þe Kyng is enfourmed þat þere is noþer towne neip' castel in þe cuntree þere but þat þennemyes have an ent'pise upon.

And how be it þt þe Kyng by all þe weyes and meenes þt he hath mow of his owne tresore financē grauntes and chevissaunces hath doo all þat hath ben to him possible for setting forth of his said cousin of Somerset and of his retenue, yit þe Kyng wol þat þe said Garter sey ~~to þe K' said cousin of York~~ þat he wol doo all þat may be possible unto him for þe setting over of a m<sup>l</sup>. persones on fote or above or underneth as þat he shal mowe þ'fore have monnoye þei to be employed and besette in garnisons or ell'where þat shal seme good to þe Kynges said cousin of York, unto þe ~~said~~ Kynges said cousin of York þt þe K' wol see do his pt by all weyes possible yif



any good may be gete for þ<sup>e</sup> setting ov<sup>o</sup> of a certain nomb<sup>r</sup> of men for to doo þ<sup>e</sup> good þ<sup>t</sup> þei can and may in þ<sup>e</sup> low [lowe] cuntrey þer for a certain ceseñ.

\* f. 76 b.

~~\* Item as touching salt petir desired by his said cousin of York to be sent over ꝑc. at such tyme as þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> said cousin of Somset shal come over w<sup>t</sup> þe said armee he shal bring stuff þerof with him~~

And as touching salt pet<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' wol cōmaunde his Tresorer of England to ordeine such as may be gete to be sende ov<sup>o</sup>.

Item as toward þ<sup>e</sup> sōme of xx. m<sup>l</sup>. li. desired by his said cousin of York to be send to him ⁊ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng douteth not but [þ<sup>t</sup>] his said cousin can conceyve þ<sup>e</sup> grete charg<sup>e</sup> þat þ<sup>e</sup> setting forth of his said cousin of Somset w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> armee hath and wol drawe unto and many oþ<sup>r</sup> chargis þat he hath also. And þ<sup>r</sup>efore [þ<sup>e</sup> K' trusteth] he wol take patiens and forbere him for a tyme ⁊ latyng him wete þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' is and at all tymes wol be disposed to kepe to his said cousin his covenant<sup>e</sup> as ferre as resoñ wol.

Item sithen the saide Erles broþ<sup>r</sup> of Dorset may not have his lres of oure said souv<sup>a</sup>in lord<sup>e</sup> graunt unto him maad of þ<sup>e</sup> countee of Mayne sealed in Fraunce for suche causes [as] hath belaid<sup>e</sup> belayed and said þ<sup>r</sup> agayñ by ou<sup>r</sup> said sov<sup>a</sup>in lord<sup>e</sup> counsail þ<sup>r</sup>e ⁊ þ<sup>e</sup> saide Erle desireth þat it myght please unto our saide souv<sup>a</sup>in lord<sup>e</sup> gode grace to graunte unto þ<sup>e</sup> saide Erle þat if it lust unto ou<sup>r</sup> saide souv<sup>a</sup>in lord<sup>e</sup> to make any oþ<sup>r</sup> man<sup>n</sup> of graunte of yift of the saide countee of newe unto þ<sup>e</sup> saide Erles broþ<sup>r</sup> or to any oþ<sup>r</sup> þat alway may be reserved in þ<sup>e</sup> saide yift þat þe saide Erle shall have þ<sup>e</sup> tme of vij. yeres þat hath liked unto ou<sup>r</sup> saide souv<sup>a</sup>in lord<sup>e</sup> to graunte unto þ<sup>e</sup> saide Erle



in þ<sup>e</sup> goevnance þ<sup>o</sup>f when þ<sup>e</sup> tyme and tyme cōmen þ<sup>o</sup>f.

The whiche article þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath gaunteð as is desired.

Item þ<sup>e</sup> said Garter shal also sey unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> said cousin of York þat among<sup>e</sup> certain ar<sup>les</sup> of request<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> his said cousin of Som<sup>ers</sup> hath delivered unto his hieghnesse ooñ is such as foloweth.

[*Ibid.* 6th April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of A<sup>v</sup>il the xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> t<sup>c</sup>. The K<sup>'</sup> at his manoir of Elth<sup>a</sup>m cōmaunded þ<sup>e</sup> Keper of his prive seal to do make þ<sup>e</sup> double of þis instruc<sup>con</sup> und<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> same his seal. Present my Lord<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Chaunc<sup>e</sup> þerle of Suff Viscount Beaumont t<sup>'</sup> Maistr Adam Moleyns.

The said Garter for þexpedi<sup>con</sup> of alle þ<sup>e</sup> abovesaid matier<sup>e</sup> had a lre of credence under þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> signet to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York.

\* f. 77. \* If the Kyng graunteð to Joñn Seint Yon for þ<sup>e</sup> fvice<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> he had do t<sup>'</sup> sholde do unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng xl. li. to be taken yerly for tyme of h<sup>s</sup> lyf at þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> eschequier at þ<sup>e</sup> tmes of Estr<sup>'</sup> and of Seint Michel by even por<sup>cons</sup> by þ<sup>e</sup> hand<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> Tref t<sup>'</sup> Chambl<sup>'</sup> t<sup>c</sup>.

If the Kyng graunteð unto hī for þ<sup>e</sup> costag<sup>e</sup> t<sup>'</sup> labour<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> he hath had t<sup>'</sup> suffred in comyng in ambassade from my Lord of York lieuten<sup>'</sup> t<sup>c</sup>. of Fraunce t<sup>'</sup> abyding he<sup>r</sup> t<sup>'</sup> also for h<sup>s</sup> reto<sup>'</sup>ne w<sup>t</sup> answer<sup>'</sup> t<sup>c</sup>. xl. marc<sup>e</sup> to be taken of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> gyft by þ<sup>e</sup> hand<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> Tref t<sup>'</sup> Chābl<sup>'</sup> t<sup>c</sup>.

The Kyng hath licenced þ<sup>e</sup> Bissho<sup>p</sup> of E<sup>v</sup>eux to go hom w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>s</sup> passage.



Ther̃ as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng tooke undr̃ saufconduyct a knyzt of Spaigne ⁊ xij. psones in h<sup>s</sup> compaignie of þ<sup>e</sup> which ooñ is a Scot and is empeched by ij. Engliss̃hmeñ ⁊c. the Kyng hath cōmaunded Maistr̃ Th̃ Bekyngton ⁊ M' Adam Moleyns to ~~þe sauf~~ see þ<sup>e</sup> said saufconduyct ⁊ to feele þ<sup>e</sup> matier of þ<sup>e</sup> said Scott̃ empeschement ⁊ to reporte unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng̃ hieghnesse yif þ<sup>t</sup> it shal seme unto þeim þ<sup>e</sup> said saufconduyct availlable for þ<sup>e</sup> said Scot or not.

The Kyng hath cōmaunded that seʒalles lres undr̃ þ<sup>i</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal be directed to þ<sup>e</sup> cōmissioñs late deputed in diʒs shir̃ of aide of men vitaille and shipp̃ ⁊c. for þ<sup>e</sup> socours of Burdeaux and of Baioñ þ<sup>t</sup> þei wol execute þeir cōmissions ⁊ lres ~~in þ<sup>s</sup>~~ to þeim for þ<sup>e</sup> said cause heʒbefor̃ directed.

\* f. 77 b. \* Ther̃ as my Lord̃ of Seint David̃ keper of þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal hath [tailles] for þ<sup>e</sup> wag̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> said office the which he can have no paiemēt of ~~and~~ ⁊c. and also sōme tailles ⁊c. þ<sup>t</sup> beth̃ good ⁊ availlable ⁊c. And also þ<sup>t</sup> as yet noo sōmes be due unto hī for þ<sup>e</sup> said wag̃ as in h<sup>s</sup> bille put unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng it is contiegned moʒ at large

The Kyng cōmaunded lres of prive seal to be directed to þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer ⁊ Chambl̃ ⁊c. þ<sup>t</sup> received toward̃ þeim þ<sup>e</sup> said tailles þ<sup>t</sup> he may have no paiemēt of ⁊c. þ<sup>t</sup> þei make unto him of þ<sup>e</sup> sōmes contiegned in hē paiement or sufficeant assignemēt. And also ~~op̃ lres to op̃~~ lres to þ<sup>e</sup> custum̃s wheʒ þ<sup>t</sup> he hath good ⁊ sufficeant assignement ⁊c. to make unto hī paiemēt w<sup>t</sup> p̃ferremēt. And also op̃ lres to þ<sup>e</sup> said Tres̃ ⁊ Chamberleins to make unto him good paiement of þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> is due unto hī.

If þ<sup>e</sup> same day þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng signed a cedula of pshement makyng mençon of certain ordenanc̃ þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord̃ of Som̃s shal have w<sup>t</sup> hī.



[*Ibid.* f. 78. 11th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The 4<sup>th</sup> xj. day of A<sup>pr</sup>ill þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> 7c. The Kyng at h<sup>s</sup> manoir of Kenyngton at þ<sup>i</sup>nstance of Maistr Adam Moleyns dean of Salesbury gaf licence to my Lord of Gloucestr Ri<sup>ch</sup> Leyot 7 Waut<sup>er</sup> Shirington þ<sup>t</sup> w<sup>o</sup>ute fyn or fee þ<sup>e</sup>i myzt yeve to þ<sup>e</sup> Dean 7 Chapitr of þ<sup>e</sup> cath chur<sup>ch</sup> of Salesbury þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>i</sup>orie of Pembro<sup>ck</sup> w<sup>t</sup> all þ<sup>a</sup>pp<sup>r</sup>ten in þ<sup>e</sup> pties of Southwales for to pray for h<sup>s</sup> good estat 7c. 7 for hi 7c. after h<sup>s</sup> deth 7c. And licenced þ<sup>e</sup> said Dean 7 Chapitr to receive it 7c. þ<sup>i</sup>nt my Lord Beaumont 7 John Beauchamp 7 Will Beauchamp knyzt<sup>e</sup> 7 Maistr Adam Moleyns.

[*Ibid.* 2nd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The ij<sup>de</sup>. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> 7c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chābr at Westm̄, þ<sup>i</sup>nt

My Lord Chaunceller                      M' Adam Moleyns.

The Kyng cōmaunded by þ<sup>a</sup>dvis of h<sup>s</sup> counsail lres of prive seal to be directed to þ<sup>e</sup> P<sup>i</sup>or of Farlee cōmaundyng him upōn þ<sup>e</sup> peine of m<sup>l</sup>. mar<sup>c</sup> to be befor þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng 7 his counsail at his paloyes of Westm̄ þ<sup>e</sup> xij. day of þ<sup>i</sup>s þ<sup>r</sup>sent moneth of May next for to answer to c<sup>er</sup>tain matier<sup>e</sup> 7c.

[*Ibid.* f. 78 b. 3rd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iij<sup>de</sup>. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> 7c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chamb<sup>r</sup>, þ<sup>i</sup>nt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

|                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| My Lord Cardinal of Engl          | M' Adam Moleyns     |
| My Lord Card of York              | My Lord of Glouc    |
| My Lord the Chauncellr            | My Lord Tref        |
| þ <sup>e</sup> Bisshop of 7 David | Fortescu chief juge |



Gerard w<sup>t</sup> my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> desired [of] my lord<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsail þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath endented w<sup>t</sup> my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> ~~that~~ my said Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> to make h<sup>s</sup> moustr<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> xvij. day of Juyn next comyng, that þ<sup>e</sup> makyng of h<sup>s</sup> said moustr<sup>e</sup> myzt be abbregged & þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> shipping and alle oþ<sup>r</sup> ordenanc<sup>e</sup> myzt be maad redy, and þ<sup>t</sup> he myzt moustr<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. day of þ<sup>e</sup> said moneth of Juyn.

And it was answered unto hī by my said lord<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> wolde comeñ heñ upon.

q<sup>r</sup>. Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad no p<sup>ro</sup>don for Will Wadhā late sherrief of Devōñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 79. 5th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeñ &c. The Kyng beyng at Westm̄ cōmaunded þ<sup>e</sup> Keper of h<sup>s</sup> p<sup>ri</sup>ve seal to do make ĩres se<sup>ve</sup>alles undr̄ þ<sup>e</sup> same unto Will Bowes knyzt Will Hotoñ & Will Rakwode, cōmaundyng þ<sup>e</sup>im by þ<sup>e</sup> same to be befo<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' & h<sup>s</sup> counsail at Westm̄ in þ<sup>e</sup> moys of Estr̄ next comyng [evich of hē undr̄ þ<sup>e</sup> peine of iiij<sup>e</sup>. marc̄] for to answer to c̄tain matier<sup>e</sup> &c. p<sup>re</sup>sent my Lord Chaunceller.

Adsect Har-  
botell cū dno  
Som<sup>ers</sup>.

[*Ibid.* f. 79 b. 7th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vij. day of May ~~of May~~ the xxj. yeñ &c. þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng lyng at his paleys at Westm̄ cōmaunded þ<sup>e</sup> Keper of his p<sup>ri</sup>ve seal to do make ĩres se<sup>ve</sup>alles undre þ<sup>e</sup> same seal unto þ<sup>e</sup> Tref and Chambl̄ cōmaundyng hem by þ<sup>e</sup> same to paye and delive to Joñ Yerd squier whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng sendeth in his fvice to þ<sup>e</sup> costees of þ<sup>e</sup> see for þ<sup>e</sup> her-  
burgage of his right trusty and right welbeloved cousin þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Som<sup>ers</sup>et and of his retenue for xx. dayes, þat is to say for evy day vj. s. viij. d.



Also be þȝ maad̃ ĩres to þe Tresorer and Chambl̃ for to paie and deliue unto William Toly xx. marc̃ for to have of þe Kyng by þe wey of reward̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 80. 8th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of May þe xxj. yeȝ ĩc. in þe K' Middel Chābr̃ at Westm̃ ȝ p̃nt

My Lord Card̃ of Engl̃

My Lord of Glouc̃

My Lord Chauncellr̃

My Lord Tref̃.

þe K' by þadvis of h̃s counsail cōmādeð þe Kep of h̃s p̃ive seal to do make warrant unto þe Tref̃ ĩ Chābr̃ ĩc. cōmaundyng hē to paie to ƒ Joħ Fortescu chief juge ~~ȝ to~~ 1. marc̃ ĩ to Wiff Westbury juge of þe Kyngel̃ Benche x. ĩi. To have it by wey of reward̃ for þeiȝ labors̃ ĩ expenses þ̃t þei have had̃ ĩ suffred̃ ~~for abe in~~ aboute [a] cōmissiōn to þeim directed̃ for to sitte ĩ enquer̃ in ȝtain matier̃ at Thetford̃ ĩ at Norwich̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 80 b. 10th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The x. day of May þ̃c xxj. yeȝ ĩc. in þ̃c Kyngel̃ Secree Chambr̃ at Westm̃ in þ̃c Kyngel̃ p̃sence ȝ p̃nt my Lord̃

Card̃ of Engl̃

Glouc̃

Viç Beaumond̃

Chaunceller

Staff

Tref̃

þ̃c Bisshoƿ of Saȝ

Saȝ

Hung̃ford̃

M' Adam Moleyns

Suff

Fonhoƿ

ij. þ̃c Chief Jug̃l̃.

My Lord Cardinal of ~~Engl̃~~ York cōplaigneð him unto þ̃c Kyngel̃ hieghnesse ȝ That þȝas now late by his offiçs he executed̃ in h̃s diocise þ̃t þ̃t spirituel wolde for diȝs offenses þ̃t ȝtain p̃sones und̃r h̃s cuȝ had̃ dooñ ĩc. Now late diȝses ĩ many p̃sones in grete multitude ĩ in rioteuse



wyse have comen to certain of h<sup>s</sup> plac<sup>e</sup> and have throwen downe som of h<sup>s</sup> houses, and have broken downe by grete spaces þ<sup>e</sup> pales of di<sup>v</sup>s of his parkes, & have broken downe di<sup>v</sup>s water & wynd<sup>e</sup> melles, and have hurte<sup>d</sup> and fere<sup>d</sup> di<sup>v</sup>s of h<sup>s</sup> f<sup>v</sup>ätz, and continuyng in þei<sup>r</sup> said<sup>e</sup> riot and evel wille as he seyth þ<sup>t</sup> he is enfourme<sup>d</sup> thei dispose hē to come to h<sup>s</sup> manoir of Southewel and hurte it. And þ<sup>f</sup>or he besecheth þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þ<sup>t</sup> it wol lyke h<sup>s</sup> hieghnesse to ordeine remedie &c.

The which matier þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng charged<sup>e</sup> his two chief jug<sup>e</sup> to reporte unto h<sup>s</sup> hieghnesse to morowe what þeim sholde seme in þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>e</sup> matier &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 81. 11th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> &c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Counsail Chāb<sup>r</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> plement at Westm̃, þnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

|                                               |                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| My Lord <sup>e</sup> þ <sup>e</sup> Cardinalx | Vi <sup>c</sup> Beaumont <sup>e</sup>                                       |
| þ <sup>e</sup> Chancellor                     | The Lord <sup>e</sup> Willughby                                             |
| þ <sup>e</sup> Bisshoppes of                  | Grey                                                                        |
| Londoñ                                        | Faukenberge                                                                 |
| Kerleel                                       | Dac <sup>r</sup>                                                            |
| Worcestr                                      | Hung <sup>f</sup> ford <sup>e</sup>                                         |
| Landap <sup>h</sup>                           | Tref                                                                        |
| þabbot <sup>e</sup> of Glouc                  | Fonho <sup>p</sup>                                                          |
| Abyngdoñ                                      | Dudley                                                                      |
| þ <sup>e</sup> P <sup>i</sup> our of Ely      | ij. þ <sup>e</sup> Chief Jug <sup>e</sup>                                   |
| Therles of Staff                              | a <sup>ll</sup> þ <sup>e</sup> remenāt of þ <sup>e</sup> Jug <sup>e</sup> . |
| Northūb <sup>r</sup>                          |                                                                             |
| Sa <sup>z</sup>                               |                                                                             |
| Suff                                          |                                                                             |
| Dor <sup>s</sup>                              |                                                                             |



Upoñ þ<sup>e</sup> complainte þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord þ<sup>e</sup> Cardinal of York  
maad̃ yesterday

The ij. chief jugel̃ maad̃ þeir report and advis. And  
for þ<sup>e</sup> good̃ of þ<sup>t</sup> matier and treweth þ<sup>o</sup>f to be knoweñ  
and also rest ⁊ pees to be had̃

The Kyngel̃ fgeantz ⁊ attourney aske for þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng to be  
dooñ.

First þ<sup>t</sup> writtel<sup>1</sup> be directed̃ to ij. of þ<sup>e</sup> justicel̃ of þ<sup>e</sup>  
pees in þ<sup>e</sup> north contree to goo to þ<sup>e</sup> placel̃ þ<sup>o</sup>e as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>  
riottel̃ have be dooñ, and yif þ<sup>t</sup> þei finde any rioteurs  
þ<sup>o</sup>e to arreste hē ⁊ cōmitte hē to p̃sone unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup>  
þei have maad̃ fyn ⁊c. And also þ<sup>t</sup> yif þ<sup>t</sup> þei have  
any defensable wepen to take it away from hem.

Secondely þ<sup>t</sup> [yif no such̃ riote's be founde at þ<sup>e</sup> said̃  
placel̃] þ<sup>o</sup> be maad̃ writtel̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ justicel̃ to enquire ⁊ of  
þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> shal be p̃sented̃ befõr hē to c̃tifie after þ<sup>e</sup> fourme of  
þestatut.

Thriddely þ<sup>t</sup> ij. lordel̃ or a lord̃ or a juge be sende into  
þ<sup>e</sup> w<sup>t</sup> a cōmissiōn ad audiend̃ ⁊ t̃minand̃.

Fourthly þ<sup>t</sup> und̃r certain peynes such̃ notable p̃sones as  
þ<sup>t</sup> have be rioteurs ⁊ leders be sende for to be befõr þ<sup>e</sup>  
Kyng and h<sup>s</sup> counsail at a c̃tain day by p̃ve seal.

And þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ p̃sones depte not from hens unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme  
þ<sup>t</sup> þenquerrees be maad̃.

~~Lorde to be send̃ þider. L̃res to be send̃ to þe p̃ties John  
Seint Yon l. ii. xl. marc̃ depte not f̃ John Penyngtoñ is  
cōmitted̃ to my Lord of~~

---

<sup>1</sup> Writs were issued to the Sheriff of Yorkshire and to the Justices of the peace in the east and west riding of that county, respecting these riots, on the following day. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 27.



[*Ibid.* f. 81 b.]

Sir Joĥn Penyngtoñ knyzt þ<sup>t</sup> hath confessed befoř  
my Lord Chaunceller in þ<sup>e</sup> Chauncie þ<sup>t</sup> he was at c̃tain  
riot & misgoevnancē in Yorkshīr. My Lord Chaunceller  
wolde have cōmitted him to Flete for seuretee of pees  
&c

But my Lord of Northūbr̃ and þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Dac̃r undr̃-  
toke for him and tooke him to baille unto Moneday next  
comyng and knowleched þeim dettours unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng  
iij m<sup>l</sup>. li. ~~on þ<sup>s</sup>~~ on þ<sup>s</sup> condiçon, þ<sup>t</sup> is to sey, þat but yif þei  
bringe befoř my Lord Chaunceller into þ<sup>e</sup> Chauncie þ<sup>e</sup>  
said & Joĥn &c. And þ<sup>t</sup> in þe meene tyme he shal kepe  
þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng's pees by him & his. And þ<sup>t</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> meene he ne  
shal doo noþ<sup>g</sup> p̃cuř any þing þ<sup>t</sup> may be to þ<sup>e</sup> breche of þ<sup>e</sup>  
pees.

All þ<sup>e</sup> which matier afterward my Lord Chanç &  
þ<sup>e</sup> remenant of my lord of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng's secree coun-  
sail reported unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng's hieghnesse in h<sup>s</sup> Secree  
Chamb̃r.

And þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng cōmaunded hē to be doon as is befoř  
writeñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 82. 12th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeř &c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chāb̃r  
at Westm̃, p̃nt my Lord

The Chaunceller      Therle of Suff      The Tref.

It is graunted þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Roos during h<sup>s</sup> meindr̃ age  
have xl. li. by yeř ut in billa sua from þ<sup>e</sup> xxiiij. day of  
Januer last passed.

Th Pilly of Norwich beyng in p̃sone in þ<sup>e</sup> Tour of  
Londoñ shal be delived oute of p̃sone by writ, for it is  
said þ<sup>g</sup> is no þing founde upoñ hī.



[*Ibid.* 13th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeȝ ȝc. at Westm̃ in þ<sup>e</sup>  
Sic. Stewed Chambȝ

My Lordes þ<sup>e</sup> Cardinalx

My Lord of Glouc

My Lord Chaunceller

My Lord of Suff.

~~A note of a lre~~

It is advised ȝ graunted þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> note of þ<sup>e</sup> lre to my Lord  
Chaunceller directed for þ<sup>e</sup> delivance of Griffith aþ D'ð  
aþ [Th̃ oute of Flete] þ<sup>e</sup> which þ<sup>s</sup> day was rad befoȝ  
my said lordȝ ȝ consentyng þ<sup>o</sup> to ȝ also befoȝ my lordȝ  
þ<sup>e</sup> Tref and þ<sup>e</sup> Chābl̃ passe undȝ pive seal, the which in  
substance contiegneth þ<sup>s</sup> a seuretee [of m<sup>l</sup>. marc̃] þ<sup>t</sup> ~~G~~  
~~þe said Griffith~~ & Will aþ Th̃ hath taken for þ<sup>e</sup> said  
Griffith in Southwales, þ<sup>e</sup> copie of þ<sup>e</sup> recognissance of þ<sup>e</sup>  
which seuretee þ<sup>e</sup> said & Will send late into þ<sup>e</sup> Chauncie,  
and þ<sup>e</sup> it remaigneth of record, and þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>o</sup>for my said  
Lord þ<sup>e</sup> Chaunceller by writ make þ<sup>e</sup> said Griffith be  
delived oute of pison ȝc.

þe rolle of þe household.

[*Ibid.* f. 82 b.]

|                                  |                             |   |   |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| Stucle.                          | The Bisshoþ of Excestȝ      | - | - | c. li.                |
| Camel.                           | Thabbot of Glastoñ          | - | - | c. marc̃              |
|                                  | Bristowe                    | - | - | ij <sup>e</sup> . li. |
| Baroñ.                           | Thabbot of Malmesbury       | - | - | c. marc̃              |
| Baroñ.                           | Thabbot of Redyng           | - | - | xl. li.               |
| J. Norreys                       | Thabbot of Abyngdoñ         | - | - | xl. li.               |
| <del>h<sup>s</sup> cōsail.</del> | Thabbot of Seint Edmundbury | - | - | c. marc̃              |
| & Eward<br>Hungford.             | Thabbot of Circestȝ         | - | - | xl. li.               |
|                                  | Thabbot of Evesham          | - | - |                       |
|                                  | <del>Chalens knyzt</del>    |   |   |                       |
| S                                | Thabbot of Seint Albons     | - | - | c. marc̃              |
| Whitg <sup>e</sup> ve.           | The Bisshoþ of Chestȝ       | - | - | c. marc̃              |



|                       |                                |   |   |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
|                       | The Bisshoṽ of Norwich         | - | - | c. marc̃ ʔc. no <sup>a</sup> . |
| Witg <sup>a</sup> ve. | The Piour of Norwich           | - | - | xl. marc̃                      |
|                       | Thabbot of Crouland            | - | - | xl. li.                        |
| Willughby.            | Thabbot of Petirborough        |   |   |                                |
|                       | Thabbot of Glouc̃              | - | - | -                              |
|                       | The Bisshoṽ of Londoñ          | - | - | c. li.                         |
|                       | <del>Thabbot of Croiland</del> | - | - | <del>c. marc̃</del>            |
|                       | þ <sup>e</sup> Lord Dudley     | - | - | xl. li. concess.               |

[*Ibid.* f. 84. 18th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xvij. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ʔc. in þ<sup>e</sup> Counsail  
Chābr̃ of þe plement, pnt in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng̃ ʔsence

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| My Lord̃ the Cardinalx              | Hung̃ford |
| My Lord̃ þ <sup>e</sup> Chaunceller | Ponyng̃   |
| Norwich                             | Dudley    |
| Wircestr̃                           | Bourchier |
| Therles of Saŕ ʔ Dor̃               | Sudeley   |
| The Lord̃ Cromewell                 | Stourtoñ  |
|                                     | Th        |

~~My Lord̃ Tref to entrete Wastenesse to~~

My Lord̃ of Dor̃ þ<sup>e</sup> Lord̃ Willughby ij. þ<sup>e</sup> chief jug̃  
beth assigned to go ʔ sitte in Yorkshir̃ ʔ sitt upon an oier  
ʔ tminer.

A fre as it was seyde þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord̃ of Northūbr̃ as it is  
said̃ wrote unto h<sup>s</sup> officĩs in þ<sup>e</sup> north contrey wheŕ-  
thorough as it is to be supposed̃ grete riot ʔ mys-  
goeṽnance is growen was rad̃.

My Lord̃ Card̃ of York desired̃ þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord̃ of Northūbr̃  
myzt be exāied̃ wheper he wrote h<sup>s</sup> dede or not.

And for asmoche as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K̃ pees is brokeñ it was  
axed̃ þ<sup>e</sup> jug̃ whep̃ he myzt be ruled̃ to answer̃ þ<sup>t</sup> weŕ  
is dede or not.



F

Hungford. semeth þ<sup>t</sup> for to answer on Moneday þ<sup>t</sup> it semeth hī good in writing ⁊ þ<sup>e</sup>

Sudeley. to answer on Moneday ⁊ as now to answer to þ<sup>e</sup> Ire.

Viç Beaumont. hī semeth to answer on Moneday.

Suff. þ<sup>e</sup> same. and after āswer delived to pcede to þexāiacon.

Saz. ~~þ<sup>e</sup> same~~ þ<sup>t</sup> seth þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> matier toucheth þ<sup>e</sup> K' hī semeth it shold be exāied.

ƒ Dd

Wircestr.

Norwich.

The K' granted to þ<sup>e</sup> monastie of Erdebury in þ<sup>e</sup> contee of Warr of þ<sup>e</sup> fundacon of þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Sudeley þ<sup>t</sup> þei may p<sup>r</sup>chase a c. març of livelod ⁊tc. w<sup>t</sup>oute paieng fin or fee ⁊tc.

\* f. 84 b.     \* The K' graunted ƒ Joñ Stouretones bille as for to have iij. Ires to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref Barons ⁊ Chābī to accounte ⁊tc. ⁊ to alloue ⁊tc. ⁊ to paie ⁊tc. as for þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Orleance ⁊tc.

Also þ<sup>ȝ</sup> as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath graunted to þ<sup>e</sup> said Stourtoñ xl. li. for tme of h<sup>s</sup> lyf to be taken of þissues ⁊ pffitz of þ<sup>e</sup> ij. pties of þ<sup>e</sup> hundred of Ambresbury and of þ<sup>e</sup> manoir of Bryghtistoñ Devel and þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said Stourtoñ hath take þ<sup>e</sup> said ānuitee of þ<sup>e</sup> said manoir. the K' hath graunted þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>ȝ</sup> be maad Ires to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ⁊ Barons to alloue þ<sup>e</sup> fermis of þ<sup>e</sup> same manoir in þeir paiementz ⁊tc.

The K' in h<sup>s</sup> Secree Chābrī at Westm at þ<sup>e</sup> sute of my Lord Chancellor graunted xxv. saufconduyct for Flēmyng to come into Engī oute of Flaundres w<sup>t</sup> þeir shipp ⁊ mchandises. þ<sup>e</sup> said saufconduyct to endu



from þ<sup>e</sup> feste of Seint Joñ þ<sup>e</sup> Bap̃te next comyng unto  
þ<sup>e</sup> Nativitee of Seint Joñ þ<sup>e</sup> Bap̃te þenne next folowyng.

[*Ibid.* 20th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xx. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ĩc. in þ<sup>e</sup> Counsail  
Chābŕ of þ<sup>e</sup> plement at Westm̃, p̃nt my Lordē

The Cardinalx

The Lordē Willughby

The Chauncellr

Dacŕ

þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoŕ of Carlel

& Joñ Stourtoñ

Norwich

þ<sup>e</sup> Tref

Wircestr

Therle of Northūbr̃

My Lordē of Glouc̃

þ<sup>e</sup> Lordē Fonhoŕ

Therles of Saŕ & Dor̃

Grey Ruthin

Ponyngē

Questio. Wheþŕ my Lordē of Som̃set shal kepe þ<sup>e</sup> day of  
þ<sup>e</sup> moustres contiegnēd in pendent<sup>r</sup>es or elles þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. day  
of Juyn as he hath endeted w<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> souldoures.

Re<sup>o</sup>. ~~It is advised to kepe þ<sup>e</sup> day contiegnēd in pin-~~  
~~denture.~~

Be þŕ maad ĩres to þe Tref & Chābŕ to p̃ deliue by wey  
of gift to Philip Phoewzet p̃st of Baltizar Duc of Slece  
the which cam late w<sup>t</sup> ĩres from him to þe K' & is now  
in reto<sup>r</sup>nyng w<sup>t</sup> answer c. ſ̃.

My Lordē of Northūbr̃ put into þ<sup>e</sup> counsail a cedula  
answering to informaçons maad upoñ hī by my Lordē  
Cardē of York.

\* f. 85. \* Be þŕ maad ĩres to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Cham̃bŕ to paie unto my  
Lordē Dor̃ v. marc̃ on þ<sup>e</sup> day & to my Lordē Wylughby  
xl. ſ̃. on þ<sup>e</sup> day for a moneth for þeir goyng now ~~in þe K'~~  
~~fwice~~ into Yorkshir̃ for to sitte upoñ an oyer & t̃miner  
ĩc.



If þ<sup>t</sup> þei have writtes & lres undr p<sup>i</sup>ve seal ~~unto~~ of attendance unto alle þ<sup>e</sup> knyzt<sup>e</sup> & squiers in þ<sup>e</sup> shir þ<sup>e</sup>.

[*Ibid.* 21st May, 12 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxj. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> &c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Counsail Chābr̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> plemēt at Westm̃

My Lord þ<sup>e</sup> Cardinalx

My Lord Chaunceller

þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoppes of Karleel & Wircest<sup>r</sup>

My Lord of Glouc̃

My Lord of Dor<sup>s</sup>

My Lord Tref

& Jo<sup>h</sup>n Stourtoñ

þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Fonhoþ

My Lord Willughby

Fauconberge.

As toward þ<sup>e</sup> questioñ maad̃ yersterday wheþ<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> iij. day of Juyn shal holde or þ<sup>e</sup> day contiegned̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ endentur<sup>e</sup> as for moustr<sup>e</sup> &c.

It is semed̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> day contiegned̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ endentur<sup>e</sup> shal holde.

For as moche as ov<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> sōme of xx<sup>m</sup>. li. þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord Card̃ of Engl̃ hath now lened̃ & op<sup>r</sup> sōmes of mōnoie þ<sup>t</sup> have be borrowed þ<sup>r</sup> failleth viij<sup>m</sup>. li. & oð money.

Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad̃ a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> mai<sup>r</sup> of Hull þ<sup>t</sup> he make in alle haste þ<sup>e</sup> [shipp<sup>e</sup>] þ<sup>t</sup> beth in þ<sup>e</sup> port of Hull & þ<sup>t</sup> have taken app<sup>o</sup>st to come to Portesmouth for þ<sup>e</sup> setting over of my Lord of Som<sup>s</sup> & of h<sup>s</sup> retenue.

Stourtoñ was send̃ to Eltham to þ<sup>e</sup> K' w<sup>t</sup> a minute þ<sup>t</sup> of lres patent<sup>e</sup>s þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord Cardinal of Engl̃ desireth to

Shippe.



[*Ibid.* f. 85 b. 22nd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxij. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeȝ in þ<sup>e</sup> Cōsail Chābȝr of  
þ<sup>e</sup> plemēt at Westm̃. ȝnt my Lordȝ

Chaunceller

Tresorer

Dudley

Therles of Saȝ

Willughby

Stourtoñ.

Suff

Fonhoȝ

Waleys ȝ such oȝ as þ<sup>t</sup> sue for ĩres of m̃que into Bre-  
taine beth ȝus answered.

That þ<sup>e</sup> K' [by ȝadvis of h<sup>s</sup> cōsail] wol þ<sup>t</sup> all ȝei þ<sup>t</sup> sue  
now for such ĩres of m̃que to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Bretaine þ<sup>t</sup> ȝei  
have from þ<sup>e</sup> K' ĩres pemptorie of request to þ<sup>e</sup> said Duc  
such as þ<sup>e</sup> cas requireth. And yif þ<sup>t</sup> it so happen ȝ<sup>t</sup>  
by force of ȝoo ĩres þ<sup>e</sup> Duc make no restitucon be maad  
to þ<sup>e</sup> complaignantz ~~That~~ ȝ þ<sup>t</sup> ȝof þ<sup>e</sup> K' be fully ȝtified  
he wol ȝanne as rize asketh þ<sup>t</sup> m̃ques be had ȝc. for he  
wol denye to noon of h<sup>s</sup> subgittȝ þ<sup>t</sup> that rize wol in þ<sup>t</sup>  
such behalf.

[*Ibid.* f. 86. 23rd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxiiij. day of May in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chābȝr at Westm̃. ȝnt my Lordȝ

My Lord Cardinal of York

M' Adā Moleyns

My Lord Chaunceller

Therle of Suff

The Bisshop of Wircestȝr

My Lord Tref.

Ferriers [squier] is charged upoñ peine of m<sup>l</sup>. ĩi. to  
kepe þ<sup>e</sup> pees ȝ þ<sup>t</sup> neyther by him noȝ by noñ of his in  
body noȝ in goodes be dooñ any harme to any of þ<sup>e</sup>  
dwellers opoñ Londoñ Brigge noȝ of þ<sup>t</sup> warde. And þ<sup>t</sup>  
he shal from day to day awaite on þ<sup>e</sup> Kȝ consail unto  
þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> he be dismissed for such complaintes as divs



men of Londoñ have maad̃ unto my Lord̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> consail.

ij. psones of þ<sup>e</sup> K' hous of þ<sup>e</sup> stable þ<sup>t</sup> maad̃ a riot in Southwerk weř cōmitted̃ to Flete.

The maiř ⁊ aldremeñ weř charged̃ to see þ<sup>e</sup> keping of þ<sup>e</sup> pees w<sup>t</sup>inne þ<sup>e</sup> citee of Londoñ.

And þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> is unthrifty [⁊ straunge ⁊ sediçous] langage in diᵛs p<sup>t</sup>ies of Londoñ not sownyng to þ<sup>e</sup> good̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> pees but rather to þ<sup>e</sup> unreste trouble ⁊ moçon of þ<sup>e</sup> poeple, that þ<sup>e</sup>for̃ þei wol see þ<sup>e</sup>to and sette awayte in evy warde who maketh̃ such language, and do due punysshement, so þ<sup>t</sup> [þ<sup>e</sup>]by noñ inconvenience ensue.

[*Ibid.* 24th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxiiij. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeř ⁊c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Counsail Chābr̃ of Westm̃, pnt my Lord̃

The Chaunceller

Therle of Saṛ

þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoṽ of Wircestr̃

The Tref

þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoṽ of Carlel

It is graunted̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Lord̃ Clyntoñ þ<sup>t</sup> is p<sup>i</sup>soñ in Fraunce have a pteccōn for a yeř.

It is graunted̃ þ<sup>t</sup> Hamond̃ Suttoñ maiř of thestaple at Caleys have licence to carie w<sup>t</sup> him þider in mōnoie ⁊ plate to þ<sup>e</sup> sōme of v<sup>e</sup>. li.

Be þ<sup>e</sup> maad̃ ĩres undr̃ p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to þ<sup>e</sup> [maiř ⁊] sherrieſ of Londoñ þ<sup>t</sup> þei ~~takyng seure seef~~ surcesse of demādyng of skuage unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> ~~sherrieſ~~ þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> ij. chief justices have maad̃ eende in þ<sup>e</sup> mat̃e, to whō þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath̃ cōmitted̃ þ<sup>e</sup> matieř, takyng such seureteesi n þ<sup>s</sup> behalf as hath̃ be taken heř befor̃.



\* f. 86 b. \* Be þȝ maad ĩres to þ<sup>e</sup> lieuten<sup>t</sup> & mai<sup>r</sup> of þe staple at Caleys þ<sup>t</sup> such vesselx as beth in þ<sup>e</sup> port þ<sup>e</sup> & þ<sup>t</sup> have take any app<sup>o</sup>st for ~~te~~ þ<sup>e</sup> setting ov<sup>o</sup> of my Lord of Som<sup>er</sup>s þ<sup>t</sup> upon<sup>t</sup> all þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þei may forfaite þei haste hē to Portesmouth for þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> caus<sup>e</sup>.

It be þȝ maad sembles ĩres to þ<sup>e</sup> mai<sup>r</sup> & bailliffs of Lynne Yernemouth & Crowme.

Be þȝ

[*Ibid.* f. 87. 25th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxv. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer<sup>e</sup> &c. þ<sup>e</sup> K' in h<sup>s</sup> Secree Chamb<sup>r</sup> at Westm<sup>r</sup> . þ<sup>r</sup>sent my Lord<sup>e</sup>

|                                               |                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| My Lord <sup>e</sup> þ <sup>e</sup> Cardinalx | Therle of Suff         |
| My Lord <sup>e</sup> Chaunceller              | Tresore <sup>r</sup> . |

The K' comanded<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord<sup>e</sup> Cardinalx of Eng<sup>l</sup> patent as touching h<sup>s</sup> assignement ~~fer~~ &c. for þ<sup>e</sup> seuretee of x<sup>ml</sup>. li. þ<sup>t</sup> it passe und<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> gret seal &c. the which patent was afterward<sup>t</sup> rad<sup>t</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> Consail Chamb<sup>r</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> plemēt [þ<sup>r</sup>sent my Lord<sup>e</sup> Card<sup>e</sup> of York Carlel Chancell<sup>r</sup> Therles of Sa<sup>z</sup> Suff þ<sup>e</sup> Lord<sup>e</sup> Tref Fonho<sup>p</sup> Dudley Stourto<sup>n</sup> Willughby Dacre pabbot of Glouc<sup>e</sup> M' Adam].

Also þ<sup>t</sup> warrant be maad und<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref of Caleys to delive to þ<sup>e</sup> vitailer of Caleys þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup> pt of þe mark assigned<sup>t</sup> for ~~Caleys~~ þ<sup>e</sup> paiemēt of Caleys.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> K' wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> day appointed<sup>t</sup> in þe pendent<sup>r</sup>es of my Lord<sup>e</sup> of Som<sup>er</sup>s as touching h<sup>s</sup> moustres &c. þ<sup>t</sup> is to sey þ<sup>e</sup> xvij. day of Juyn be kept. And þ<sup>t</sup> he have all such patent<sup>e</sup> as he shal have befo<sup>r</sup> h<sup>s</sup> deptyg w<sup>t</sup>oute fyn or fee.

And at þ<sup>e</sup> which ~~time~~ [day] þ<sup>t</sup> my said<sup>t</sup> Lord<sup>e</sup> Cardinalles patent was rad<sup>t</sup> in þe abovesaid<sup>t</sup> place. And befo<sup>r</sup>



h<sup>s</sup> deptyg fro þ<sup>e</sup> same place he saide þ<sup>t</sup> he wold have h<sup>s</sup> patent after þ<sup>e</sup> minute þ<sup>t</sup> was maad ~~it rad he wold have h<sup>s</sup> patent~~ it elles he wolde lene no mōneye ⁊ the which minute was afterward rad it passed.

And my Lord of Glouc saide þ<sup>t</sup> at þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> it was redyng befor my said Lord ⁊ what nedeth it to be rad ~~he seyde~~ seth þ<sup>t</sup> it is passed my Lord ⁊ for myn uncle seyth plainly þ<sup>t</sup> he wol lene no money on lesse þ<sup>t</sup> he have it undr þ<sup>t</sup> fourme.

The K' also by his lres patent<sup>e</sup> of licence g<sup>a</sup>unted to be maad to Benedict Boromey m<sup>ch</sup>ant of Florence or any his att<sup>r</sup>nees or any of þeim to shiþ in the port of Londoñ vj<sup>e</sup>. sakk<sup>e</sup> of wolles oute of þis re<sup>m</sup>e over þ<sup>e</sup> see to Myddelburgh it to Andewarþ it soo fro þens to be ladde it caried ov<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> mountains into Lumbardie ⁊ any estatut cū si<sup>b</sup> itc. þnt my Lord [þ<sup>e</sup> Chaunc] Willughby Sir John Stourtoñ my Lord Fanhoþ þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Dac<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Dudley it Maistr Adam Moleyns. First to come with þ<sup>e</sup> maistr of [þ<sup>e</sup>] staple herupon itc.

[*Ibid.* f. 87 b. 28th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of May þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chābr<sup>e</sup> ⁊ þnt my Lord

Chaunceller

My Lord þ<sup>e</sup> Tref

M' Adā Moleyns

Fanhoþ

My Lord of Som<sup>r</sup>s

Stourtoñ.

Therle of Saḡ

The first for his paiement.

The second ~~for~~ hou he shal be contented for h<sup>s</sup> hors it harneys.



Iȝ hou ⁊ wheȝ he shal be contēted of þ<sup>e</sup> vj<sup>e</sup>. marc þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath graunted unto hī.

Iȝ for his shippinge ⁊ his ordennance.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad a pive seal to Gilbert Parr ~~to be~~ maistr of [þ<sup>e</sup> K'] ordenance to delive to John Dawson maistr of þordenance of my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> iiij<sup>m</sup>. salpetr iiij<sup>m</sup>. sulphur ⁊c. ⁊ iiij<sup>m</sup>. bowes iiij<sup>m</sup>. shef of arowes ij<sup>e</sup>. gros of stringe ij<sup>e</sup>. sper ij<sup>e</sup>. long pavises lx. hewing axes.

It is ordeined ⁊ graunted þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> ~~sha~~ have licence to emploie ce. sper of þ<sup>e</sup> viij<sup>e</sup>. sper con- tiegned in h<sup>s</sup> endentes ~~to be~~ into bowes.

~~Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad~~

Ther as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath graunted to my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> vj<sup>e</sup>. marc to hī and to h<sup>s</sup> heires masles of h<sup>s</sup> body cōmyng þ<sup>e</sup> which he desired to have as is especified in a cedula [of] the lyvelode desired di<sup>vs</sup> pcelles weȝ disapointed ⁊c. my said Lord Som<sup>ers</sup> desired þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord Tref myzt shewe hī þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> booke of such lyvelode as þ<sup>t</sup> he may gyve ⁊ þ<sup>e</sup> valeur of hē to þētent þ<sup>t</sup> he myzt chese the which my Lord Tref refused w<sup>t</sup> oute þadvis of my lord<sup>e</sup> wheȝto þei beth condescended þ<sup>t</sup> he shal shewe þ<sup>e</sup> said boke ⁊ valeur and also þ<sup>t</sup> he shal shewe unto hī þ<sup>e</sup> booke of þ<sup>e</sup> lordshiþ of Kendale ⁊ of þ<sup>e</sup> valeur of hit.

Stourton.

~~iiij<sup>m</sup>. [bowes] iiij<sup>m</sup>. salpetr iiij<sup>m</sup>. sulphur v<sup>e</sup>. marc. to what port Chirborough or o<sup>r</sup>. a warre of to my Lord Tref for þe shewyng of þe [K'] bookes as for þe lordshiþ of Kendale or elleswheȝ for a livecode of vj<sup>e</sup>. marc. It saltpetr~~



[*Ibid.* f. 88. 29th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxix. day of May [þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ꝑc.] in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chābŕ at Westm̃. ꝑnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

|                  |                            |           |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Chaunceller      | Therle of Northūbŕ         | Stourtoñ. |
| M' Adam          | The Lord <sup>e</sup> Tref |           |
| The Duc of Somŕs | Fonhoþ                     |           |

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad a ĩre to Pierr<sup>e</sup> Boweman ꝑ to Th Derlyng  
to discharge þ<sup>e</sup> Grace de Dieu of ~~Huŕ~~ Holdernesse of  
þarrest þ<sup>t</sup> þei maad upoñ him to do þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng ſvice for  
þ<sup>e</sup> setting over of my Lord<sup>e</sup> of Somŕs and of h<sup>s</sup> retenue  
for asmoche as he draweth so depe ꝑ to þ<sup>t</sup> he may not noþ<sup>y</sup>  
dar not come to þ<sup>e</sup> land wheŕ my said Lord<sup>e</sup> wol arrive  
by x. myle ꝑc.

Also my Lord<sup>e</sup> Roos bille is graunted for to have xl. li.  
for his sustenance during h<sup>s</sup> noon age ~~by þe~~ from þe feste  
of Seint Mich last by þand<sup>e</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ꝑ Chābŕ w<sup>t</sup>oute  
any fee to paie for þ<sup>e</sup> gret seal.

Also it is graunted þ<sup>t</sup> a ĩre be directed to þ<sup>e</sup> clerke of  
þ<sup>e</sup> hanapier to delive þ<sup>e</sup> ankerasse at Westm̃ her patente  
w<sup>t</sup> oute payeng any fee for þ<sup>e</sup> seel by þ<sup>e</sup> which þ<sup>e</sup>  
Kyng hath graunted unto her vj. marc<sup>e</sup> for tme of her  
lyf.

[*Ibid.* f. 88 b. 31st May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The last day of May in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chābŕ at Westm̃.  
ꝑnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

|                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| The Chaunceller              | My Lord <sup>e</sup> of Northūbŕ |
| M' Adā Moleys                | My Lord <sup>e</sup> Tref        |
| My Lord <sup>e</sup> of Suff | My Lord <sup>e</sup> Fonhoþ.     |

My Lord<sup>e</sup> therle of Saŕ ꝑ my Lord<sup>e</sup> of Bergevenny þ<sup>t</sup>  
beth bounde to my Lord<sup>e</sup> of Westm̃ [for þ<sup>e</sup> Lord<sup>e</sup> Fauē



Latemer] þ<sup>t</sup> þei shold̃ apper̃ befor̃ þ<sup>e</sup> K' & h<sup>s</sup> counsail in crastino Assençois & appered̃.

Also for þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ cause appered̃ þ<sup>e</sup> Lord̃ Latemer & þ<sup>e</sup> Lord̃ Faukenberge.

[*Ibid.* 1st June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The first day of Juyn þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ &c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred̃ Chābŕ at Westm̃ & p̃nt

My Lord̃ Chaunceller

My Lord̃ of Suff

M' Adā Moleyns

My Lord̃ Tref

My Lord̃ of Northūbŕ

The Lord̃ Fonhoŕ.

The Lord̃ have appointed̃ Maistr̃ Gervays & a pur-suyvant to go to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Bretaigne w<sup>t</sup> Engliſſhmenneſ complaint̃ requiring hī of justice.

[*Ibid.* f. 89. 3rd June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij. day of Juyn þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred̃ Chambŕ at Westm̃ & p̃nt my Lord̃

My Lord̃ Chauncellr

of Saŕ

þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoŕ of Saŕ

The Tref

M' Adam Moleyns

þ<sup>e</sup> Lord̃ Fonhoŕ

Therles of Northūbŕ

& Joĥn Stourtoñ.

Be þ<sup>ſ</sup> maad̃ a warrant to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chambŕ to deliue unto Maistr̃ Joĥn Langtoñ Tref of Caleys for þ<sup>e</sup> makyng of þest & west jettys at Caleys for þ<sup>e</sup> weele of þ<sup>e</sup> haveñ and oþ<sup>ſ</sup> water werk̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> same haveñ and for þ<sup>e</sup> repaçoñ of þ<sup>e</sup> walles of þ<sup>e</sup> towne & castel m<sup>l</sup>. li. of mōnoie of Caleys pt befor̃ by þ<sup>e</sup> K' & h<sup>s</sup> counsail graunted̃ of wolle & wolfeſt aft<sup>ſ</sup> þafferant now at þ<sup>s</sup> ~~tyne~~ last shipping toward̃ Caleys shipped̃ to be emploied̃ upoñ þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ werk̃ befor̃ þ<sup>t</sup> winter come in helping & relevyng of hē.



[*Ibid.* f. 90 b. 4th June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of Juyn.

My Lord Chauncellr

Suff

Staff

My Lord Tref

Saz

ƒ John Stourton.

Be þý maad̃ tres undr̃ þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ʔ Barons ʔc. to alloue unto Whitingham late Tref of Caley in h<sup>s</sup> accountes þ<sup>t</sup> he ~~is to ye~~ hath yeldeñ ʔ is to yelde c. li. vj. š. þ<sup>t</sup> by my Lord Tref cōmaudemēt he hath paied̃ for ʔtaines werk̃ at Caley after he was discharged̃.

Frankes bille of Lynne is graunted̃.

Md. Mđ to speke to þ<sup>e</sup> K' þ<sup>t</sup> he wol cōmaunde a warrant to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref of England̃ to sende all̃ my Lord of Som̃s ordināc̃ by see ʔ at þ<sup>e</sup> K̃ aventur̃ ʔ pill̃.

Be þý maad̃ a ʔre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ʔ Chambl̃ to deliue to Robt Hunter ƒvant to [Edward̃] Hull̃ [squier for þ<sup>e</sup> body] whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng sendeth̃ now to Burdeaux xx. li. by wey of reward̃.

Be þý maad̃ a ʔre to þ<sup>e</sup> maĩr ʔ coialtee of Newcastle upon Tyne thankyng þeim of þ<sup>e</sup> c. marc þ<sup>t</sup> þei have gyveñ now þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng in þees h<sup>s</sup> necessitees.

Be þý maad̃ a cōmissiōn by þ<sup>e</sup> which my Lord of Som̃s such̃ markes as þ<sup>t</sup> he shal take in Guyenne and also such̃ sōmes of mōnoie as þ<sup>t</sup> he shal take ʔ receive þýe for appatissementz þýe þ<sup>t</sup> he do . . .<sup>1</sup> it þýe.

<sup>1</sup> This word is very doubtful: it would seem to be "cune."



[*Ibid.* f. 91. 5th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of Juyñ þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer<sup>e</sup> ȝc. in þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> Secree  
Chamb<sup>r</sup> at Westm̃. ȝnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

|                                             |                               |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| The Cardinalx                               | My Lord <sup>e</sup> of Staff |
| The Chancellr                               | Northūb <sup>r</sup>          |
| The Bissho <sup>p</sup> of Carlel           | Saz                           |
| The Bissho <sup>p</sup> of Wir <sup>c</sup> | My Lord <sup>e</sup> Tresorer |
| M' Adam Moleyns                             | Fonho <sup>p</sup> .          |
| My Lord <sup>e</sup> of Glou <sup>c</sup>   |                               |

The K' cōmaunded warrant to be maad to Maistr  
Joñ Langtoñ tresorer of Caleys cōmandyng þ<sup>t</sup> ~~such~~  
him to delive to Humfray erle of Bu<sup>k</sup> cappitain of þ<sup>e</sup>  
towne ȝ castel of Caleys and of þ<sup>e</sup> tou<sup>r</sup> of Risbank  
m'm'm'liiij<sup>e</sup>. li. in obliga<sup>ç</sup>ons of custume the  
whi<sup>ch</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Tref of England<sup>e</sup> late delived unto hī ȝc. in  
ptie of paiement of v<sup>ml</sup> li. due to my said Lord þ<sup>e</sup>  
cappitain for þ<sup>e</sup> wag<sup>e</sup> ȝ rewardes of him ȝ of þ<sup>e</sup> soul-  
deoures of Caleys ȝc.

[*Ibid.* f. 93. 20th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xx. day of Juyn þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer ȝc. *the Kyng* at his  
manoir of Shene wol and . . . . . þat this cla<sup>u</sup>se  
þat foloweth.

Et si . . . . . ssa seu aliquam pcellam eo<sup>z</sup>.  
dem a possessione ipi<sup>o</sup> consanguinei nri vel hēd suo<sup>z</sup>  
mas<sup>c</sup>lo<sup>z</sup> de corpe suo procreato<sup>z</sup> legitime evicta tūc  
nos immediate post hui<sup>o</sup>modi evic<sup>c</sup>ōem hab<sup>t</sup> eidem  
consanguineo nro ȝ her . . . . . in forma predic<sup>t</sup>  
alia tras teñ reddi<sup>t</sup> et possessiones temporales infra  
regnū nrm Anglie ejus<sup>d</sup> valoris annui put tre teñ  
redditus ȝ possessiones sic evicta contingencia ultra



omimoda omnia existent concedimus. H'nd tenend' t' gaudend' eisdem m<sup>o</sup> t' forma prout ipi aut aliquis eoz huj<sup>o</sup>modi terras ten' redditus t' possessiones a possessione sua aut alicujus eoz sic evicta habere deberent si ea a possessione sua aut alicuj<sup>o</sup> eozd' talit' evicta non existerent. And w<sup>t</sup> pis clause. Concessimus eid' consanguineo nro qd' si pntes lre nre sibi aut heredibus suis p'dict' quo ad p'missa seu aliq's eozd' invalide seu minus sufficientes existant seu existe contig'it seu aliqua obscuritas sive difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accide contig'int, tunc Cancellar' nr Angl' t' hered' nroz pro tempore existens eid' consanguineo nro t' hed' suis p'dcis tales t' tantas lras nras t' hered' nroz patentes ac b'ria nra t' heredum nroz sub magno sigillo nro t' hered' nroz fieri fac' absq' fine seu feodo inde ad opus nrm vel hered' nroz capiend' seu solvend' t' absq' psecucone aliqua inde penes nos vel hered' nros faciend' quot t' qualia eid' cōsang<sup>o</sup> nro t' hered' suis p'dcis in hac parte necessaria fūint t' oportuna, aliquo statuto ordinacone pvisione restriccone sive actu ante hec tempa fact' sive edit' aut aliqua re causa vel mat'ia quacūq' nō obstan'. In cuj<sup>o</sup> t'c. T. t'c. be sette in a'll suche patentes of livelode as pat p<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath graunted unto his cousin p<sup>e</sup> Duc of Somset p<sup>e</sup> xxx. day of Marche p<sup>e</sup> xxj. yere of his regne t'c.

\* f. 93 b.

\* . . . . . pat pis clause pat foloweth . .  
 . . . . .

*Concessimus* insuper eidem consanguineo nro qd' si p'sentes lre nre sibi aut heredibz suis p'dcis quo ad p'missa seu aliquod eozdem invalide seu minus sufficientes existant seu existe contig'int seu aliqua obscuritas sive difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accidere cōtigerit tunc Cancellarius nr Anglie t' hered' nroz pro tempore existens eid' consanguineo nro t' heredibz suis p'dcis tales t' tantas



lras nras ⁊ heredum nroz patentes ac bria nra ⁊ heredum  
 nroz sub magno sigillo nro ⁊ hered' nroz fieri fac' absq;  
 fine seu feodo inde ad opus nrm vel heredum nroz  
 capiendū seu solvendo ⁊ absq; psecucone aliqua inde  
 penes nos vel heredes nros faciēd' quot ⁊ qualia eidem  
 consanguineo nro ⁊ heredib; suis predictis in hac parte  
 necessaria fūint ⁊ oportuna, aliquo statuto ordinacōne  
 provisione restrictione sive actu ante hæc tempora fact'  
 sive edit' aut alia re causa vel mat'ia quacumq; non ob-  
 stanť. In cui⁹ ꝑc. T. ꝑc. be sette in eviche of the  
 patentes at my Lord' of Somset shall have of þe K<sup>e</sup>  
 graunte of þe date of þe xxx. day of Marche last passed  
 and from þens forward' unto his going nowe in þis pnt  
 voiage. And þat yif any suche lres patentz be herafter  
 for any cause reformed' ꝑc. þat þanne in þe newe lres  
 so to be reformed' ꝑc. þe be sette þe saide hool clause.  
 Concessimus insup eidem consanguineo nro qđ si p'sentes  
 lre nre sibi aut heredibus suis p'dict' quo ad p'missa  
 seu aliquod eozdem invalide seu minus sufficientes ex-  
 istant seu existe contig'it seu aliqua obscuritas sive  
 difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accidere contig'it tunc  
 Cancellarius nr Angl' ⁊ hered' nroz pro tempore existens  
 eid' consanguineo nro ⁊ hered' suis p'dcis tales ⁊ tantas  
 lras nras ⁊ hered' nroz patentes ac bria nra ⁊ hered' nroz  
 sub magno sigillo nro ⁊ hered' nroz fieri fac' absq; fine seu  
 feodo inde ad opus nrm vel hered' nroz capiendū seu  
 solvendo ⁊ absq; psecucoe aliqua inde penes nos vel hered'  
 nostros faciēd' quot ⁊ qualia eid' consanguineo nro ⁊  
 heredibus suis p'dcis in hac parte necessaria fūint ⁊  
 oportuna, aliquo statuto ordinacōe provisione restric-  
 cione sive actu ante hec tempora fact' sive edit' aut  
 alia re causa vel materia quacumq; non obstanť. In cui⁹  
 ꝑc. T. ꝑc.



Also the Kyng wol and graunteth þat for asmoche as  
 \* f. 94. þat his saide cousin of Som<sup>er</sup>set hath of his graunte \* the  
 lordshiþ of Kendale he wol for . . . . . his  
 worshiþ and name ʒ þat he ʒ his *heirs of* his body law-  
 fully begoteñ be Erles of þ<sup>e</sup> lordshiþ of Kendale ʒ<sup>1</sup> and  
 have þ<sup>is</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> title stile name and worshiþ.

Also the Kyng graunted at the same tyme and place  
 þat Tacyñ dought<sup>er</sup> bastard to my said<sup>er</sup> Lord<sup>er</sup> of Som<sup>er</sup>s and  
 her heires of her body lawfully begoteñ deniszeins and  
 þat þai purchase ʒc. and plede ʒc. and þat heruppon  
 ʒres patentz be maad under the Kyng<sup>e</sup> grete seal w<sup>it</sup> oute  
 fyne or fee any ordinaunc<sup>e</sup> ʒc. not w<sup>it</sup>standing ʒc. ʒ þnt  
 in aʒ þ<sup>e</sup> abovesaid<sup>er</sup> matiers my Lord<sup>er</sup> Chaunceller and my  
 Lorde of Suff.

[*Ibid.* f. 95. 21st June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxj. day of Juyn þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> ʒc. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred<sup>er</sup>  
 Chamb<sup>er</sup> at Westm<sup>er</sup> ʒ þnt

My Lord<sup>er</sup> Chaunceller  
 þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoþ of ʒ D<sup>e</sup>  
 M<sup>r</sup> Adam Moleynes

The Duc of Som<sup>er</sup>s  
 Therles of Staff<sup>er</sup>  
 Nortbūb<sup>er</sup>  
 Suff.

Be þ<sup>is</sup> maad a ʒre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ʒ Chamb<sup>er</sup> ʒc. to paie ʒ  
 fully satisfie for aʒ þat þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> brigge of banelles ʒc. þ<sup>t</sup> my  
 Lord<sup>er</sup> of Som<sup>er</sup>s shal have w<sup>it</sup> him wol coste and þ<sup>t</sup> þei  
 deliue it to my said<sup>er</sup> Lord<sup>er</sup> of Som<sup>er</sup>s.

Be þ<sup>is</sup> maad a ʒre [und<sup>er</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> signet] to my Lord<sup>er</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>  
 Duc of York in þ<sup>e</sup> fourme þ<sup>t</sup> foloweth: Rizt trusty and

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<sup>1</sup> The Duke of Somerset was created Earl of Kendal, to hold to  
 him and the heirs *male* of his body by charter, dated 28th August in  
 this year. *Vide* p. 253, note, *antea*; and Rot. Cart. 21 Hen. VI. No. 45.



rizt welbeloved cousin we grete you h̄tely wel and wol ye wite þ<sup>t</sup> we have receivede yo<sup>r</sup> lres of credence by ou<sup>r</sup> cousin perle of Shrewesbury Andreau Ogard knyzt Jo<sup>h</sup>n Stanlowe squier & M<sup>r</sup> Jo<sup>h</sup>n Rinel secreta<sup>r</sup>. And as touching þarticle comp<sup>'</sup>sed in þ<sup>e</sup> said credence of þ<sup>e</sup> power gyveñ unto our rizt trusty and rizt welbeloved cousin þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Som<sup>'</sup>s we have hadde befo<sup>r</sup> ou<sup>r</sup> counsail our said cousin of Som<sup>'</sup>s whe<sup>r</sup> he hath declared in what wyse he undrestandeth þ<sup>e</sup> said power and his disposi<sup>'</sup>on to yo<sup>r</sup> plaif and no thing to attempte þ<sup>t</sup> sholde be to yo<sup>r</sup> disworshi<sup>'</sup>p, but to yo<sup>r</sup> welthe worshi<sup>'</sup>p & pffit desireth to applee him, for he maketh him su<sup>r</sup> ye wol in semble wyse confourme you toward<sup>e</sup> h<sup>i</sup>, considering bothe þ<sup>e</sup> neighnesse of cousinage and oþ<sup>'</sup> rizt especial tendrenesses bytwene you and namely þ<sup>t</sup> ye bothe \* shal so do us þ<sup>e</sup> better and þ<sup>e</sup> mo<sup>r</sup> aggreable & vise. And as touching oþ<sup>'</sup> ar<sup>'</sup>les of þ<sup>e</sup> said credence ou<sup>r</sup> cōsail beth in visiting þeim, and so ye sone shal have upoñ þeim answer. Writen &c.

\* f. 95 b.

... act he<sup>r</sup>of foloweth in ... next lef.

Be þ<sup>'</sup> maad lres to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chambl<sup>'</sup> &c. cōmāding he þat w<sup>t</sup> [over] such sōmes of mōnoie as þ<sup>t</sup> þei have paied by þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> cōmaundement for þ<sup>e</sup> makyng of a brigge of banelles þ<sup>e</sup> which þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> hath ordened and appointed þ<sup>t</sup> [my Lord] þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Som<sup>'</sup>s shal have w<sup>t</sup> him o<sup>'</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> see for h<sup>s</sup> passage at C<sup>'</sup>taines wateres the which brigge as þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> is enfourmed is not fully maad, þei do paie and contente such sōmes of mōnoie as ought and shal be due to be paied for þe said brigge. So alweyes þ<sup>t</sup> w<sup>t</sup> þe sōmes of mōnoie þ<sup>t</sup> ye have for þe said cause deliv<sup>'</sup>ed & shal deliv<sup>'</sup>e by vertue of þe said lres þei excede not in paiement for þe said brigge þe sōme of c. li. unto my said Lord of Som<sup>'</sup>s xl. li. he þ<sup>'</sup>with to make þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> said brigge is not as yet redy.



\* f. 96. \* The xxj. day of Juyn þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chambŕ at Westm̃. beyng þ<sup>e</sup> p̃sent my Lordes the Chaunceller [þ<sup>e</sup> Bisshoþ of ƒ David keper of þ<sup>e</sup> p̃ve seal] Therles of [Stafford Northūbŕ ꝑ of] Suff ~~and~~ þ<sup>e</sup> Tresorer and Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngꝑ counsaillers. and also beyng þ<sup>e</sup> p̃sent my Lord̃ Therle of Shrowsbury ƒ Andreau Ogard knyzt Joħn Stanloo tresorer of Normandie ꝑ Maistr̃ Joħn Rynel secretair̃. My Lord̃ þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Som̃s the which w<sup>t</sup> his retenue is now goyng into Fraunce ꝑ to whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng by his lres patentēs undŕ his seal of Fraunce hath gyve certain power ~~seyde~~ declared in what wyse he undŕstandeth þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ power and his disposiĉon to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngꝑ plaif. þ<sup>t</sup> is to sey. no þing to attempte þ<sup>t</sup> sholde be to þ<sup>e</sup> disworshiþ of my Lord̃ þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of York lieuteñ geñal ꝑ goevnor of þ<sup>e</sup> rea<sup>me</sup> of Fraunce ꝑ duchee of Normandie but to his welthe worshiþ and p̃ffit desireth to applie him. for he maketh him suŕ þ<sup>t</sup> my said̃ Lord̃ of York wol in semblable fourme confourme him toward̃ my said̃ Lord̃ of Som̃s consideryng bothe þ<sup>e</sup> nieghnesse of cousinage and op̃ rizt esþial tendernesse betwene my said̃ Lord̃ of York and him and namely þ<sup>t</sup> þei bothe shal so do unto þ<sup>e</sup> K' þ<sup>e</sup> better and þ<sup>e</sup> moŕ agreable ƒvice.

[*Ibid.* f. 96 b. 26th June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvj. day of Juyn þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ at Westm̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chābŕ. p̃nt

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| My Lord̃ Chaunceller | Therle of Suff |
| Maistr̃ Adā Moleyns  | The Tref.      |

Th̃ Oker ꝑ Rauf Basset squiers þ<sup>e</sup> which weŕ sende for by p̃ve sealx to appeŕ befoŕ þ<sup>e</sup> Kꝑ counsail at þ<sup>e</sup> octaves of þ<sup>e</sup> Trinitee appered.



And þe was graunted unto hē a copie of þe bille þt for þe said cause ⁊c. Fitz Herberd sued ayenst þeim. Thei for to answer to þe matiers cōpised in þe said bille on Fryday next.

[*Ibid.* f. 97. 27th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of Juyn þe xxj. yer ⁊c. in þe Sterred Chābŕ at Westm̃, þnt my Lordē

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| The Cardinal of York | Therles of Hunt |
| The Chaunceller      | Staff           |
| M' Adā Moleyns       | Northūbŕ        |
|                      | Suff.           |

Tanfēld. In þe name of þe maiŕ ⁊ þe towne of North was charged þt þei suffŕ Slaade come pesibly to þe K' ⁊ h<sup>s</sup> counsail to answer to such complaintē as be maad upōn hī.

Maistr Adam semeth þt a [good] ŕe be maad to þerle of Longueville for to make his sone to deliue þe towne of Blaya to þe Kyngē offici<sup>s</sup>.

Iŕ an oþŕ ŕe to þe Kyngē counsail at Burdeaux reciting hou þt ye write to þerle of Longueville and þt þŕfoŕ þei spaŕ þe hasty mak yng of pces for þe

That he [þt]  
shal goo w<sup>t</sup>  
þinstrucōn  
have þe copie  
of my Lorde  
power of  
Som<sup>s</sup> w<sup>t</sup> hī.

Instrucōn ⁊c. reciting þe ŕes þt beth writen to make h<sup>s</sup> sone to deliue Blaye for þe which þe K' ⁊ ~~he~~ wol ordeine for þe good of hī ⁊ of his contree, and to moeve hī what shame sholde be unto þerle ⁊ it wer lost in h<sup>s</sup> handes.

And hou be it þt þe mōnoie hath be pfred yet þei have not willed to receive it ⁊ deliue þe said Blaye.

And yif þt he refuse to deliue it, þenne to desir ~~þe causes~~ to wite þe causes why.



And for to remoeve hī from þ<sup>e</sup> causes to leye befor̃ hī þ<sup>e</sup> grete trouth̃ ⁊ ligeance þ<sup>t</sup> his fader hað at alle tymes to þ<sup>e</sup> K' now p̃genitor h<sup>s</sup> fader.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> gret ⁊ good lordshiþ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath shewed unto hī.

Also þ<sup>t</sup> he is a broþ<sup>r</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> Garter ⁊ many oþ<sup>r</sup> such motives as shal nede for þ<sup>e</sup> tyme.<sup>1</sup>

Also þ<sup>t</sup> it be remembreð in þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ instruc̃on to þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> consail in Guyenne hou þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' desireth þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Erle to do ⁊ and þ<sup>t</sup> þei be not hasty in makyng of p̃cesse but surcesse for a tyme.

And þ<sup>t</sup> ~~in all þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>~~ yif þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Erle wol not deliue þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Blaie þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> causes be c̃tified unto þ<sup>e</sup> K' w<sup>t</sup> and unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> he be c̃tified of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> entent þ<sup>t</sup> þei surcesse of þ<sup>e</sup> makyng of þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ p̃cesse.

Conf instruc̃ons surcessing.

\* f. 97 b.      \* Be þ<sup>r</sup> maað a lre to *Robert Whitgreve* ⁊ *Thomas Pound* þ<sup>t</sup> ~~þ<sup>e</sup> as~~ [hou be it] þ<sup>t</sup> my Lord of Som̃s hath endented for c̃tain knyzt<sup>e</sup> barons ⁊ bañet<sup>e</sup> and hath received for hē h<sup>s</sup> first paiement yet þ<sup>e</sup> K' is not lerneð þ<sup>t</sup> he hath not as many of hē as beth exp̃ssed in þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ endentres. And þ<sup>r</sup>for þ<sup>e</sup> K' wol þ<sup>t</sup> in þ<sup>e</sup> second paiement þat þei shal make to my said̃ Lord of Som̃s þei deducte ~~for of many~~ [for þ<sup>e</sup> first paiement þ<sup>t</sup> þei have maað to my said̃ Lord] þ<sup>e</sup> wag<sup>e</sup> ⁊ rewardes for as many knyzt<sup>e</sup> barons ⁊ bañett<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>t</sup> moust̃r not. And þ<sup>t</sup> þei ~~bringe~~ [deliue] þat mōnoie w<sup>t</sup> ~~þeim for to be employed unto oþ<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> use~~ to *Loys Despoy* knyzt whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng w<sup>t</sup> a c̃taine felowshiþ sendeth now into Guyenne.

<sup>1</sup> Gaston de Foix, earl of Longueville in Normandy, was elected a Knight of the Garter about the 17th Hen. VI. *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Garter, vol. i. p. 40. and vol. ii. p. 110.



[*Ibid.* f. 98. 28th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of Juyn þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chambŕ at Westm̃. ꝑnt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York      Therle of Suff.

The Chaunceller      The Tresorer.

It is advised þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>y</sup> be maad̃ ĩres of p<sup>i</sup>ve seal to ƒ Will  
Moretoñ ƒ surveor of Caleys þ<sup>t</sup> [of] such mōnoie as he  
hath̃ ꝑt shal have in h<sup>s</sup> handes for þ<sup>e</sup> repačons of Caleys  
he amonge þ<sup>e</sup> repačon of Caleys amende þ<sup>t</sup> that late  
~~by þe Duc of~~ was drawe downe at ~~Caleys~~ Guysnes  
by þennemyes at þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> siege was þ<sup>y</sup>e.

M' Adā Moleyns      Therle of Saŕ.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad̃ a ĩre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref of Caleys yevyng him  
power ꝑt licence to take up̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> next shipping of  
wolles to Caleys ij<sup>e</sup>. ĩi. of þ<sup>e</sup> ~~customs~~ subsidies of þ<sup>e</sup>  
said̃ wolles for þ<sup>e</sup> cc<sup>li</sup>. þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Tref hath̃ graunted̃ of  
h<sup>s</sup> owne goodē to delīve to þ<sup>e</sup> lieuteñ ꝑt souldoŕs of  
Guysnes in ptie of paiemēt of þeir wagē ꝑt rewardes.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad̃ a ĩre to Joĥn Yerde squier cōmādyng him  
þ<sup>t</sup> w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> shippē þ<sup>t</sup> goo oṽ w<sup>t</sup> ~~þe Kyngē~~ my Lord̃ of  
Somŕs ꝑt þ<sup>e</sup> Kē armee he go over ~~and whē þ<sup>t</sup>~~ [w<sup>t</sup> my said̃  
Lord̃ or w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> going oṽ of þ<sup>e</sup> first going of ~~þe first~~ þeim  
þ<sup>t</sup> shal go over first and whenne þ<sup>t</sup>] my said̃ Lord̃ of  
Somŕs ꝑt h<sup>s</sup> retenue ~~go oṽ~~ lande on þ<sup>e</sup> ferther syde of þ<sup>e</sup>  
see þ<sup>t</sup> he see þe remoustres of hem ~~w<sup>t</sup> inne ship̃ boord̃~~  
[ayen as þei lande] and þ<sup>t</sup> he come w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ shippē  
ayen into Engl̃ for þ<sup>e</sup> seuretee of hē bringing w<sup>t</sup> hī [to  
þ<sup>e</sup> K'] þ<sup>e</sup> rolles of þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ remoustrē. latyng hī wite þ<sup>t</sup>  
for his said̃ ƒvicē he shal be satisfied̃ as my Lordē the  
Chaunceller ꝑt Tref wol write unto him.

\* f. 98 b.

\* Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad̃ a ĩre to my Lord̃ of Somŕs ~~reciting hou þ<sup>t</sup>~~  
~~þe K' hath ordeined̃~~ latyng him wite hou þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng is



enfourmed þ<sup>t</sup> he hath moustred ⁊ and þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>o</sup> beth not shippes competent for þ<sup>e</sup> setting ov<sup>o</sup> of hī and of his hoole retenue. And þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' hath writeñ unto Joñ Yerde squier þ<sup>t</sup> he go ov<sup>o</sup> w<sup>t</sup> þeim þ<sup>t</sup> shal goo first be it my said Lord or w<sup>t</sup> oþ<sup>o</sup> of h<sup>s</sup> retenue for to take þ<sup>e</sup> moustres on þ<sup>e</sup> oþ<sup>o</sup> syde of þ<sup>e</sup> see of þeim þ<sup>t</sup> shal so goo first. And also þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> same Joñ come ayen w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said shipp<sup>e</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> conduyctyng of hem.

. . . . . destroying of þe K' contrey. to sende a feythful man. as many as may shippe first.

[*Ibid.* f. 99. 29th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxix. day of Juyn þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeñ 7c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chābr at Westm̃ ⁊ þnt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

The Chauncellr

þnt all þ<sup>e</sup> jug<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> [K<sup>e</sup>]

Therles of Saṣ

ḡgeantz 7 attourney.

7 of Suff

The Tref

Oker sworeñ ⁊ seyde he was þ<sup>o</sup>e on Satday 7 xx. poeple w<sup>t</sup> hī of h<sup>s</sup> owne men 7 tenantz.

Nich Montgomery was on þ<sup>e</sup> feeld w<sup>t</sup> a fair felowshiþ.

Basset was þ<sup>o</sup>e w<sup>t</sup> an xxx. hors.

Basset seyth he was þ<sup>o</sup>e w<sup>t</sup> xxx. hors.

He seyth he þ<sup>e</sup> contrey was þ<sup>o</sup>e þ<sup>t</sup> had intest in þ<sup>e</sup> cōe.

Nich Mongomy

My Lady Mongomy

Dame Johane of Clynton

~~þe Kny~~ þ<sup>e</sup> Maistr of Ivelee

Robinet of þ<sup>e</sup> Hill

Joñ of Stach . .

} have intest in þ<sup>e</sup> cōe.

} 7 h<sup>s</sup> tenantz weñ þ<sup>o</sup>e.



Oker seth þ<sup>t</sup> þe poeple þ<sup>t</sup> cam w<sup>t</sup> hī cam w<sup>t</sup> axes ⁊ spadē to drowe downe þ<sup>e</sup> dich.

Basset seith þ<sup>t</sup> þei þ<sup>t</sup> cam w<sup>t</sup> hī hað jakkes bowes ~~ha~~ arowes ⁊ salades to see þ<sup>t</sup> þe poeple sholde not riotte.

In þees matierē þ<sup>e</sup> jugē wol be advised what shal be do sune.

As touching Fletē matier betwix þexecutoures of Ryman [⁊ hī ⁊c.] þei þ<sup>t</sup> may be brought inne by writte ⁊ writtē to be sendē for hī and þei þ<sup>t</sup> wol not come noþ<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> may not be founde þ<sup>t</sup> a writ of pclamacon to be sende ~~for he~~ to þ<sup>e</sup> sherriefē ⁊c. so þ<sup>t</sup> þei may be broughte in.

In þ<sup>s</sup> matier Flete to sende h<sup>s</sup> consail to þ<sup>e</sup> chief jugē for to cōe w<sup>t</sup> hē to see what writtē he wol desir.

[*Ibid.* f. 100. 3rd July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iij. day of Juyl þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ⁊c.

John Mortayne ooñ of þ<sup>e</sup> criers of þ<sup>e</sup> comeñ place knowleched befoŕ my Lord Chaunceller þ<sup>t</sup> on Corpus day Xpi last <sup>1</sup> passed he delived a pive seal unto f Riç Vernooñ in þ<sup>e</sup> countee of Derby knyzt at Haddooñ in þ<sup>e</sup> Peek in þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>s</sup>ence of f Rich Vernones wyf.

By þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng.

Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ⁊ Chambl to delive to f Loys Despoy knizt John Gassias squier ⁊ to þ<sup>e</sup> [towne] clerke of Baioñ þ<sup>e</sup> which ⁊ now late weŕ sende in etaines messagē unto þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng from Burdeaux Baioñ ⁊ ~~ente~~ from op<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kingē duchee of Guyenne ~~c. li. ega~~ and þ<sup>e</sup> which beth retournyng ayen ~~tow~~ into Guyenne c. li. egally to be depteð amongē hē. To have it of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngē gyft.

<sup>1</sup> May 21st.



It þ<sup>e</sup> same day at after noon in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chamb<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>nt</sup>  
my Lord<sup>e</sup>

The Chaunceller  
M' Adā Moleyns

Therles of Sa<sup>z</sup>  
Suff  
The Tresorer.

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 4th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of Juyl þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. ye<sup>r</sup> t<sup>c</sup>. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chamb<sup>r</sup> at Westm<sup>n</sup> þ<sup>nt</sup>

My Lord<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Card<sup>e</sup> of York  
Chaunceller  
M' Adam Moleyns  
þ<sup>e</sup> Warderob<sup>r</sup>

Therles of Huntyngdon  
Staff  
Northūb<sup>r</sup>  
Tresorer.

Thinstruc<sup>õ</sup>ns þ<sup>t</sup> f Loys Despoy t George Swillingtō  
shal be<sup>r</sup> from þ<sup>e</sup> K' t to þ<sup>e</sup>le of Longueville t to h<sup>s</sup> soñ  
t also to þ<sup>e</sup> Sen<sup>al</sup> of Guyenne t counsail of ~~Baion~~ Bur-  
deaux we<sup>r</sup> rad<sup>e</sup> t passed.

Also þinstruc<sup>õ</sup>n þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>i t [Th Garsias] shal have to þ<sup>e</sup>  
mai<sup>r</sup> t jurees of Burdeaux we<sup>r</sup> also rad<sup>e</sup> t passed.

Remēb<sup>r</sup>. Be þ<sup>þ</sup> maad<sup>e</sup> lres to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref t Chamb<sup>l</sup> to delive to Therle of  
Fraunceys Arraganoy<sup>s</sup> knyzt for whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng late Sa<sup>z</sup>.  
sende for c. li. yif it may begete.

It to Galaad þ<sup>t</sup> cam w<sup>t</sup> hī xx. li.

Ther as now late Haukyng Selander toke of a Breton  
ctain horses the which as it is said come to f Will  
Boneville t oþ<sup>þ</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> subgitz for [restitu<sup>õ</sup>n of] þ<sup>e</sup>  
which the Duc hath writen testifing þ<sup>t</sup> it is þ<sup>e</sup> Bretones  
good.

It is semed þ<sup>t</sup> þat considered [t] þ<sup>t</sup> taken þ<sup>e</sup> ooth of þ<sup>e</sup>  
said Breton þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> hors beth his and þ<sup>t</sup> his deten<sup>õ</sup>n and  
þ<sup>e</sup> saide lre accorde.



That ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~pties of Eng~~ Haukyn Seland & þoo þ<sup>t</sup> have þ<sup>e</sup> horses be cōmaunded to deliue þ<sup>e</sup> said hors or elles telle þ<sup>e</sup> cause why þ<sup>t</sup> þei wol not do it.

Be þ<sup>þ</sup> maad a ðre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chamb<sup>l</sup> to deliue to M<sup>r</sup> Gervays Vulr secreta<sup>r</sup> whom þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng sendeth now to þ<sup>e</sup> Duc of Bretaigne xl. marc by way of app<sup>st</sup>.

Be þ<sup>þ</sup> maad a ðre to my Lord of Som<sup>ſ</sup>.

\* f. 101. \* As to þ<sup>e</sup> first ar<sup>le</sup><sup>1</sup> of þeim of Irland as for paiement of þ<sup>e</sup> Lieuten<sup>ſ</sup>.

Suff. The Kyng wol cōmande h<sup>s</sup> Tref of Eng<sup>l</sup> to make paiement after þ<sup>e</sup> tene<sup>r</sup> of þendent<sup>r</sup>es.

As to þ<sup>e</sup> second ar<sup>le</sup> of resump<sup>ç</sup>on of graunt<sup>ç</sup> maad.

The K<sup>'</sup> wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Lieuten<sup>ſ</sup> of Irlande the which hath þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>ç</sup> power [þ<sup>þ</sup>e] doo calle þ<sup>e</sup> iij. estat<sup>z</sup> of h<sup>s</sup> said lande. and þei all togyder considered þ<sup>e</sup> gret neede þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath to good. the K<sup>'</sup> wol þ<sup>t</sup> þei see þ<sup>e</sup> patent<sup>ç</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng hath graunted and see which be surreptitious. and also moeve all þ<sup>e</sup> weyes & meenes þ<sup>t</sup> þei can & may to see hou þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> resump<sup>ç</sup>on of þ<sup>e</sup> said graunt<sup>ç</sup> may be had and seye [send] þei<sup>r</sup> advises unto þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> & h<sup>s</sup> counsail what shal seeme hē to be doon in þ<sup>s</sup> behalf.

As to þ<sup>e</sup> iij<sup>de</sup>. ar<sup>le</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> said ar<sup>les</sup>. þ<sup>þ</sup>e as di<sup>v</sup>s townes & citees paie not þei<sup>r</sup> fee fermes noþ<sup>þ</sup> custumes as þei dide.

The Kyng wol þ<sup>t</sup> writt<sup>ç</sup> und<sup>r</sup> h<sup>s</sup> gret seal be maad unto þ<sup>e</sup> goev<sup>n</sup>ours of þ<sup>e</sup> said townes cōmanding þeim to paie þei<sup>r</sup> fee fermes & custumes as þ<sup>t</sup> þei have doo of old tyme or elles come & telle þ<sup>e</sup> cause why þ<sup>t</sup> þei wol not.

Som<sup>ſ</sup> paiement Nor<sup>die</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Vide these "Articles" in the Appendix.



[*Ibid.* f. 102.]

The K' at his paloyes of Westm̃ in h<sup>s</sup> Secree Chāb̃r þ} .  
þnt my Lordē

The Chaunceller                      Therle of Suff  
comaunded þ<sup>e</sup> Keper of h<sup>s</sup> prive seal to do make ĩres  
unto þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chamb̃l̃ ĩc. to paie to Rauf lord Cromewell  
for þ<sup>e</sup> good & aggreable fvice þ<sup>t</sup> he hath doñ unto þ<sup>e</sup>  
Kyng v<sup>c</sup>. marc̃ to have it by wey of reward.

It̃ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng cōmaunded þ<sup>t</sup> ĩres und̃r pive seal be di-  
rected̃ to f̃ Joñ Fortescu chief justice of þ<sup>e</sup> Kē benche  
and to þ<sup>e</sup> remenant justicē of þ<sup>e</sup> same bench̃ comandyng  
þeim þ<sup>t</sup> for              vij<sup>xx</sup>. psones endited w<sup>t</sup>              ask ~~whẽr~~  
for þ<sup>e</sup> which a capias is lyke to go oute in haste to recorde  
attournees for hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. 6th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of Juyl þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yẽr ĩc. þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng beyng in h<sup>s</sup>  
Middel Chāb̃r at Westm̃ . þnt

|                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| My Lord Cardinal of York              | The Marquis of Dor̃s               |
| My Lord Cardinal of Lux-<br>enborough | Therles of Huñt<br>Staff          |
| My Lord Chaunceller                   | Northūb̃r                          |
| Lincolñ                               | Saḡ                                |
| Carlel                                | Suff                               |
| Norwich                               | Shrewesbury                        |
| Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns                  | War̃wyk                            |
| Rollestoñ warderob̃er                 | þ <sup>e</sup> Lord Cromewell Tref |
| My Lord of Glouc̃                     | þ <sup>e</sup> Lord Sudeley.       |

The              of Roan p̃posed̃ befõr þe K' þe matierē &  
causes of h<sup>s</sup> message unto þe K'.

Loys Despoy Gassias þe clerc of Baion evich l. marc̃.



[*Ibid.* f. 103.]

It þ<sup>e</sup> same day my Lord Cromewell Tref of Engl<sup>1</sup> for di<sup>v</sup>s considera<sup>o</sup>ns and amonge op<sup>y</sup> þing<sup>e</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> grete disese of sikenesse þ<sup>t</sup> he hath <sup>it</sup> is lykly to have yif þ<sup>t</sup> he sholde longer occupie þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> office considered<sup>t</sup> hou laborious it hath be and sholde be unto him yif he shold<sup>t</sup> lenger occupie þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> office, hath þ<sup>y</sup>for<sup>t</sup> it for noon<sup>t</sup> op<sup>y</sup> cause desired<sup>t</sup> it payed<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þat he of h<sup>s</sup> noble grace wol ~~holde~~ take h<sup>s</sup> discharge of þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> office and so discharge him þ<sup>y</sup>of now and at þ<sup>s</sup> tyme, and also beseched<sup>t</sup> him to graunte unto him þees iij. ar<sup>les</sup> þat folow next after þar<sup>le</sup> suying at þ<sup>s</sup> signe **T**

To whoes desi<sup>r</sup> and also to whom by ~~my~~ þ<sup>e</sup> mouthe of my Lord Chaunceller by þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> cōmaundement it ~~ans~~ was answered<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> causes and for noon<sup>t</sup> op<sup>y</sup> the Kyng ~~hold<sup>t</sup>~~ dischargeth him and so holdeth discharged<sup>t</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>t</sup> office.

Item<sup>2</sup> yif so be þ<sup>t</sup> at any tyme he<sup>r</sup>after any psone or psones of malice or evel wille wol make any subgestion or wrongfull enforma<sup>o</sup>n of me to your good grace for thing doon in myn office the whiche myght be to your displeasance and to my dishonur or hurt. Please it unto your noble grace to yeve no credence þ<sup>y</sup>to unto tyme þat I may be at myn aunswer the whiche und<sup>r</sup> your gracieux favoir I doubte not shall be suche as he or þei þ<sup>e</sup> whiche makethe any suche subgestion shall have no worship þ<sup>y</sup>by. And as I shall be knowe<sup>n</sup> as I have ev<sup>e</sup> been<sup>t</sup> and am and whil that I lyve shall be youre troue fv<sup>a</sup>unt beseching your hieghnesse so to accept me and in my trouth to be allwey my favo<sup>r</sup>able ~~lord~~ gode and gracieux lord.

<sup>1</sup> *Vide Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 35.

<sup>2</sup> The following are the articles referred to above, but the "sign" is not affixed to them.



Item in asmoche as by cause of this viage and shipping over þ<sup>e</sup> see of this arme with þ<sup>o</sup>rdinance and for di<sup>o</sup>s op<sup>o</sup> causes it kan not bee þat þ<sup>e</sup> bokes languing to myn office may be maad<sup>d</sup> nor engrosed<sup>d</sup> w<sup>t</sup> oute good<sup>d</sup> leaser . Considering also þat herbefor it hath alwey be seen þat op<sup>o</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> whiche occupied þ<sup>e</sup> saide office befor me for semblable causes have had leyser and respite after þei<sup>r</sup> deptyng for þei<sup>r</sup> office di<sup>o</sup>s of þeim an half yere and sōme of hem more or lesse as the case required<sup>d</sup> . like it unto your good<sup>d</sup> grace to graunte me respite and leyser betwix þis and Cristesmasse next cōmyng to make and engrose þ<sup>e</sup> said<sup>d</sup> bokes.

\* f. 103 b.      \* Item please it your good<sup>d</sup> grace to graunte and also to yeve in cōmaundement to him þat sha<sup>l</sup>l be your Tresorer þat a<sup>l</sup>l suche assignement<sup>e</sup> as have be maad before þis and specially for monneye borrowed<sup>d</sup> in my tyme may be cōtent as gode sha<sup>l</sup>l growe wherof withoute restraint or delay and to lete him and alle oþer have knowlege þat it is your will it be so.

\* f. 103.      \* Grisewold Fallan Es<sup>t</sup>ling M<sup>r</sup> Adam þe Card<sup>e</sup> . . . . .  
[Albert<sup>o</sup>] . . . Fallan xxx. li. Tailboys p<sup>r</sup>ptie of þe ma<sup>n</sup> of Honmanby.

[*Ibid.* f. 104.]

Also þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng graunted<sup>d</sup> to Maist<sup>r</sup> Adam Moleyns for þ<sup>e</sup> f<sup>r</sup>vic<sup>e</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> he hath doo<sup>n</sup> unto him seth he come from beyond<sup>d</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> see c. marc<sup>e</sup> to be taken by þ<sup>e</sup> handes of þ<sup>e</sup> Tref<sup>e</sup> &c.

Also þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> graunted<sup>d</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>A</sup> Dñ<sup>o</sup> Alb<sup>t</sup>o de Alb<sup>t</sup>is cardinali S<sup>c</sup>i Eu . . . . for t<sup>i</sup>me of his lyf l. marc<sup>e</sup> to be take<sup>n</sup> yerly at þ<sup>e</sup> receite of þe K<sup>'</sup> eschequier by þ<sup>e</sup> handes of þ<sup>e</sup> Tref<sup>e</sup> & Chāb<sup>l</sup> at þ<sup>e</sup> t<sup>i</sup>mes of Saint Michel & Est<sup>r</sup> by even<sup>e</sup> por<sup>c</sup>ons.

Instruc<sup>c</sup>on into B<sup>r</sup> for reforma<sup>c</sup>on.



[*Ibid.* f. 104 b. 8th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

*The viij. day of Juyl þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeȝ ȝc. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chābr̃, þ̃nt my Lordē*

|                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| The Cardinal of York <del>of L</del> | The Lord Sudeley Tref |
| of Luxenborough                      | The Lord Cromewel     |
| þ <sup>e</sup> Lord Chaunceller      |                       |
| M' Adam Moleyns                      |                       |
| Warderober                           |                       |

Be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad̃ a ĩre to þ<sup>e</sup> Warderober to deliue to Rič  
Alred̃ . . . chambl̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> Chambl̃ ȝc. of þeschequer h<sup>s</sup>  
lyuee of cloþing w<sup>t</sup> lynyng for þ<sup>e</sup> feste of Seint Joħn þ<sup>e</sup>  
Baptiste next comyng.

It̃ be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> added̃ in þ<sup>e</sup> ~~struceon~~ [credence] þ<sup>t</sup> James Therle of  
Aleyne a knyzt of Ireland̃ shal have w<sup>t</sup> him þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' Shrowes-  
m̃vailleth̃ gretely þ<sup>t</sup> þerle of Shrowesburgh̃ his not paied̃ bury.  
of h<sup>s</sup> duetees in Irland̃e and wol þ<sup>t</sup> he be paied̃ ȝc.

No<sup>a</sup>. M̃d̃ þ<sup>t</sup> a baling̃ in all̃ spedy haste be sent [w<sup>t</sup> a Therle of  
ĩre] frō my Lord̃ of Shrowesbury ascertaignyng þeim Northūbr̃.  
þ<sup>t</sup> w<sup>t</sup> oute delay þei shal have vitaille ȝ refresshing Therle of  
~~notwstandyng~~ and þ<sup>t</sup> þei take no dispair̃ of þ<sup>e</sup> losse of Staff.  
þeiȝ vitaille now takeñ in þ<sup>e</sup> see for oṽ þ<sup>t</sup> it is p̃veied̃  
for þeim, and þ<sup>ȝ</sup> for þei comforte þeim self thenkyng  
verrailly þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal not lakke.

No<sup>a</sup>. It̃ þ<sup>t</sup> Godard̃ [Pulham] custum̃ of Winchelsee be  
spoken w<sup>t</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> vitailing of þ<sup>e</sup> Bastille at Diepe w<sup>t</sup> a  
baling̃. Be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad̃ a ĩre to Godard̃ Pulham.

No<sup>a</sup>. Also be þ<sup>ȝ</sup> maad̃ a ĩre from þ<sup>e</sup> K' to þeim of þ<sup>e</sup> Bastill̃  
thankyng þeim of þeiȝ trewe acquitaill̃ ȝ fvice ȝc. and  
p̃ayng þeim of continuance latyng þeim wite ȝc. ut sup<sup>a</sup>  
for vitailing ȝc.



No<sup>a</sup>. Brewster fgeant of þ<sup>e</sup> bakhous to be sende for to wite  
 \* f. 105. what vitaille of whete he hath in þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> gar<sup>n</sup>s in \* Sur<sup>r</sup>  
 ⁊ Sussex and þ<sup>t</sup> that be taken for þ<sup>e</sup> vitailing of Depe  
 a certain quantitee þ<sup>of</sup> and þ<sup>t</sup> he p<sup>r</sup>veie oþ<sup>r</sup> whete for  
 þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>r</sup>.

Whitingham to be sende to my Lord<sup>r</sup> [Card<sup>r</sup>] of England<sup>r</sup>  
 w<sup>t</sup> pact of þ<sup>e</sup> plement for þ<sup>e</sup> keping of þ<sup>e</sup> see ⁊c.

Be þ<sup>of</sup> maad a mittim<sup>2</sup> of þendentur<sup>e</sup> late maad for þ<sup>e</sup>  
 keping of þ<sup>e</sup> see to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ⁊ Barons of þeschequier.

The Tref of Nor<sup>die</sup> ⁊ M<sup>r</sup> John Rinel delivēd in a  
 cedula of such vitaille as þ<sup>t</sup> þei wolde have for þ<sup>e</sup> vitail-  
 ling of þ<sup>e</sup> Bastill the which was delivēd to þ<sup>e</sup> und<sup>r</sup>  
 tresorer.

Be þ<sup>of</sup> maad p<sup>r</sup>clamaçon in Londo<sup>n</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> all þoo þ<sup>t</sup> beþ<sup>n</sup>  
 w<sup>t</sup> holde<sup>n</sup> w<sup>t</sup> my Lord<sup>r</sup> of Som<sup>r</sup>s drawe þeim toward<sup>r</sup> h<sup>i</sup>  
 for an any be he<sup>r</sup> ~~to-m~~ on Wednesday þei shal be  
 cōmitted to p<sup>i</sup>sone.

Be þ<sup>of</sup> maad lres to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ⁊ Chābleins þ<sup>t</sup> in alle haste  
 þei sende ~~over w<sup>t</sup>~~ ccl. quart<sup>s</sup> of whete D. quart<sup>s</sup> of  
 malt ~~xl. pipe of wyn lx.~~ [c.] pipes of beer x. quarters  
 of salt ~~iiij. ton of~~ [xij. barrelles] of hony [clars entiers]  
 in iiij. gret barg<sup>e</sup> w<sup>t</sup> forcastelx ⁊ ij. baling<sup>s</sup> ⁊ in þeim  
~~vj<sup>c</sup>.~~ [vj<sup>xx</sup>.] men of armes iiij<sup>c</sup>. iiij<sup>xx</sup>. arch<sup>r</sup>s ⁊ marin<sup>s</sup>.

M<sup>r</sup> Adam Moleyns þ<sup>e</sup> which is assigned for to he<sup>r</sup> w<sup>t</sup>  
 þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> oþ<sup>r</sup> cōmission<sup>s</sup> and þ<sup>e</sup> cōmission<sup>s</sup> ⁊ deputies of  
 þeim of Holland ⁊ Zell þ<sup>e</sup> complaintes bothe of þengliss<sup>n</sup>-  
 men ⁊ of þeim of Holl<sup>r</sup> ⁊ Zell desired of my Lord<sup>e</sup> of  
 þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> counsail þ<sup>t</sup> after þ<sup>s</sup> day he myzt be discharged of  
 þ<sup>e</sup> labors in þ<sup>s</sup> ptie.

\* f. 104 b.

\* ~~A mittim<sup>2</sup> of þendentur<sup>e</sup> for þe see into þeschequier Whityng-  
 ham . . . . Brewster for whete.~~



[*Ibid.* f. 105 b. 9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The ix. day of Juyl þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred  
Chambŕ at Westm̃ ʒ þnt my Lordŕ

The Cardinal of York

Therles of Saŕ

The Chaunceller

of Suff

þ<sup>e</sup> P'ue Seal

þ<sup>e</sup> Lord Cromewell

M' Adā Moleyns

þ<sup>e</sup> Tref.

Wardober

Be þŕ maad̃ a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref ꝑ Chambl ꝑc. for þ<sup>e</sup>  
p<sup>r</sup>veance of vitailŕ ꝑc. for þ<sup>e</sup> Bastil ꝑc. þ<sup>t</sup> was yesterday  
advised̃.

As to þ<sup>e</sup> first ar<sup>le</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> credence cōmitted̃ to Yerde  
ꝑ [Eltonhed̃] to seye unto þ<sup>e</sup> K' ꝑ my lordŕ of h<sup>s</sup>  
counsail ʒ

It is semed̃ to my lordŕ of h<sup>s</sup> counsail þ<sup>t</sup> þat ar<sup>le</sup> is  
answered̃ by þendentures maad̃ betwix þ<sup>e</sup> K' ꝑ hī.

As to þ<sup>e</sup> second ʒ

No<sup>a</sup>. My Lordŕ shold̃ have maad̃ h<sup>s</sup> moustres þ<sup>e</sup> xvij. day of  
Juyn ~~the which~~ ꝑ hou be it þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' cōmissionŕs weŕ þeŕ  
for to take þeŕ moustŕ yet my Lordŕ cam not þŕe ʒ and  
he sued̃ ~~in p~~ for a progaçon þŕof.

And after þ<sup>t</sup> progaçon he sued̃ by Eltonhed̃ for an  
opŕ progaçon.

And now by ~~an opŕ progaçon~~ Yerde ꝑ Eltonhed̃ he  
desireth̃ a new progaçon.

And in þ<sup>e</sup> Kŕ tyme þ<sup>t</sup> ded̃ is noþŕ my Lordŕ of  
Bedford̃ noþŕ of Glouc̃ neṽ beganne of þeŕ wagŕ for  
þeim of þeŕ retenues unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> þei had̃ maad̃ þeŕ  
hool moustres.



And my Lord of Glouc for lack of ij. sper of h<sup>s</sup> retenue in Eng<sup>t</sup> yede o<sup>v</sup> at h<sup>s</sup> owne cost<sup>e</sup> t<sup>o</sup> unto þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> he had maad h<sup>s</sup> hool moustr<sup>e</sup> at Drewx he was nev<sup>er</sup> alloued.

And þ<sup>e</sup> as þ<sup>e</sup> pendent<sup>es</sup> wold þ<sup>t</sup> he shold have moustred hooly at Portesmouth yet my Lord of Som<sup>ers</sup> cōplaigneth hī þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>i moustred in ij. di<sup>v</sup>s plac<sup>e</sup> wher inne both he t<sup>o</sup> his cappitaignes we<sup>re</sup> disseived.

And for ev<sup>er</sup>y day þ<sup>t</sup> of h<sup>s</sup> abyding her o<sup>v</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said xvij. day it coste þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> v<sup>c</sup>. li.

And so in iij. wok<sup>e</sup> day it wol ~~coste~~ stande unto þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>'</sup> in

~~difference of þe moustree~~ iij. day of Juyn.

[*Ibid.* f. 106. 10th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The x. day of Juyl þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer<sup>e</sup> t<sup>c</sup>. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chamb<sup>r</sup>

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. 11th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of Juyl þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer<sup>e</sup> t<sup>c</sup>. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred Chāb<sup>r</sup> at Westm<sup>'</sup> p<sup>re</sup>snt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

~~The Cardinal of York~~

~~Therle~~

The Chaunceller

Therle of Sa<sup>z</sup>.

M<sup>'</sup> Adam Moleyns

The Tref

þ<sup>e</sup> Warderob<sup>e</sup>r

þ<sup>e</sup> Chief Juge.

Thaddi<sup>con</sup> for my Lord of Shrowesbury to þ<sup>e</sup> Lieuten<sup>t</sup> t<sup>o</sup> K<sup>e</sup> counsail in Irland<sup>e</sup> t<sup>o</sup> also to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref of Irland<sup>e</sup> as



touching þ<sup>e</sup> seising of lyveloode &c. was rad̃ & passed̃  
and cōmanded̃ to be added̃ in þe Kyng̃ þinst<sup>u</sup>c̃c̃on þ<sup>t</sup>  
James Aleyn knyzt shal have now into Ireland̃.

Also be þ<sup>y</sup> maad̃ a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> [said̃] Lieuteñ &  
consail and also anop̃ to þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ Tref of Irland̃ after  
þ<sup>e</sup> teneur̃ þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ instruc̃c̃on þ<sup>e</sup> which þ<sup>t</sup> day weř rad̃ &  
passed̃.

The Cardi-  
nal of York.<sup>1</sup>

Also be þ<sup>y</sup> maad̃ lres of libate currant & allocate  
dormant upōñ Rauf Botiller & Bartholomewes patent  
upōñ þ<sup>e</sup> keping & cappitanie of Coneway for þeir paie-  
mentz & þ<sup>e</sup> paiement of viij. souldo<sup>r</sup>s dwelling in þ<sup>e</sup>  
seid̃ place.

The Earl of  
Suff.<sup>1</sup>

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. 12th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of Juyl þ<sup>e</sup> xxj. yer̃ &c. in þ<sup>e</sup> Sterred̃ Chābr̃  
at Westm̃, p̃nt my Lord<sup>e</sup>

The Cardinalx of York  
& of Luxemborough  
The Chaunceller

Therles of Northūbr̃  
Saḡ  
Suff  
The Tref.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad̃ a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> Lord̃ Grey Ruthin reciting  
hou þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> K' is enfourmed̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>y</sup> is divisioñ disseñc̃on dis-  
cord̃ & debate betwix him þ<sup>t</sup> on þ<sup>t</sup> ooñ ptie and þ<sup>e</sup> towne  
of North̃ on þ<sup>t</sup> op̃ ptie wher̃ þourough̃ inconvenience  
myzt falle þ<sup>t</sup> God̃ defende. And þ<sup>y</sup>for̃ þ<sup>e</sup> K' wol and  
chargeth̃ him straitely as he wol eschue h<sup>s</sup> grevous  
indignãc̃on þ<sup>t</sup> to þ<sup>e</sup> said̃ towne nop̃ to nooñ of hē  
comyng to þ<sup>e</sup> towne nop̃ goyng ~~te~~ [oute of] þ<sup>e</sup> towne to

<sup>1</sup> These names appear to have been thus placed to indicate that the Cardinal of York and the Earl of Suffolk were only present at the *last* proceeding of the Council on that day.



m̄kettē or elles weſe noþʒ beyng in any place in þe said townē or w<sup>t</sup> oute it he in h<sup>s</sup> psone, noþʒ by h<sup>s</sup>, noþʒ by h<sup>s</sup> abettement noþʒ pcuring, do noñ harme to any of þe said townē ~~noþʒ noñ þʒ þing þt myzt be or so~~ But þt he do ʔ see þt þe pees be kept anenst hē in alle manē wyse.

~~Be þʒ maad a fre~~ [The Chief Baroñ of þeschequier ʔ] Alrede beth assigned to go to Norwich ʔ have a cōmissiō.

It be þʒ maad a fre to þe Tref ʔ Barons ʔc. & to sende þestretē of all þoo þt beth assessed to make any fines for any p̄sentemēt þt late was maad upoñ for any offenses late doñ at Norwych to þe Chief Baroñ of þeschequier ʔ to Alrede.

It be þʒ maad ~~a fre to þ~~ seʒalles fres to þe sherrieſ of Norwich ʔ of Norff to surcesse of makyng of any le

Lord Grey . . . him . ~~deliʒance of þestretē~~.  
Cōmissiō Essex Estfeld in psone  
. . .

[*Ibid.* f. 108 b. 13th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

*The xiiij. day of Juyl* þe xxj. yeſ ʔc. in þe Sterred Chābr at Westm̄, p̄nt my Lordē My Lord of Suff.

My Lord of Shrowesbury & Andreau Ogard Stanlowe Tref of Nor<sup>die</sup> and oþer of my lordē of þe Kyngē counsail þt auward for þe *vitailing* of þe bastiel at Diepe ʔ such oþʒ charge as þt ~~he~~ [my Lord of Yorke lieutenē ʔc.] have to do in Nor<sup>die</sup> in p̄tie of paiement of þt pat he sholde have by force ʔ vertue of pendenturē maad betwix þe K' ʔ hī as for þe Lieutenē of Frāce ʔ Nor<sup>die</sup> þt he myzt have now in ~~hað~~ handes to þe sōme of vj. m<sup>l</sup>. marē.



And my lordſ of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> counſail graunted unto hē for vitaille & ſending forth of it to þ<sup>e</sup> baſtiel at Diepe m<sup>l</sup>. marcē in mōnoie & ij. m<sup>l</sup>. marcē alſo of mōnoie þ<sup>t</sup> wol growe of þ<sup>e</sup> fines at Norwich.

And as for þ<sup>e</sup> oþ<sup>r</sup> iij. m<sup>l</sup>. marcē ~~th<sup>e</sup> my~~ it was answered unto hē þ<sup>t</sup> unto þ<sup>e</sup> ſōme þei ſholde aſpie what m<sup>ch</sup>andise as leed<sup>t</sup> tynne wolle or wolleñ cloth and þei ſholde bye it and þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> wolde deliue it unto hē and ſatisfie þ<sup>e</sup> ptie þ<sup>r</sup>for.

My Lord Lord of Shrewesbury

Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chābl<sup>t</sup> &c. to deliue to Robt Whitgeve & Ponde þ<sup>e</sup> m<sup>l</sup>. li. þ<sup>t</sup> þei have borrowed of my Lord Cardinal of Eng<sup>l</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> paiement of þ<sup>e</sup> ſhippes þ<sup>t</sup> beþ<sup>t</sup> at Portesmouth for þ<sup>e</sup> ſetting o<sup>v</sup> of my Lord of Som<sup>ſ</sup> & of h<sup>s</sup> retenue for þ<sup>e</sup> paiement of þ<sup>e</sup> which m<sup>l</sup>. li. & Robt Rolleston is bounden to my ſaid Lord Cardinal.

Gar<sup>t</sup> to go into B<sup>r</sup>.

[*Ibid.* f. 109.]

Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> Tref & Chambl<sup>t</sup> to make ~~as~~ ſufficient assignement to & Robert Rolleston warderob<sup>r</sup> of m<sup>l</sup>. li. for m<sup>l</sup>. li. þ<sup>t</sup> he hath borrowed to þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> use for þ<sup>e</sup> setting over of my Lord of Som<sup>ſ</sup>.

Be þ<sup>r</sup> maad a cōmiſſiōn to my Lord of Seint D<sup>d</sup> & M<sup>r</sup> Adā Moleyns ~~eēe~~ to cōe & trete &c. w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> cōmiſſairs of Hoſt & Zeſt as touching reforma<sup>ç</sup>on of attemptat<sup>e</sup> &c. & to gyve hē power to conſtraigne ſuch Engliſſhmen as þ<sup>t</sup> have doñ attemptat<sup>e</sup> to come befor hē.

The<sup>r</sup> as late þ<sup>e</sup> cōmiſſair<sup>e</sup> of Hoſt & Zeſt beyng in Eng<sup>l</sup> for reforma<sup>ç</sup>ons to ~~be~~ have be maad aſwel to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> ſubgitt<sup>e</sup> as to þeim of Hoſt & Zeſt not havyng þeir power



noþʒ pcuracies good as it semed to my Lord of Seint David & þe cōmissionʒs at þt tyme, the which enfourmed þeim of Holl & Zell undre what fourme þei at þeir retournyng ayen for þt cause sholde bringe þeir lres of cōmission [power] & of procuracies, the whiche cōmissionʒs late retourned from hens amonge oþʒ þinge for þe said cause beth comen ayen into Engl w<sup>t</sup> such lres of cōmission and pcuracies as weŕ as above desired, the which lres ~~as yet~~ & procuracies beth as yet noþʒ good noþʒ effectuell as it is said þt [as] my Lord of Seint Davide ~~shol~~ oñ of þe cōmissionʒs now in þe said matier shold seye. Maistr Adam Moleyns &c. oñ of þe K<sup>e</sup> cōmissionʒs in þs behalf shewyng þs to my lord of þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsail desired þeir advises hou þt he & þe K<sup>e</sup> oþʒ cōmissionʒs sholde be ruled & goevned in þt behalf. To whom it was answered þt of courtesye seth þt it was [[first] þadvise of my said Lord of Seint D<sup>d</sup> & þe said oþʒ cōmissionʒs that þei moste pcede, and in þe meene whyle þʒ may be send for an oþʒ ~~ge~~ cōmission good & sufficeant.\* It was ~~demaunded~~ also demaunded ~~of Ma~~ by Maistr Adam of my said lord of þe counsail wheþʒ þt þe man of pceding as for þe man of proefs & bringing forth of witnesses sholde be oñ or not. To whom it was answered þt it shold be oñ.

Also forthermoŕ it was cōmaunded by my lord of þe King<sup>e</sup> cōnsail ~~shol~~ be maad to my said Lord of Seint D<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Adam &c. a cōmission undr þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> gret seal gyvyng ~~te enq~~ hē power to makes lres of inquisiçon into þe contrees to enqueŕ who weŕ takers of any of þe Hollanders & Zellanders goodes, whenne wher & hou, and to whoes handes þei beth come &c.

Also be þʒ maad lres to Dovor Sandewich & Winchelsee for to

Norwich.



[*Ibid.* f. 110. . . . July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The day of Juyl . . . . .

My Lord Chaunceller

M' Adā Moleyns

Robt Rolleston.

The Kyng by þadvis of his counsail wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup>as þ<sup>t</sup> my lord<sup>e</sup> þarbitrours in ȝtain matiers of differences betwix my Lord þ<sup>e</sup> Cardinal of York ȝ my Lord Therle of Northūbr̃ among<sup>e</sup> op<sup>þ</sup> þing<sup>e</sup> conteigned in þeir award<sup>e</sup> awarded þ<sup>t</sup> my said Lord of Northūbr̃ sholde by a ȝtain tyme *make up* [ȝ repair] aȝ þ<sup>t</sup> that now late was drowen down belangyng to þ<sup>e</sup> chirch of York by þ<sup>e</sup> [sevaȝ] oversight of Whitingham Alreȝ ȝ Arderne clerke of þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> werkes, and þ<sup>t</sup> for as moche as þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said Alreȝ is so occupied aboute þ<sup>e</sup> duchee of Lancast<sup>r</sup> and also þ<sup>e</sup> said Whitingham is so occupied þ<sup>t</sup> þei may not nowe entende the Kyng wol þ<sup>e</sup>for þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said Arderne goe into þ<sup>e</sup> North contrey and ov<sup>e</sup> see þ<sup>e</sup> said repaȝcons, and þ<sup>t</sup> he make during þ<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> he shal be so absent a sufficeant depute to entende to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> werkes. And þ<sup>t</sup> he goe [in psone] ȝ entende to þ<sup>e</sup> said repaȝcons after þaward þ<sup>t</sup> is in þ<sup>s</sup> behalf maad.

Be þ<sup>e</sup> maad a lre to þ<sup>e</sup> Warderob<sup>r</sup> ~~in aȝ~~ cōmandyng hī in alle goodely haste to do make ij. mantelles of velewet lynes w<sup>t</sup> sataige w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Gart<sup>e</sup> of Seint George ȝ also þ<sup>t</sup> he ordeine ij. gowne clothes [ȝ ij. hodes] ȝ þ<sup>e</sup> garts þ<sup>e</sup>for for þ<sup>e</sup> said gownes ȝ hoodes ȝ þ<sup>e</sup> furrur<sup>e</sup> of ermyns for hē ȝ delive hē to Garter Kyng of Armes, he for to beȝ ȝ delive þ<sup>e</sup> ooȝ robe w<sup>t</sup> a gart<sup>e</sup> for þ<sup>e</sup> leg to þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> of Aragoȝ ȝ þ<sup>e</sup> op<sup>þ</sup> to Lynfant Don Henrik of Portingale uncle to þ<sup>e</sup> K<sup>e</sup> of Portingale.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Order of the Garter, vol. i. p. 180.



Will Okerst of Sussex ⁊ Th Staundoñ appered ⁊c. in þe ma<sup>e</sup> ⁊c. touching Flete and þei beth charged þ<sup>t</sup> þei shal not depte ⁊c.

Mð þ<sup>t</sup> it be spoke to þe Secretary þ<sup>t</sup> a lre be send unto þe K' of Aragoñ in all haste.

To pe justice of þe pees of Yorkshiř. ~~Cart xx. li.~~  
~~..... Lynfant~~

[*Ibid.* f. 110 b.]

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad a lre to þe Tref ⁊ Chambl to paie to f Loys Despoy knyzt now retournyng into Guyenne ~~ove~~ xxv. marc over þe l. marc þ<sup>t</sup> late þe Kyng comaunded hē to paie him.

Iñ it semed to my Lord þe Chaunceller þerle of Suff ⁊ Maistr Adam þ<sup>t</sup> þerle of Longueville be oon of þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> counsail in Guyenne and have þe pension þ<sup>y</sup>for belonging to his estat.

Be þ<sup>y</sup> maad a lre to þe Tref ⁊ Chambl ⁊c. to paie ⁊ delive unto Garter Kyng of Armes whom þe Kyng w<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> lres ⁊ instruccon sendeth now unto þe Duc of Břtaine xx. li. for h<sup>s</sup> labour ⁊ coustag<sup>e</sup>.

Also be þ<sup>y</sup> maad lres to þe Seneschal of Guyenne ⁊ [K<sup>e</sup>] counsail of Burdeaux þ<sup>t</sup> for as moche as þ<sup>t</sup> pinhiantz entr̃ deux meer<sup>e</sup> in Guyenne beth so p<sup>i</sup>vileged by K<sup>e</sup> graunte herbefor þe which beth by þe K' confermed þ<sup>t</sup> þe said provostee shold for ev<sup>e</sup> be and abyde in þe K<sup>e</sup> hand<sup>e</sup> unied to þe corone, and undr þ<sup>t</sup> ~~meene~~ w<sup>t</sup> oute meene be goevned by þe p<sup>r</sup>vost ⁊ oþ<sup>r</sup> þe K<sup>e</sup> offi<sup>c</sup>s in all þing<sup>e</sup> w<sup>t</sup> oute þ<sup>t</sup> þat it sholde be dividede dismembred depte<sup>d</sup> or t<sup>a</sup>nspored in hool or by p<sup>t</sup>ie to any p<sup>r</sup>sone. And þ<sup>t</sup> notwithstanding yet þerle of Longueville and þe Mai<sup>r</sup> of Burdeaux ⁊ oþ<sup>r</sup> have surrepti<sup>c</sup>ously p<sup>r</sup> geten of þe K'



graunte certain pishhes & villagē & oþʒ þingē belonging to þe said pvestee þe which and þe K' hað ben advtissēd he wolde nev have graunted. And þe K' willing þe said p'vilegē so by him confermed to stande in þeir strengthe in evich point of hē w<sup>t</sup> oute þ<sup>t</sup> þei be broken or admenused in any wyse & also þ<sup>t</sup> h<sup>s</sup> demaine be kept hool w<sup>t</sup> oute devisiōn wol & cōmaundeth h<sup>s</sup> said Seneschal & counsail þ<sup>t</sup> such grauntes so pchased & þ<sup>t</sup> shal be

\* f. 111. p'chased hereafter ayenst þe said p'vilegē þei putte \* not in execucon nor suffr þeim take any effecte. And yif þ<sup>t</sup> possession be take &c. þ<sup>t</sup> þei putte it in þe first estat w<sup>t</sup> oute delay. And þ<sup>t</sup> þei make þe said pvestee w<sup>t</sup> þ apptēn be gyven undr þe K' by h<sup>s</sup> pveste & oþʒ officers in keping to þe *ende þei have þinne þeir p'vilegē* old riztful p'vilegē & lawable . . . .



The first of these is the  
 fact that the population  
 of the country has  
 increased very rapidly  
 since the year 1800.  
 This is due to a number  
 of causes, the most  
 important of which are  
 the increase in the  
 number of children  
 born, and the decrease  
 in the number of  
 deaths. The increase  
 in the number of  
 children born is  
 due to a number of  
 causes, the most  
 important of which  
 are the increase in  
 the number of  
 marriages, and the  
 decrease in the  
 number of divorces.  
 The decrease in the  
 number of deaths is  
 due to a number of  
 causes, the most  
 important of which  
 are the increase in  
 the number of  
 hospitals, and the  
 decrease in the  
 number of  
 deaths.

The second of these is the  
 fact that the population  
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 causes, the most  
 important of which  
 are the increase in  
 the number of  
 hospitals, and the  
 decrease in the  
 number of  
 deaths.



## APPENDIX.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 301. *contemporary* MS.]

The year in which the following list of persons who consented to advance money to the King was made, is not stated; but it seems to be another copy, with some variations, of the list which occurs on the Minutes of the Council of the 16th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437. *Vide* p. 13, *antea*.]

xvj. die Aprilis.

|                                    |              |                                           |                  |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Dñs de Founhoÿ concessit se        |              |                                           | Asf in coĩm Bedd |
| prestare dño Regi in hac neccitate | ccl. marč.   |                                           | ¶ Bukk cū . .    |
| sua - - - -                        |              |                                           | de . . . . .     |
| Iť siĩ modo Dñs de Tiptoft         | - ccl. marč. |                                           |                  |
| <del>Iť Dñs de Hungford</del>      | - -          | <del>c. ĩi. si non iuit in fvičo R.</del> |                  |
| Mř Th Bekyngtoĩ                    | - -          | xl. ĩi. voluit loqĩ cū Theš.              |                  |
| Custos privati sigilli             | - -          | c. ĩi. si poĩit ģer bonas soluč           |                  |
|                                    |              | sive assignač de oĩ eo                    |                  |
|                                    |              | q <sup>d</sup> ei p R debĩ.               |                  |
| Comes Suff                         | - - -        | ccl. marč si omnes Cōites siĩ             |                  |
|                                    |              | modo volũint fa-                          |                  |
|                                    |              | ceř.                                      |                  |
| Comes Northũbř                     | - -          | c. ĩi.                                    |                  |
| Comes Hunt                         | - -          | c. ĩi.                                    |                  |
| Comes Wigorn                       | - -          | c. ĩi.                                    |                  |
| Cancellař Angl                     | - -          | c. ĩi.                                    |                  |
| Eřus Assaveĩ                       | - -          | x. ĩi.                                    |                  |



|                       |   |   |   |                           |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| Eřus Carlisle         | - | - | - | c. marč.                  |
| Archieřus Eboř        | - | - | - | cc. ři. voř loq' cū Theř. |
| Theř Angř             | - | - | - | ccl. marč.                |
| Archieřus Cantuar     | - | - | - | d. marč.                  |
| Whytingham            | - | - | - | c. ři.                    |
| Radus Rochefort miles | - | - | - | c. marč voř loq' cū Theř. |

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[Additional MS. 4605, art. 115. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council on the 19th November, apparently 18 Hen. VI. 1440. The Duke of York was appointed lieutenant general and governor of France on the 2nd July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 786; and p. 133, *antea*.]

THE xix<sup>th</sup>. day of Novembř ye Kyng by y'advys of his counsaile at Westm̃ consideryng yat his welbeloved cousin Richard Duc of Yorke shaft mowe ye better do hym service in his royalme of Fraunce and duchie of Normandie like as he is withholdyn with ye Kyng as it appereth by indentures betwen theym made and accorded to resceyve partie of his wagis the first day of Decembř next commyng beforñ ye whiche day to encorage the saide Duk his cousin to be the redyer forthward so as for tareying of hym none inconveniens folowe, charged and commanded the Tresorer of England and ye Chambleins of his eschequyr to content as ferforth as yey goodely may ye saide Duk of suche sūmys or paerte yereof as he shulde by vertu of his saide indentures receyve at the saide first day of Decembř, Cōmandyng the Keper of his pryve seaff to do make here upoñ sufficiaunt warrant unto ye Tresorer and Chamblayns abovesaide. Beyng present and here to consentyng my lorde Duk of Gloucestre ye Bisshoř of Bathe chaunceller the Erle of Northumbř ye Tresorer ye Keper of ye pryvay



seaff ye Lord Hungerforth Tiptot Scrop ye Warderobber Sturton  
 ⁊ me

Adam Moleyns.

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[Additional MS. 4609. art. 103. a modern *Transcript*.

The date of this article does not appear, but it must have been issued  
 between the 17th and 23rd Hen.VI. 1438-1445.]

By the King.

TRUSTI and welbeloved. For as much as diverse and right urgent  
 and behofull causes movyth us for conservation of our honour  
 and complacement of our promisses under our letter and seal y<sup>e</sup>  
 which we will in no wise faile to do, pay unto the commissioners  
 and oratours of our right welbeloved cosin y<sup>e</sup> Duk of Bayer  
 IIIJ<sup>m</sup>l<sup>d</sup>cccc. marč We woll and straitly charge you that ye of ye  
 somme of money y<sup>e</sup> which is assigned and araised to be delivered  
 unto the Tresorer of our houshold for the use and expenses of y<sup>e</sup>  
 said our houshold take and deliver unto y<sup>e</sup> said oratours and com-  
 missioners to the use of y<sup>e</sup> said Duk of Bayer our cosin ye said  
 IIIJ<sup>m</sup>l<sup>d</sup>cccc. marč in the fulfillyng of our promises made unto hym  
 in our byhalf and y<sup>t</sup> ye faile not herof as ye woll aunswer to us,  
 any act statut or contrarie ordinance not with standyng what  
 sumeever auctorite or s<sup>p</sup>ialte it be of. Yeven under our prive  
 seal at Westm̃ ye xxij. day of Novembr̃.

(*In dorso.*) The King y<sup>e</sup> tyme and place withynne written  
 commanded y<sup>e</sup> Keper of his privay seal to do write  
 letters under y<sup>e</sup> same after the tenur of this copie unto  
 y<sup>e</sup> Tresorer of England and y<sup>e</sup> Chamberlayns, beyng  
 present the Card<sup>l</sup> of York y<sup>e</sup> Chauncel<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Erles of  
 Stafford Northumber Suff and others.

Adam Moleyns.

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[Bibl. Harl. MS. 1878. f. 11. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, and apparently between the 10th September, 20 Hen.VI. 1441, when Lord Sudley, the Lord Chamberlain, whose signature is affixed to it, was created Baron Sudley, and the 7th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443, when he was appointed Lord Treasurer. *Vide* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 596. The date of the 26th December, 22 Hen.VI. is, however, assigned to this petition, in a modern hand, but upon what authority does not appear.]

THE Kyng hath grauntið this bylle.<sup>1</sup>

To the Kyng oure soʋain lord.

PLEASE it youre highnesse consideryng the grete hurt and losse that hath groweñ as weñ unto you as to your staple of Caley by cause of diʋse licences g<sup>a</sup>unted by your highnesse to diʋse psones to cary diʋse merchandises of the staple to other places then to the seið staple which by youre lawe oweð to be caried to the seið staple wherby grete hurt and losse hath growe to you and is like dayly to growe grete hurt to youre seið staple: to graunte youre graciouze frez of prive seal directz un to your Chaunceller of Englonð hym comandyng that no frez patentz under your grete seal passe of eny suche licence of marchandise of the staple to cary un to eny other place then to the seið staple notwithstanding eny waraunt with clause of nonobstante her aftur to hym to be direct but if he be comanded in especiañ by youre owne mouth for the grete wele of you and añ this your roialme.

R. SEUDELEY CHAMBURLEYN.

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<sup>1</sup> In Lord Sudley's writing.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 12. *contemporary* MS.]

Articles agreed to in the parliament which met at Dublin on Friday after the feast of St. Martin, in the winter, namely, on the 16th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, and transmitted by the Archbishop of Dublin and other "messengers" to the King, requesting him to appoint an English peer to be Lieutenant of Ireland, instead of the Earl of Ormond, who was then Deputy to Lionel lord Welles. It appears that these messengers were also the bearers of another communication to the King from the parliament, on the state of Ireland, to which an answer was given on the 28th March 1442. (*Vide* p. 184, *antea*.) The evidence on which these Articles are assigned to the year 1441 is the proof afforded by the document just alluded to, that a parliament met at Dublin on Friday after the feast of St. Martin in that year, and that the Archbishop of Dublin was one of the personages deputed to convey its wishes to the King; for it is highly improbable that a parliament should have met at the *same* place, on the *same* day of the month, and selected the *same* person for the *same* duties, in any other year. No notice occurs of a parliament having assembled in Ireland, in the printed statutes of that kingdom, between the 18th Hen. VI. 1440 and the 25th Hen. VI. 1447. A modern transcript of these articles, which has supplied several *lacunæ*, occurs in the Additional MS. 4793, but it is not stated from whence it was copied.

*IN these articles following is shewed by Richard archbushop of Develin one<sup>1</sup> of the messages of the londe of you soᵛain lorde of Irelande as in substance for asmoche as longeth him for to shew y<sup>e</sup> cause why it is nether prouffitable to you soverain lord nor for<sup>1</sup> the welfare of your said lande that the Erle of Ormond be lieutenant of the same londe.*

*First forasmoche as all the lordes sᵗueff and temporeff of your said londe and the cōes of the same in your parlement holdeñ at*

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<sup>1</sup> Additional MS. 4793. f. 10 b.



Develyñ the Friday next after the fest of Seint Martyñ in wynter last passed were fullyth avised and assented that I and my felowe messages for the said londe shulde desire of you soᵛain lorde to ordeyñ a myghti lorde of this your realme of Englonde for to be your lieuten<sup>ant</sup> of yo<sup>r</sup> said londe that tyme beyng there p<sup>re</sup>sent the Erlle of Ormond as depute to the Lorde Welles than your lieuten<sup>ant</sup> there. Please it yo<sup>r</sup> highnesse to be enformed howe that if it had [be] seyñ goode and p<sup>ro</sup>fitable for you and for yo<sup>r</sup> said londe for to have had the said Erlle yo<sup>r</sup> lieuten<sup>ant</sup> he shulde have been named atte said parlement. Doyng you to understonde that they a<sup>ll</sup> both lordes s<sup>pi</sup>ua<sup>ll</sup> and tempore<sup>ll</sup> t<sup>o</sup> cōes there assembled considered in their wisdoms that it was moste expedient to you soᵛain lorde to have to your lieuten<sup>ant</sup> there a lorde of the birth of this your noble realme whom yo<sup>r</sup> people there w<sup>ou</sup>ld more favou<sup>r</sup> and obey than to any man of that londes birth. For men of this realme kepe better justice execute your lawes and favour more your cōe people there and eᵛ have done before this tyme better than eᵛ didde any man of that londe or eᵛ is like to doo.

Also please it your highnesse to considre howe that it behoveth that he that shulde be your lieuten<sup>ant</sup> there be a mighti curregeous and laborous man to kepe the felde and to make *resistance against* your ennemyes in comfort and supportacioñ of your true liege people there and none of these ben seyñ ne founde in the said Erlle for both he is aged unweldy and unlusty *to labour for hee* hath for lak of labour loste in substance a<sup>ll</sup> his castelles townes and lordeshippes that he had withiñ yo<sup>r</sup> said londe. Wherefore it is not likly that he shuld kepe conquer ne gete eny *groundes* to you soᵛain lorde that thus hath lost his owñ.

More oᵛ please it you to wete that at dyᵛs parlementes whan that the said Erlle hath had the rule there he hath ordeyned and maaḏ Irissh men and gromes and pages of his housolde knyghtes of the shire the which wolde not in no wyse assent to no good



rule nor to no thing that shulde p̄fite and avaylle to you soᵛain lorde. And also hath suffered dyᵛs lordes s̄pueᵛt and temporeᵛt to absent hem fro parlementz here afore takyng of hem grete fynes to his singuler avaylle there as the p̄fite shulde be youᵛ.

Also afore this tyme whan the said Erle stood your lieuten<sup>a</sup>nt he toke the Priour of Colaᵛ ooᵛ of the lordes of your parlement there and sent him to Oderes Castell that is an Irissᵛ man and your ennemy the which put him in grete duresse of prisoᵛ and ram̄psomed him at c. mar̄ without any cause resonable. And in like wyse maad to be enprisoned in the handes of your ennemyes Jankyn Calaᵛ ooᵛ of the citezeins of your cite of Develyᵛ and David Seman gentilman and ram̄psomed eche of hem at xl. li. and ooᵛ Nicholas Galbarry in like wyse and ram̄psomed him at c. mar̄.

Also please it you to consider howe that atte last departure of the Lorde Welles out of your said londe it was desired by the substance of the gentils and cōes of the same londe that the said Erle shuld in no wise be his depute because of grete rygour and brekyng of peas that they dradde him to do like as he had dooᵛ before tyme. Wherupoᵛ atte last he was bounde by endenture triptite to kepe the peas and be of good rule duryng the tyme that he were depute to the said lieutenant. And sith it is so that his feblenesse of rule was so moche dradde to be depute it is to suppose more to be dradde yf he were your lieutenaunt t̄ had rule himself.

Also please it your highnesse to be remembreᵛt howe that afore this tyme my Lorde of Marche my Lorde Grey whos soulez God assoiᵛt and my Lorde Talbot that have been your lieutenants of your said londe have afore this tyme enpeched the said Erle seᵛally of many grete tresons the which stonde yet undeᵛmyned the which is a grete proof that the said Erle hath not been of no good rule and is unable to have your said londe in goᵛnaunce.



Also ther been many and dyv's other grete thinges mysdone by the said Erlle the which I may not declare for cause of myne ordre. For the declaracioñ of which please it your highnesse to do come byfore you the Lorde Welles the Baroñ of Dudley Sir Thomas Stanley sometyme lieuten<sup>a</sup>ntz of your said londe Gyles Thorntoñ your tresoreñ there and other that have born and bere offices there charyng hem by the feithes that they owe to God and to you to report to your highnesse the rule of the said Erlle done for the tyme that þei have stonde your officers there.

Also please it your highnesse the pmisses considered to discharge the said Erlle of the saide office of lieutenaunt and to direct a cōmissioñ to certain cōmissioners to enquire within your said londe of the ma<sup>t</sup>e comprysed in the saide articles and of the rule and go<sup>v</sup>n<sup>a</sup>nce that the said Erle hath been of in the tyme that he hath stonde lieutenant there here byfore o<sup>v</sup> that þat is rehersed above and therupon to certifie you by wrytyng under your grete seal of that þat thei fynde by such inquisicioñ, and so ye may have clere knowlage whether it be for your p<sup>r</sup>fite and avaylle for the ease and welfare of your lande that the said Erlle be your lieuten<sup>a</sup>nt there or not. And the said Erlle moste be discharged before that the said inquisicioñ be takyn for he hath so rigorously entreted your po<sup>u</sup>le people of you<sup>r</sup> said londe before this tyme that they dar not sey the trouth while that he stondest your lieuten<sup>a</sup>nt there without that he be first discharged lest that for their sothe seying he wolde be more rigorous to hem hereaft<sup>r</sup> than he was before the which þey might not bere.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 14. On parchment: *contemporary* MS.]

Articles submitted to the Council by Giles Thorndon, treasurer of Ireland. Although the date of these articles is not stated, the Minute of the Council of the 24th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442, by which Thorndon was ordered to appear before the King, to be sworn as to who were the most impartial men in Ireland to fill the situations of deputies, "and to give up in *articles* all that he will write for the King and against any other persons," (*vide* p. 202, *antea*,) tends to identify this document with the one there mentioned, and to fix its date to about the latter part of the month of August or early in September 1442.]

THISE ben the articles which Gyles Thorndon tresorer of Irland sheweth and declareth unto the *ryght* honorable and ryght wyse counseill of the Kyng our soᵛayn lord.

First the seid Gyles excuseth hym and hym acquyteth by the feith which he oweth to God and to the Kynge our said soᵛain lord, þat the thynges which he seith and expresseth by this writynge here after folowyng it is for þe wele and p̄fite to þe Kynge and good gouᵛnaunce of his seid land and peple and for no man̄e singuler lucre ne awayth for hym self ne for noon hyndryng hate or malice which he hath ayeinst ony psone or ptie in þat lande as he wolth acquyte hym at all tymes in soch wyse as yo<sup>u</sup> lyketh to assigne hym to his power. Considerynge to your gracioues and hon<sup>r</sup>ables discrecons þat he hath be s̄vaunt and drawen forth in þe Kynges s̄vice þat dede ys whom God assoill and also in þe s̄vice of our said soᵛain lord þ<sup>t</sup> now ys thise xxxviii<sup>y</sup> wynter and more and neᵛe hadde fee ne rewarde but onely of hem twayn, and now in his old age þ<sup>t</sup> he shold do or saye ony thyng þat shold be shame or repreef to hym God diffende, and so he trusteth to his mey þat he wolth.

The first article ys, þat as it ys knowen of the discorde p̄cialtee and divisioṇ which ys in the lande of Irland and longe hath continued bytwene þe Erle of Ormond and his affinitee oṇ þat ptie and the Lord Talbot and the Archebysshop̄ of Divelyn his



brother on þat otheʀ ptie<sup>1</sup> settþ the seið Gyles hath be Tresoreʀ there, þere hath be soch ptie sitt yng in þe Kynges counseill and in all his courtes þere þat no mateʀ for the Kynges avaiþ ne for seute of ptie may have due pcesse ne execucioñ in lawe where it toucheth ony of the seið ij. pties, to grete hyndryng to ouʀ seið soʀvayñ lord and to all his seið lande as it appered by a plement there now late holdeñ, and so it ys lyke to contynue lesse thañ remedye therfore be purveyed.

Iʃm as þe seið Gyles ys enfoʀmed by þe officers in þe eschekeʀ þere, where grete sommes beñ due and levable to þe Kynges use and pfite for which sommes þe officers dare nat make due processe for drede of puttyng out of office at evy eschaunge of lieuten<sup>ant</sup> or justice. And so it is in all þe Kynges courtes there, to grete losse and hyndryng to ouʀ seið soʀvayñ lord.

Iʃm seth the tyme of Kyng Harry the v<sup>th</sup>. hydeʀ to there hath be graunted out of the Kynges revenues þere w<sup>t</sup>out auctoritee or power to heñ yeveñ by the Kyng, grete annuytees and pdoñ of dettes accomptes and arrerages of accomptes to diʀs psones by the justices and lieutenautes there ayeinst the fourme and ordynauce made and sent thider by Kyng Edward the ij<sup>de</sup>. which amounten to m<sup>l</sup>cccclij. li. v. s. ix. d. q<sup>a</sup> lyke as the seið Gyles hath heñ to shewe redy writeñ.

Iʃm it were ryght pfitable necessarye and nedefull þat þe Chief Baroñ of the escheker there were a suffisant lerneð man of lawe and that he nor nooñ other officer of the same place be in fee w<sup>t</sup> nooñ otheʀ lord but that they may occupye heʀ office in heʀ ppre psones and by no deputies, for that place ys gretely hyndred by deputacyoñ.

Iʃm lyke yt your hon<sup>r</sup>ables and graciouse discreçons to yeve in knowelegge to the seið Gyles how he shaft be demened as for annuytees and grauntes of the Kynges fee fermes and demeynes w<sup>t</sup>in the seið land grauntes of pdons dettes accountes reall s<sup>v</sup>ices prys of wyne yeveñ by ony justice there of her oweñ auctoritee

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<sup>1</sup> Vide pp. 206, 248, 250, *antea*.



as wele in the tyme of the Kyng þat dede ys as in the tyme of the Kyng ouŕ soverayn lord þat now ys, and whether they shuff be allowed or noon.

Iŕm where diŕs annuytees were graunted of þe Kynges fee fermes in the tyme of Kyng Harry the iiij<sup>th</sup>. by Thomas of Lancaster þat tyme his lieutenaunt beyng to diŕs psones for tme of lyf, he havyng no power there too but onely to g<sup>a</sup>unte forfeitures, and in asmoch as the seið grauntes were confermed by both Kynges Harryes the iiij<sup>th</sup>. and the v<sup>te</sup>. and by ouŕ seið soŕayn [lord] þat now ys, it is to be enquired whether þe seið grauntes and confirmaçons be suffisaunt or nought.

Iŕm lyke it yo<sup>u</sup> to understonde þat þe grete frostes and weders þat hañ been thise iiij. yere hañ so empeyred and hurte þe walles of the castels of Develyñ and Wygelowe which woff draweñ to ryght grete and notable sommes lesse thañ þey beñ þe souner repailled and amended.

Iŕm it is to be reñbred þat at þe next plement to be holdeñ in Engeland þat it be ordeyned and enacted in the same plement þat all mañe of mchaundyses passyng out of the land of Ireland and commyng into the same, paye to the Kyng pety custume in lyke wyse as it is used in Engeland, lesse þan ony soch mchandyses be custumed in Engeland tofore by cause þat the Kyng hath no custume of no mañe mchandyse there save onely of hydes wolle and fell.

Iŕm it is to have in mynde that the charges of the Justice of Irland and his offiçs this yere excedeñ þe revenues of the same land m<sup>l</sup>ccclvj. li. xvij. s. j. d. lyke as the seið Gyles cañ plainly shewe yo<sup>u</sup> writeñ.

Iŕm the seið Gyles besecheth unto youŕ graciouse lordshipp þat he may have in strengthyng of his seið office a tŕe patent undeŕ the Kynges seall after þe tenure and fourme of a tŕe patent graunted by Kyng Edward the iij<sup>de</sup>. þe xxxj. yere of his reigne to his Tresoreŕ of Irland at þat tyme beyng, the tenure of which tŕe patent foloweth in this fourme.



R<sup>e</sup> uni<sup>u</sup>sis in Hib<sup>n</sup> p<sup>r</sup>esentes l<sup>r</sup>as inspecturis sal<sup>u</sup>m. Quia ut accepimus The<sup>s</sup> n<sup>r</sup>i Hib<sup>n</sup> p<sup>r</sup> tempore p<sup>r</sup>ito existentes p<sup>r</sup>p<sup>r</sup> timorē justi<sup>c</sup> n<sup>r</sup>o<sup>r</sup> Hib<sup>n</sup> mandatis ⁊ injunc<sup>c</sup>onib<sup>z</sup> eo<sup>r</sup>dm justi<sup>c</sup> resiste ⁊ debita n<sup>r</sup>a de p<sup>r</sup>sonis sub p<sup>r</sup>tec<sup>c</sup>ōib<sup>z</sup> i<sup>r</sup>po<sup>r</sup> justi<sup>c</sup> existentib<sup>z</sup> levare ⁊ cōmodum n<sup>r</sup>m p<sup>r</sup>ut ad i<sup>r</sup>pos The<sup>s</sup> p<sup>r</sup>timebat fac<sup>e</sup> non audebant p<sup>r</sup> quod thesaurus ⁊ exitus i<sup>r</sup>pius l<sup>r</sup>e n<sup>r</sup>e Hib<sup>n</sup> a multis retro temporib<sup>z</sup> multiplici<sup>r</sup> exinaniti extiterunt ⁊ exhausti. Nos ne levacio hujusmodi debito<sup>r</sup> n<sup>r</sup>o<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>p<sup>r</sup> timorem aliquem de celo impediatur volentes indem<sup>n</sup>itati ⁊ utilitati n<sup>r</sup>is in hac p<sup>r</sup>te p<sup>r</sup>videre suscepim<sup>9</sup> nunc the<sup>s</sup> n<sup>r</sup>m l<sup>r</sup>e p<sup>r</sup>dicte bona ⁊ res sua quecumq<sup>z</sup> in p<sup>r</sup>tec<sup>c</sup>onem ⁊ defensionem n<sup>r</sup>am s<sup>p</sup>alem ⁊ puni<sup>c</sup>ōem ejusdm si i<sup>r</sup>pm in aliquo delinquere contingat penes nosmet i<sup>r</sup>pos reservamus i<sup>r</sup>pm a potestate ⁊ jurisdic<sup>c</sup>ōe justi<sup>c</sup> n<sup>r</sup>i l<sup>r</sup>e p<sup>r</sup>dicte qui p<sup>r</sup> tempore fuit penitus exim<sup>9</sup>entes. Nolum<sup>9</sup> enim q<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>dcus justi<sup>c</sup> de p<sup>r</sup>sona d<sup>c</sup>i The<sup>s</sup> n<sup>r</sup>i aut de bonis suis aliquib<sup>z</sup> exquesitis colorib<sup>z</sup> seu oc<sup>c</sup>onib<sup>z</sup> se in aliquo intromittat. Damus autem p<sup>r</sup>fato The<sup>s</sup> n<sup>r</sup>o tenore p<sup>r</sup>sencium in mandatis i<sup>r</sup>pm q<sup>z</sup> firmit<sup>r</sup> injungendo monem<sup>9</sup> q<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>p<sup>r</sup> aliquas p<sup>r</sup>tec<sup>c</sup>ones mandata at<sup>r</sup>mina<sup>c</sup>ones seu injunc<sup>c</sup>ones p<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fatum justi<sup>c</sup> absq<sup>z</sup> assensu Cancellar<sup>i</sup> The<sup>s</sup> ⁊ alio<sup>r</sup> de consilio n<sup>r</sup>o in p<sup>r</sup>tib<sup>z</sup> illis f<sup>c</sup>a vel faciend<sup>r</sup> quin debita n<sup>r</sup>a ad cicius quo po<sup>r</sup>it levare ⁊ ea que juxta officii sui debitum p<sup>r</sup> cōmodo ⁊ utilitate n<sup>r</sup>a fore viderit faciend<sup>r</sup> fac<sup>e</sup> non omittat, nec nos dampnū vel jacturam aliquam in quarum po<sup>r</sup>it incurrere p<sup>r</sup>mittat. In cujus rei testimonium has l<sup>r</sup>as n<sup>r</sup>as fieri fecim<sup>9</sup> patentes T. me i<sup>r</sup>po apud Westm<sup>on</sup> l<sup>c</sup>io die Marcii anno r<sup>e</sup> n<sup>r</sup>i Ang<sup>l</sup> tricesimo primo r. v<sup>o</sup> n<sup>r</sup>i Fran<sup>c</sup> decimo octavo.

P i<sup>r</sup>pm . . . . cons.

Patet in ro<sup>r</sup>lo patenti E. tercii de anno xxxi<sup>o</sup>.

I<sup>t</sup>m it is to be remembre<sup>d</sup> of an article put in by Sire Edward Eustace knyght touchyng þ<sup>t</sup> þe men born of Irlond shold go home and dwell in þe same londe and elles to paye to þe Kyng a certein sōme of money like as yt is conteneth in þe said article.



[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 22 b. On parchment: *Original*.

Letter from Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, lord keeper, Giles Thorndon, treasurer, and the other lords of the King's Council in Ireland, to the Privy Council, dated at Drogheda, 25th April. The year in which this Letter was written is not stated, but there can be no doubt that it should be assigned to the 21st Hen. VI. 1443; for on the 4th of July in that year orders were issued by the Council, for the payment of the Lieutenant of Ireland, respecting the resumption of grants, and the fee-farms of certain cities and towns, agreeably to the first, second, and third "articles of them of Ireland," to which subjects, and in the same order, this Letter relates. (*Vide* pp. 297, 298, *antea*.) Moreover, the Letter was delivered to the Council by Sir James Aleyn; and on the 8th July the Council ordered some additions to be made to the credence which was about to be issued to "James Aleyn, a knight of Ireland," on his return to that country. *Vide* pp. 301, 304, 305, *antea*.]

Most reſende fadres in Gode and oure right noble and wirchipfull lordes, we recōmaunde us to your gracious lordeshipes, and please hit your seide graciousez lordeshipes to witte that we have writte to the Kinge our soveigne lorde that hit wold please his noble grace to advtise the gret costes of oure wirshipfull lorde James Erle of Ormond his lieuten<sup>a</sup>nt of his land of Irland, which he susteneth as well in labo<sup>r</sup>ing for the salfe garde of the saide lande as in making paiement to the poeple of the same lande for him his housold and soldeio<sup>r</sup>s, to the importable charges of him and his frendes, and that hit wold please oure saide soveigne lorde to yeve in cōmaundement to his Tresorer in England to make duhe paiement to the saide lieuten<sup>a</sup>nt of all that is be hynde to hym of his wages for the keping of the saide lande: and that hit pleaset our soveign lord to consider that his land of Irland is his lordeshi<sup>p</sup> of olde tyme annexet to his corone of his noble roialme of England, in the which lande our saide soveign lorde and all his right noble and worthi pgenito<sup>r</sup>s sūtyme Kinges of Engeland and lordes of Irland, of tyme that no mynde rennyth, have hade courtes the<sup>r</sup>, that is to say Ch<sup>a</sup>un<sup>c</sup>y Chief Place Cōe Binche and Escheker in fourme and man<sup>n</sup> as he hath in his saide noble roialme of Engeland,



and now late the saide lande is so empovereshet and the reuenus of hit soe diminuyshet that they sufficeth not by gret somes to the paiement of the offices of his saide courtes and others his offices, as constables of his castell in his saide lande: and that notwithstanding by diuises suytes made to his noble grace he not lernet of the gret diminuycion of his saide reuenus hath made diuises g<sup>a</sup>untes to divers psones of his saide reuenus, to some for terme of lyve, and other for terme of yeres, and othir wies aftir his plesier, the which g<sup>a</sup>untes if they tak effecte wiff cause the saide reuenus so to be diminuset that they wiff in no man<sup>r</sup> suffice to paiement of his saide officers, and also his courtes wiff be emynent to cesse and not to be occupiet by anny officers, and his saide castell noght keptet ne defendet in default of paiement in disheritaunce of him and subv<sup>i</sup>sio<sup>n</sup> of his saide lande which God defend, in las that he of his high grace ordeine in Engeland for paiement of his saide offices, that hit wold please his saide roiall majeste that no g<sup>a</sup>unt we<sup>r</sup> made to non pso<sup>n</sup> of his saide reuenus fro hens forth, and that suche g<sup>a</sup>untes of his grace so made bi for this tyme of his saide reuenus wer duhely and g<sup>a</sup>ciously refourmet and remediet as hit please his highnesse. Also for as moche as the citees of our saide so<sup>v</sup>eigne lorde of Cork and Lynyk and the tow<sup>n</sup> of Galvy with in his saide lande paie not har fee fermes coketes and custumes duhe to our saide so<sup>v</sup>aigne lord as they didde of old tyme, ne obeyeth his co<sup>m</sup>maundementes directet to hame for suche causes, that shippes and m<sup>c</sup>haundises of the saide citees and tow<sup>n</sup> comyn<sup>g</sup> to Bristow other to anny other poorte in Engeland be pootte under arrest and so to abide tiff they finde suyrte that sufficient psones of the saide citees and tow<sup>n</sup> shaft wyth in resonable tyme come to accompt to his escheker in Irland of ther said fee ferme coket and custumes, and mak full paiement of that that is duhe to oure saide so<sup>v</sup>aigne lorde, besechin<sup>g</sup> yow of your g<sup>a</sup>cious lordshipes benyngnely to accepte James Aleyne knight p<sup>r</sup>sentour of ou<sup>r</sup> saide writyng to ou<sup>r</sup> saide so<sup>v</sup>aigne lord and of this our lre to your seid gracious lordshipes and g<sup>a</sup>ciously resceyve and he<sup>r</sup> and so tendir the saide James and writin that by your g<sup>a</sup>cious fordrance he be soner spedde and anseweret and made repeir to the saide lande of Irland in to gret comfort of us



your ſv<sup>a</sup>ntes. Most rev<sup>e</sup>rende fadres in God and ou<sup>r</sup> right noble and wirchipfult lordes the Holy Trinite have yow in his blesset go<sup>v</sup>naunce. Writtin ate Drogheda undir that on part of ou<sup>r</sup> saide so<sup>v</sup>eig<sup>i</sup>n lorde is gret seale of his saide lande the xxv. day of Aprile.

Youre f<sup>v</sup>antes Richard Fitz Eustace Knyght Keper of the saide gret seale Giles Thorndon Tresurer ther and the remen<sup>a</sup>nt of oure saide so<sup>v</sup>eig<sup>i</sup>n lord ys Conseilers of his seide lande.

(*In dorso.*) . . . . . most rev<sup>e</sup>nd<sup>e</sup> faderes in Gode and oure  
 . . . . . pfult lordes oure lordes of oure so<sup>v</sup>eig<sup>i</sup>n lordes  
 . . . . .

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[Additional MS. 4793. f. 5. a modern *Transcript*.

The date of the following articles of complaint against the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant of Ireland, exhibited by Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, to the Privy Council in England, is not stated; but they must have been written between 1441 and 1444, and most probably late in 1443 or early in 1444. As they are closely connected with the previous documents, and are calculated to illustrate the History of Ireland, it has been thought advisable not to separate them.]

THESE be the articles w<sup>ch</sup> Giles Thorndon esq<sup>r</sup> Tresorer of Ireland sheweth and declareth to the King and his counsell against James le Botiller Earle of Ormond of the time that the same Earle hath bin Lieutenant of the said land.

First whereas the citties of Cork and Limick were chardged to the King of 5,000 mark and more of the fee farme of the said citties et debitis di<sup>v</sup>isorū and of fines issues and a<sup>n</sup>ciament<sup>e</sup> as it appeareth in the great roll of the escheq<sup>r</sup> of Ireland, the said Lieutenant went to the said citie of Limick and there treated with the cōmons of the said cittie and took 100 li. and more of his cost<sup>e</sup> of the cōmons of the ſd cittie to his owne avayle to the end that the said cōmons should have a ge<sup>n</sup>all pardon of all manner debt<sup>e</sup> accompt<sup>e</sup> issues fines



and amerciam<sup>t</sup> for c. li. to be payd to the King, that is for to say for the said cittie of Limick c. mark<sup>e</sup> and for the ſd citie of Cork l<sup>tie</sup>. mark<sup>e</sup> the w<sup>ch</sup> pardon they have. And after that the said Lieutenant had the said c. li. that the King should have had to his owne avayle, not in dischardge of the Kinge in noe manner of the paym<sup>t</sup>, that the King should make to him in his said land, ne in England sithen he was last made Lieutenant of the ſd land. And thus deceabably the said Earle made the King leese 5,000 mark<sup>e</sup> and more.

2. Also where the King sent his writt anno 20 of his reigne to the said Tresorer to come into England<sup>1</sup> and to accompt, the said Tresorer might not have licence of the said Lieutenant to come into England but the same Lieutenant quarrelleth w<sup>th</sup> him in such forme that for dread of y<sup>e</sup> ſd Lieutenant y<sup>t</sup> hee wolde lett seaze y<sup>e</sup> office of y<sup>e</sup> Tresorer and all other offices landes and teñtes goods and chatles of y<sup>e</sup> ſd Giles as he hath mow don unto y<sup>e</sup> time y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> denominaçon of y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant y<sup>e</sup> ſd Tresorer must make one Withm Chevir seacond justice of y<sup>e</sup> Kings Bench in Ireland a man of y<sup>e</sup> ſd Lieutenant<sup>e</sup> counsell his deputie Tresorer, w<sup>ch</sup> deputie Tresorer in y<sup>e</sup> absence of y<sup>e</sup> ſd Tresorer by y<sup>e</sup> making of y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant lete smyte out talles in y<sup>e</sup> receipt of y<sup>e</sup> said excheq<sup>r</sup> of cccxlviij. li. and more of y<sup>e</sup> reale fvice y<sup>t</sup> was p<sup>l</sup>amed at y<sup>t</sup> time to one Katariné Bray y<sup>t</sup> was wife to Stephen Bray sometime chief justice of y<sup>e</sup> Kings Bench foresaid, w<sup>ch</sup> Stephen was dedd longe time before<sup>2</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> Lieutenant and deputie Tresorer hath y<sup>e</sup> more party of y<sup>e</sup> said cccxlviij. li. to theire owne availe and litle profit was to y<sup>e</sup> said Katarine. And y<sup>t</sup> was y<sup>e</sup> cause y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ſd tailles were smitten by bill p<sup>l</sup>sented unto y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenante by y<sup>e</sup> said Katarine by y<sup>e</sup> making of y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant by cause of y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> misgo<sup>v</sup>nance of y<sup>e</sup> Lieutenant y<sup>e</sup> Kings offici<sup>s</sup> in Ireland be not paied of y<sup>e</sup> wages nor fees ne y<sup>e</sup> Kings profe discharged in England of y<sup>e</sup> wages of y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant. And y<sup>e</sup> cause y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ſd Lieutenant quarrelled at this time w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Tresorer and seised all his offices landes and teñt<sup>e</sup> goodes and cattles

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<sup>1</sup> Giles Thorndon was ordered to appear before the King in August, 20 Hen. VI 1442. *Vide* p. 202, *antea*.

*Vide* Rot. Claus. Hibern. 20 Hen VI. m. 28.



was because y<sup>e</sup> ſd Tresorer made not y<sup>e</sup> ſame Wifm Chevir his deputie Treſore<sup>r</sup> as he did before, and ſo John Blackton y<sup>e</sup> ſd Tresorer his clerk declared and ſayed unto y<sup>e</sup> ſd Treſorers wife after y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ſd offices landes and teñt<sup>e</sup> goods and cattles were ſeiſed in y<sup>e</sup> Kings hands.

3. Alsoe whereas y<sup>e</sup> warde of y<sup>e</sup> ſoñ and heire of John Verdon of Uriel and his landes fell into y<sup>e</sup> Kings handes w<sup>ch</sup> landes being worth yearely xl. markes y<sup>e</sup> ſaid Lieutenant ſent by a letter unto y<sup>e</sup> ſaid Tresorer chardging him not to ſell y<sup>e</sup> ſd warde unto y<sup>e</sup> time y<sup>t</sup> hee ſpake w<sup>th</sup> him, w<sup>ch</sup> Lieutenant deſiered of y<sup>e</sup> ſaid Tresorer to have y<sup>e</sup> ſaid warde yearely to ferme for c. ſ. during y<sup>e</sup> nonage of y<sup>e</sup> ſaid heire. And y<sup>e</sup> ſd Tresorer would not graunt it ſoe to him but he pffered to y<sup>e</sup> ſd Lieutenant during y<sup>e</sup> ſd nonnage y<sup>e</sup> ſaid warde yelding yearely to y<sup>e</sup> King at his exchequer in Ireland y<sup>e</sup> very value therof, and y<sup>t</sup> for to doe y<sup>e</sup> ſaid Lieutenant refuſed. And after y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ſame Lieutenant intreated w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> reman<sup>a</sup>nt of y<sup>e</sup> Kings counſell there privily in ſuch forme y<sup>t</sup> they all graunted y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ſd Lieutenant ſhould have y<sup>e</sup> ſaid ward for a c. ſ. yearely in y<sup>e</sup> name of a reward as it appeareth of recorde. And when this was demaunded of y<sup>e</sup> ſaid Tresorer hee durſt not ſay ag<sup>t</sup> it for dread of y<sup>e</sup> ſaid Lieutenant but graunted it w<sup>th</sup> them. And thus y<sup>e</sup> Kinge leſeth his pffitt<sup>e</sup> of his land<sup>e</sup> aforeſaid by y<sup>e</sup> ſayd Lieutenant.

4. Alsoe y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ſd Lieutenant toke xx. li. of one frier Wifm Fitz Thomas ſomtyme Priour of Kilmaynan at y<sup>t</sup> time being comandour of ye man<sup>r</sup> of Kilfaran longing to y<sup>e</sup> Hospitall of S<sup>t</sup> John's Jerſlem in Ireland w<sup>ch</sup> is worth yearely a c. mark<sup>e</sup> to let y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ſame manour ſhould not be ſeased into y<sup>e</sup> Kings hands, where y<sup>t</sup> all landes and teñt<sup>e</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> ſaid hospitall ſhould have been ſeased into y<sup>e</sup> Kings hand<sup>e</sup> unto y<sup>e</sup> time y<sup>t</sup> ccc. mark<sup>e</sup> had be rered of y<sup>e</sup> ſame lyving, for y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> ccc. mark<sup>e</sup> iiij. pſons were bound to y<sup>e</sup> King for one frier Thomas Fitz Gerald priour of y<sup>e</sup> hospitall aforeſd y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ſame priour ſhould keepe y<sup>e</sup> Kings peace which ſome day forfeited to y<sup>e</sup> Kinge by defaute in a ſcire fa<sup>ç</sup>. And after y<sup>t</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> landes & teñt<sup>e</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> ſaid hospitall by an act of parlem<sup>t</sup> made at y<sup>e</sup> ſuite of y<sup>e</sup> ſaid ſuertees by y<sup>e</sup> making of y<sup>e</sup> ſaid Lieutenant were ſeiſed into y<sup>e</sup> Kings hands into y<sup>e</sup> tyme y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ſaid ccc. mark<sup>e</sup> were rered of y<sup>e</sup> ſaid



landes and teñtē, for y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> act so made y<sup>e</sup> said suertees paied to y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant iiij<sup>xx</sup>. markē by an accorde made betwixt them, after y<sup>t</sup> time the said Lieutenant surmittinge y<sup>e</sup> cause y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said man of Kilfaran was at y<sup>t</sup> tyme in feffees hands where it was not soe. And also y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant had a c. markē of y<sup>e</sup> said ccc. markē to his owne availe by a concordatū made by him and y<sup>e</sup> Kinges counsell there of, the which counsell some durst not otherwise doe for dred of y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant.

5. Alsoe where y<sup>e</sup> temporaltees of y<sup>e</sup> chirche of Ardmagh after y<sup>e</sup> death of every Archbishopp of Ardmagh have been seised into y<sup>e</sup> Kings handes of y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> Cawceston is and hath been pcell, w<sup>ch</sup> Cawceston is worth x. markē by y<sup>e</sup> yeare, of y<sup>e</sup> which Cawceston y<sup>e</sup> Kinge hath bene seised as pcell of y<sup>e</sup> said tempaltees, the said Lieutenant delivēd y<sup>e</sup> said Chaueston to y<sup>e</sup> Baron of Delvin w<sup>th</sup>out suit of any man or pces of law of his owne authoritie for his wages nothing yeilding therof unto y<sup>e</sup> King. And upon this pces was made out of y<sup>e</sup> Kinges Excheq<sup>r</sup> in Ireland against y<sup>e</sup> said Baron of Delvin to aunser y<sup>e</sup> Kinge therof. And y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant sent his prive seale to y<sup>e</sup> said Tresorer and to y<sup>e</sup> Barons of y<sup>e</sup> said excheq<sup>r</sup> chardging them to sease of y<sup>e</sup> šd pcess and to make noe more pcess against y<sup>e</sup> said Baron, for he sayed y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Cawceston was noe pcell of y<sup>e</sup> šd tempalties as it appeareth more fully by y<sup>e</sup> said privie seale of recorde in y<sup>e</sup> said excheq<sup>r</sup>. And so y<sup>e</sup> Kinge hath lost ij. tearmes w<sup>ch</sup> cometh to xx. markē. And thus y<sup>e</sup> King is like to be disinherited of y<sup>e</sup> said Cawceston by this goṽnance when y<sup>e</sup> tempalties of y<sup>e</sup> said church bene seised in y<sup>e</sup> Kinges handes after y<sup>e</sup> desese of any Archbushopp of Ardmagh or for any other cause.

6. Allsoe where y<sup>t</sup> an English rebell was taken w<sup>ch</sup> was in y<sup>e</sup> feilde against Wilm Welles at y<sup>t</sup> time being deputie Lieutenant of the said lande and there slew Richard Wellesley knight, y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant treted with y<sup>e</sup> Kinges counsell y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said man should paye to y<sup>e</sup> Kinge xl. markē for his chēre of pdon. And after y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant toke to his owne avayle y<sup>e</sup> said xl. markē of y<sup>e</sup> šd Robt and graunted him his chēre for y<sup>e</sup> fyne of vj. š. viij. d. and thus disceivablie y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant made y<sup>e</sup> King loose xl. markē.



7. Allsoe whereas y<sup>e</sup> shipp of John Bryt of Dyvelyn maryn<sup>l</sup> was forfeited unto y<sup>e</sup> Kinge by y<sup>e</sup> statut w<sup>ch</sup> is worth xl. mark<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant tooke a sōme of goods of y<sup>e</sup> said John Bryt for y<sup>e</sup> saide shipp to his owne use and chardged y<sup>e</sup> Kinges Chauncellor and Tresorer there not to entermedle w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> šd shipp nor fine in noe ma<sup>n</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> said cause. And soe y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant made y<sup>e</sup> Kinge loose xl. mark<sup>e</sup>.

8. Allsoe there was a bill made by y<sup>e</sup> makeing of y<sup>e</sup> šd Lieutenant put to y<sup>e</sup> cōmons in ij. pliamēt<sup>e</sup> and two great counsellis houlden in Ireland before y<sup>e</sup> šd Lieutenant, in y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> bill was containyd y<sup>t</sup> whatsoever man y<sup>t</sup> would complayne to y<sup>e</sup> King of any wrong don to him in Ireland but that y<sup>e</sup> same complaint<sup>e</sup> were under y<sup>e</sup> Kings greateseale of Ireland or by an act of pliamēt or greatescounsell of y<sup>e</sup> said land that then hee soe complayning should forfeit all his lands rentes farmes goodes and cattell<sup>e</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> King for ev<sup>er</sup>more. And this done by y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant to y<sup>e</sup> intent y<sup>t</sup> hee might give all mōnies landes teñtes rentes services goodes and cattells y<sup>t</sup> soe complayned, in as much as he hath power and authoritie by y<sup>e</sup> Kings fres pattent<sup>e</sup> made unto him of y<sup>e</sup> lieutenancy of Ireland, for there was noe man y<sup>t</sup> hee had been willed to but y<sup>t</sup> hee would have taken his landes teñtes rentes services goods and cattells. And if hee had complayned to y<sup>e</sup> King y<sup>t</sup> then by y<sup>e</sup> statut if it had ben made hee should have forfeited all his landes teñt<sup>e</sup> rentes services goodes and cattell<sup>e</sup> unto y<sup>e</sup> King for ever more and y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant to have given them to a frend of his for ev<sup>er</sup>more by pact and covenant to be made betwene them y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant should have them and to his heires for ev<sup>er</sup>more by graunt made therof by him to whom y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant would graunt them, and if such men complained not y<sup>t</sup> then y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant would have houlden y<sup>e</sup> said landes teñt<sup>e</sup> rentes services goodes and cattell<sup>e</sup> to his owne use duringe y<sup>e</sup> time of his said lieutenantshipp as hee hath done to divers trew liegmen of y<sup>e</sup> said lande, and thus y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant thought by y<sup>e</sup> said statute if it had been made to have destroyed many a trew liege man there, but some of y<sup>e</sup> said cōes which bee trew liegemen to y<sup>e</sup> King knew well this evill and corrupt intent of y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant rejected y<sup>e</sup> said bill and would not lett it pass for



they said it was treson to make such a statute y<sup>t</sup> a man should be restrayned y<sup>t</sup> he should not complaine to his Kinge, y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> bill was brought into y<sup>e</sup> cōes house ther by a man of y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant whose name is Thomas Abbay w<sup>ch</sup> is now in y<sup>e</sup> realme w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Earle.

9. Allsoe whereas y<sup>e</sup> said Earle made one Mr. John Prene to be put in prison for y<sup>e</sup> withhoulding of ccc. or cccc. mark℥ w<sup>ch</sup> was stolen as y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant saied and should have been y<sup>e</sup> Kinges, y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant held y<sup>e</sup> said Mr. John in prison unto y<sup>e</sup> time y<sup>t</sup> he had paied unto y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant xx. li. for his deliᵛance unto his owne availe, and y<sup>e</sup> Kinge of noe penny of y<sup>e</sup> said ccc. or cccc. mark℥ answered and y<sup>e</sup> said Mr. John at his large.

10. Allsoe whereas some landes and teñt℥ of one James Molghan in Meath were seised into y<sup>e</sup> Kinges hands w<sup>ch</sup> were of y<sup>e</sup> yearely vallue of iij. s. y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant desiereth of y<sup>e</sup> said Tresorer to graunt y<sup>e</sup> said landes and teñtes to y<sup>e</sup> said James for tearme of year℥ yealding therefore xij. d. yearely, and for by cause y<sup>e</sup> said Tresorer y<sup>t</sup> to doe refused the said Lieutenant of his owne authoritie sent his warant to y<sup>e</sup> Chancellor of Ireland to make out fres pattent℥ to y<sup>e</sup> said James to have y<sup>e</sup> said landes and teñtes duringe his life w<sup>th</sup>out any thing thereof yelding. And soe by y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant y<sup>e</sup> Kinge hath lost much of his revenue of y<sup>e</sup> said landes.

11. Allsoe whereas it belongeth to y<sup>e</sup> Tresorer to make officers, y<sup>t</sup> is to say countrowllars custumars waterbaylliffes serchers and other officers belonging to y<sup>e</sup> Tresorer to make, the said Lieutenant would not suffer him to make noe such officers but of his owne authorite against y<sup>e</sup> effect of y<sup>e</sup> said fres pattent℥ to him made. And thus y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lieutenant tooke other power upon him then he had by y<sup>e</sup> said fres patent℥ in derogaçon of y<sup>e</sup> Kings crowne and royalty and in great hurt and loss to y<sup>e</sup> said Giles.

12. Alsoe whereas y<sup>e</sup> Kinge sent his writt under his greate seale of England unto y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant charging him to restore y<sup>e</sup> said Giles y<sup>e</sup> office of y<sup>e</sup> constablr̃y of keepeing of y<sup>e</sup> castle of Divelin and unto the office of the constablery and keeping of the castle and towne of Wickloe w<sup>th</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> landes teñtes rent℥ services farmes ānuities goodes and cattles w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant made to be seised



into y<sup>e</sup> Kings handes and of y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Kinge had amoved his handes and them unto y<sup>e</sup> said Giles had restored, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant should doe this upon noe longer occupaçon of y<sup>e</sup> said lieutenant-shipp or go<sup>v</sup>nance of y<sup>e</sup> said lande, w<sup>ch</sup> writt y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant in noe wise obeyed, because of w<sup>ch</sup> disobaying of y<sup>e</sup> said writt y<sup>e</sup> ſd office of Tresorer was not occupied by long time to great hurt lost and contempt of y<sup>e</sup> King and disobaying of his cōmandem<sup>t</sup> and also greate losse to y<sup>e</sup> said Giles of y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>f</sup>fitt<sup>e</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> said offices of Tresorer and constableries aforesaid of halfe a yeare and more.

13. Allsoe y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant hath disobayed di<sup>v</sup>s and many times y<sup>e</sup> Kings cōmandement<sup>e</sup> under y<sup>e</sup> Kinges great seale out of England privy signet and signet of y<sup>e</sup> Eggle to y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant directed and delivered upon payne of his ligeance and otherwise, w<sup>ch</sup> he hath disobayed, the which disobedience of y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant hath caused divers p<sup>so</sup>ns of y<sup>e</sup> said land of y<sup>e</sup> bond of y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant to disobay y<sup>e</sup> Kings cōmandement<sup>e</sup> directed and delivered unto them, y<sup>e</sup> which disobediance is y<sup>e</sup> most greivous example of disobedience in Ireland y<sup>t</sup> e<sup>v</sup> was in y<sup>e</sup> same land and will be a greate ensample to either of y<sup>e</sup> said lands to disobay y<sup>e</sup> Kings cōmandement<sup>e</sup> out of England less then this be graciously and hastily remedied by y<sup>e</sup> Kinge.

14. Allsoe as y<sup>e</sup> said Tresorer is informed y<sup>e</sup> ſd Lieutenant hath made Robt Dyke archdeacon of Dyvelin to byde at home and not to appere afore y<sup>e</sup> Kinge and his counsell in England notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> said Robt Dyke had in comāndement by y<sup>e</sup> Kings writt out of England upon payn of his ligeaunce and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant hath undertaken to y<sup>e</sup> said Robt to save him w<sup>th</sup>out loss unto y<sup>e</sup> King, and thus y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant taketh upon him y<sup>e</sup> Kings p<sup>te</sup> and comforteth y<sup>e</sup> said Robt Dyke to disobay y<sup>e</sup> Kings cōmandement<sup>e</sup> aforeſd, for y<sup>e</sup> which disobediance of y<sup>e</sup> said Robt y<sup>e</sup> Kinge may have of y<sup>e</sup> same Robt 1000 li. without y<sup>e</sup> frutes of his benefices in England and Ireland, which frutes ben yearely of y<sup>e</sup> value of cc. mark<sup>e</sup> and more.

15. Allsoe at every pliamēt and great counsell ordayned to be houlden afore y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant in y<sup>e</sup> said lande after y<sup>e</sup> writtes of y<sup>e</sup> said pliamēt<sup>e</sup> and counsell<sup>e</sup> sent to y<sup>e</sup> lord<sup>e</sup> spi<sup>r</sup>uall of y<sup>e</sup> one



pties of y<sup>e</sup> said lande, the said Lieutenant at his goeing into y<sup>e</sup> said one pties accorded for notable sōmes w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said lordes to pay unto y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant to make for y<sup>e</sup> more pte his owne men of his howsehold ther pcurato<sup>r</sup>s to excuse their absence & to have his intent in y<sup>e</sup> said pliaiment<sup>e</sup> and counsell<sup>s</sup>, where never this rule had betwene y<sup>e</sup> said Lieutenant and lordes y<sup>e</sup> Kinge might get greate good yearely of y<sup>e</sup> said lordes for their said absence, and thus deseved he y<sup>e</sup> Kinge of his fynes y<sup>t</sup> hee should have by their absence from y<sup>e</sup> said pliaiment<sup>e</sup> and counsell<sup>e</sup>.

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[Bibl. Harl. 4763. *contemporary* MS.]

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMBASSADORS WHO WERE  
SENT TO THE MARCHES OF CALAIS IN JUNE, 17 HEN. VI.  
1439, TO TREAT FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE.

The insertion of this interesting document is justified by its historical importance, by many of the ambassadors being Members of the Privy Council, and by the constant allusions which occur in it to the Instructions of the King and the Council. It is the plan of the work to include all Instructions to Ambassadors, and it was thought preferable to introduce, in this place, the *entire* Journal in which the Instructions issued on the occasion occur, than merely to insert those Instructions in the body of the volume.

On the 23rd May, 17 Hen. VI. 1439, the King appointed John archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, Peter bishop of Lisieux, Thomas bishop of Norwich, Thomas bishop of St. David's, Humphrey earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch, John earl of Oxford, Henry lord Bourchier, the Abbot of Fescamp, Walter lord Hungerford, Dr. Billeston, dean of Salisbury, Sir John Stourton, Sir John Popham, Robert Whityngham, treasurer of Calais, Doctor Thomas Beckington, the King's secretary, William Erard, professor of theology, Doctors Stephen Wilton and William Sprever, and John Rivell, the King's French secretary, his ambassadors, to negotiate a treaty of peace with France. Cardinal Beaufort, who had opened the treaty, was also associated, with the other ambassadors, in that mission on the 25th of that month. (*Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 728-734.)



This Journal was written by Dr. Beckington, the King's principal secretary, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Welles; and it extends from the 26th June 1439, when the ambassadors embarked at Dovor, to the 1st October following, when they returned to the King at Kennington. From the minuteness of its details it is no less calculated to illustrate the manners and customs of the time than the political affair to which it relates; and it is very similar in its plan to the Journal which Beckington wrote of the embassy to the Count of Armaignac in 1442, to negotiate a marriage between King Henry the Sixth and a daughter of that prince, which has been published.<sup>1</sup>

Of a great part of this Journal there are two *contemporary* copies, one in the Harleian MS. 861, and the other in the Harleian MS. 4763, of which the latter only is perfect; but as the copy in the MS. 861 appears to be the most authentic it has been adopted for the text, so far as it extends, and has been collated with the other transcript.]

ACTA ET GESTA IN CŌVENCIONE PRO TRACTATU PACIS HABITA IN  
MARCHIIS CALESIE ANNO D'NI ET LOCO SUPRASCRIPTO.

ANNO Dñi millesimo cccc<sup>mo</sup> xxxix<sup>o</sup>. et regnoꝝ Hērici Sexti Anglie et Francie Regis xvij<sup>o</sup>. et xvij<sup>o</sup>. incipiente per media et sanctos labores reverendissimi in Xpo patris et dñi Dñi Henrici miseratione divina tunc Sñi Eusebii presbiteri Cardinalis de Anglia vulgariter nūcupati Epi Winton̄, necnō per similes mediaciones et labores illustris Dñe Dei grā Ducisse Burgundie ꝑc<sup>a</sup>. appunctuata est et demū incepta et tenta in marchiis Calesie dieta seu convencio super tractatu pacis generalis inter Anglie et Francie regna ut ex sequētibꝫ poterit luculenci<sup>o</sup> apparere.

[26th June.] DIE VENERIS xxvj<sup>o</sup>. Junii anno sup<sup>a</sup>dicto sūmo mane dict<sup>o</sup> Dñs Cardinalis Anglie Epus Winton̄ Dux Norfolchie et Comes Oxoñ cum aliis ambassiatoribꝫ Anglie ppe Dovoriam ascenderūt naves et transfretaverunt Calesiam.

[27th June.] DIE SABBATI tunc sequente mane hora quarta una cū Whetyng-h<sup>a</sup>m Thesaurario Calesie Magister Thomas Bekyntoñ legū doctor Regis secretarius ascendit navim et ante horā undecimā venit Calesiā feliciter, ubi visitato p<sup>i</sup>mo Dño Cardinali, pransus ē cū Epo Norwicensis.

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<sup>1</sup> 8vo. 1828.



[28th June.] DIE D'NICO inter horā quītā et sextā post meridiē venerunt Calesius Comes de Vendoñ Archiep̃us Remenſ Bastardus Aureliañ comes de Dunoyſ et Dñs de Crepicordio oñs pro parte adversarii Francie preter Dñm de Crepicordio qui vēit pro parte Ducis Burgūdie, quibz obviā ī eoꝝ advētu equitaverunt Dñi Archiep̃us Eboꝝ Comes Stafordie Ep̃us Norwiceñ et Dñi le Bouchier et de Hunguerford usq; ad pōtē vocatum Nywnā brigge et abinde cōduxerunt honorifice usq; ad villā Calesie.

[29th June.] DIE LUNE videlicet ī festo Petri et Pauli mane hora octava cōvenerūt ambassiatores Regis ī hospicio Dñi Cardinalis videliꝫ Archiep̃us Eboꝝ Dux Norfolchie Ep̃i Norwiceñ Neveneñ<sup>1</sup> et Lexonieñ Comites Stafford et Oxoñ Dñi de Bourgchier et Hunguerford et Bekynton secretař et ī pñcia Dñi Cardinalis deliberaverunt sup directione agendoꝝ et iter cetera cōcluseřt q; si per ambassiatores partis adverse peteretur assignacio et limitaço certi diei pro cōvencione ineunda magis honorifice posset responderi, q; attento et considerato q; totū hoc negociū tractatus introductum exordiatū motū et hucusq; promotū ac directū fuit per bonas et beatas mediaciones dcoꝝ Dñi Cardinalis et Dñe Ducisse Burgūdie ita ut limitacio seu exortacio seu assignacio diei hñmōi eoꝝ arbit'o et moderatione facienda esset, ut scilicet hiis statueretur qui eis t eoꝝ discrecionibz aptior et magis eoꝝ optunitatibz accōmod<sup>o</sup> videretur, rogando nichilomin<sup>o</sup> ut acceleracio q;<sup>m</sup> posset ī hoc fieret. Et post h<sup>c</sup> ambassiatores ptis advse. s. Cōes Vendomie Dñs Riginald<sup>o</sup> de Chartres Archiep̃s Remeñ Joñes bastard<sup>o</sup> Aureliañ comes de Dunoyſ una cū dco Dño de Crepicordio pro pte Ducis Burgundie ingressi sūt ad pñciā Cardinał et post ipensas reverencias pposuit in gallicis noīe ceteroꝝ corā dco Dño Cardinali, presentibz ābassiatoribz Anglie, dict Archiep̃s Remeñ et cōclusion<sup>a</sup>i<sup>l</sup> peciit assignacionē diei cōvencionis et responsū ē p Dñm Archiep̃m Eborač ut p'us deliberatū ē. Adjectū ē insup q; eciā ī discrecione et moderacione dictaꝝ Dñi Cardinalis et Dñe Ducisse resideret sub quibz modis et formis et quo numero personarum in die et loco cōvencionis predictę, an

<sup>1</sup> Sic, but clearly an error for *Menevensis*. This mistake occurs throughout the MS.



scilicet armati vel ierme venirent seu incederent ambassiatores utriusque partis et gentes sue. Hiis factis ambassiatores adverse partis superata licentia a Domino Cardinali inter ix.<sup>a</sup> et x.<sup>a</sup> prexerunt ad magnam aulam stapule ubi venerunt ad presenciam Domini Ducis Aureliani et facti ei debita reverencia habeant aliquandiu cum eodem conferre quod volebant, et post horam decimam licencia ab eodem Duce captata omnes dei ambassiatores preter Comitem de Vendom qui tunc jejunavit ut dicebatur profecti sunt ad hospicium Domini Archiepiscopi Eboꝝ ubi tam Domini Cardinalis et Comes Staffordie ac Domini de Bourchier et de Hunguerfordie quoniam ipsi ambassiatores Francie honorifice suscepti et convivati sunt. Eo die post prandium post terciam iterato dei ambassiatores Francie in eadem aula stapule competenti tractatu temporis usque ad quintam horam habebant quam volebant cum deo Duce communicationem. Et signanter dictus bastardus frater dicti Ducis multum diuque habebat conferre cum eodem. Et demum post quintam horam sonitam omnes dicti ambassiatores propter Comitem de Vendom accesserunt ad hospicium Comitis Staffordie et cenaverunt ibidem laute satis. Et postquam discubuisse in cena ingressus est dictus Dux Aurelianus et cenavit una cum eis ibidem. Finitaque cena omnes ad hospicia sua remearunt.

[30th June.]

DIE MARTIS ultimo Junii inter septimam et octavam venerunt dicti ambassiatores Francie ad presenciam Domini Cardinalis captaturi licenciam recedendi. Et post habitas invicem conciones aliquales iidem ambassiatores coram deo Domino Cardinali in oratorio suo ante altare presentibus tunc ibidem Domino Norwiceus Bekyntoñ secretario et M<sup>r</sup>. Johanne Ryvelle prestiterunt solemniter juramentum videlicet Archiepiscopus Remeus manu dextra posita super pectus ceteri manibus dextris in dextram dei Domini Cardinalis apposisit quod securitatem et fidem servaret durante huius tractatus tempore ambassiatoribus Anglie et gentibus suis et mediatoribus ipsius tractatus et gentibus suis secundum modum et formam in quadam cedula quam dictus Magister Johannes Ryvell in manibus suis tenebat et coram eis publice legebat conceptos. Et de ac super juramenti suis huiusmodi conscripte sunt littere eorum sigillis sigillate sub forma que legitur et sequitur.

LOYS DE BOURBON' conte de Vandosme grant maistre dostell de France, Reignault archevesque et duc de Rems chancelier de France, et Jehan bastard Dorleans conte de Dunoy grant chamberlain de France, ambassadeurs du Roy de France nre souverain



seigneur, sur la matiere de la paix general des royaumes de France et Dāgleterre a touz ceulx q̄ ces p̄ntes f̄res verront salut. Savoir faisōs que aujourduy nous et c̄hn de nous avons fait certain solemiel serment selonc la forme q̄ sensuit.

Nous Loy de Bourbon cōte de Vendosme Reignault archevesque de Rems chancelier et Jehan bastard Dorleans conte de Dunoys jurons et pettōs cestasf No<sup>2</sup> Loys de Bourbō cōte de Vandosme dess<sup>2</sup>dit p̄ la foy de n̄re corps et sur n̄re honneur Reignault archevesque de Rems p̄ no<sup>2</sup> ordres et en parole de p̄bre et p̄lat et Jehan bastard Dorleās cōte de Dunois par la foi de n̄re corps et sur n̄re honneur q̄ soubz umbre ou colour ou p̄ le moien de lapointemēt fait au regard de la cōvēcio naḡes cōclute et ordonne de laccord et cōsētemēt du Roy n̄re dit f̄r et de sō dit adv̄saire Dāgleterre estre tenue en certaine place entre Calais et Gravelinges pour estre et ēsembler illec les ābassadeurs et cōmis du Roy n̄re dit f̄r et de sō dit adv̄saire affin de vacquer entendre appointer et par la grace de Dieu cōcluire finablemēt la matiere de la paix general des royaumes de France et Dāgleterre ne de lexecucion dicelluy appointment ou autremēt nous ne ferons pourchasserons machinacions ou proposerons ne p̄metterons ou souffrerons a n̄re pouvoir estre fait pourchasse machinee ou p̄posee quelconque chose de fraude del dōmage mal ou icōvenient en lancontre des messages et ambassadeurs du dit adversaire ne de leurs gens serviteurs ou familiers qui lez accompagneront en alant et demourant a la d̄te cōvencion ou retournant dicelle ne a aucū deulx. Mais cessans toutez fraudes decepcions dol et mal engin bien et leaulmēt garderons et ferons garder aux dessusd̄ toutz appointemēs cōcernās touchans et regardans la d̄te cōvencioñ et execucion dicelle et auxi toutez seurtes deues cōvienables et requises. Et en outre que pendent la dite cōvencion et par tout le temps dicelle nous baillerons et ferons bailler aux diz messagiers et ambassadeurs du dit adversaire tout possible aide et yceulx deffenderons et secourerons selonc n̄re pouvoir envers et cōtre toutes personnes qui les voudroient assail̄r grever onnuyer sur colo<sup>r</sup> et a locasion ou par le moien dicelle en q̄le māiere q̄ se soit ou puet estre. En tesmoing des quell̄ chose nous avons mis nous sealx a ces



ñntes. Doñ a Calais le darreiner jour de Juing lan de grace mil ccccxxxix.

Hiis actis licenciā ceperunt et eodē die adequitaverunt ad villam S̄ci Audomari. Eodē die Dñs Joñes Poph<sup>m</sup> miles et M' Stephs Wiltoñ decretoꝝ doctor missi sūt ad Dñm Cardinalē ad dcam villā S̄ci Audomari ad recipiendū juramēta s̄lia de securitate ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. ꝑstandū ꝑ Ducē Burgundū ꝥ suos ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. et ad inde reportandū ꝥras scriptas suis sigillꝥ sigillatas. Iꝥ ad habendū noticiā de volūtate dicte Ducisse quo die vellet ēē ī cōvencione et ad quē numerū et ad quos modū et formā conveniendi an s. ī armis vel absqꝫ vellet cōsentire.

[1st July.] INTERIM die Mercurii et Jovis in loco deputato cōvencioni parabantur ꝥ tenebantur papiliones seu tentoria pro ambassiatoribus Anglie et edificia quedā de asseribꝫ pro Dño Cardinali.

2º. die Julii. DIE JOVIS viz in fo S̄ci Swithuni Dñs Cardinalis cōvivavit solempniter oñs ambassiatores Anglie in villa Calesie tunc ꝑntes et multos alios nobiles tā milites q<sup>a</sup> domicellos. Isto die circiter horā quintā post meridiē venerūt Calesiā notabiles quidā viri clerici et alii de cōsilio Ducis Aureliañ numero xx<sup>ti</sup>. equites habentes salvos conductꝫ Dñi Cardinalis.

3º. die Julii. DIE VENERIS hora decima ante meridiē reversi sūt Calesiā a villa S̄ci Audomari et Duce ac Ducissa Burgundie Dñs Johannes Poph<sup>m</sup> miles et M' Stephs Wyltoñ legum doctor qui hora quarta post prandium in hospicio Dñi Cardinalis coram ambassiatoribꝫ Anglie iꝥm in ꝑncia dci Cardinalis congregatis relacionē fecerunt de juramēto securitatis ꝑstito corā eis per dictū Ducē Burgundie de quo attulerunt ꝥras suas sigillatas ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. Item qꝫ Ducissa Burgundie disposuit ēē ī loco cōvencionis die Lune ꝑx seqꝥ et voluit hūc diē observari ab utraqꝫ ꝑte hora ix<sup>a</sup>. ante meridiē. Item qꝫ iꝑa cōsensit et satis rationabile et cōveniens pro bona direccione negocii et securitate parciū videbatur eidē qꝫ tam ab una ꝑte q<sup>a</sup> alia essent numero trecente persone venientes si vellent solum cū gladiis ꝥ daggardis absqꝫ aliis armis et ex parte Anglie essent decem scuratores seu exploratores qui deberent scurare seu explorare per duas leucas a loco cōvencionis versus Gravelyng



et Arde. Et silr ex parte Francie essent totidē scurātes sive explorantes eciā per duas leucas a loco cōvencionis versus Calesiam et Guynes. Et q̄ insup tam una pars q̄<sup>a</sup> alia haberet xx. personas si vellent servientes pro victualibz defferendis. Istis relatis ut sup<sup>a</sup> et lectis in scriptis signatis signo manuali secretarii d̄ce Ducisse Dñi Cardinal et ambassiatores Anglie deliberarunt et cōcluserunt de observādo p̄missa quatenus eos concernunt. Et reservarūt sub avisamēto et deliberaçõe usq̄ ī crastinū ad horā octavā eodē loco ad quot p̄sonas numero quisq̄ ex ambassiatoribz hmōi secū ducēdas foret assignādus.

iiij<sup>to</sup>. Julii. DIE SABB'I hora inter octavā et nonā in hospi<sup>o</sup> d̄ci Dñi Cardinal f̄ca ē assignaço c<sup>o</sup>liz ābassiatoz quot q̄s habitur<sup>o</sup> ēet ad locū cōvēcionis die Lune seq̄ti per cedula cōceptā sc̄dm advisamētū d̄ci Dñi Cardinal quā gessit Waller armiger senescall<sup>o</sup> hospicii ejusd̄ Dñi Cardinalis.

v<sup>o</sup>. Julii. DIE D'NICO cōvenerūt ambassiatores Regis circa horā octavā ī hospicio Cardinal et ī p̄ncia ip̄i<sup>o</sup> appūctuarūt et cōcordarūt q̄ arriperēt iter in crastio equitādo vsus locū cōvēcionis a Calesiis hora vj<sup>ta</sup>. de mane et statutū ē ōs monēdos fore ad observaçõe huj<sup>o</sup> hore. Itē cōicatū ē qui forēt ex pte n̄ra equites ad scurād seu explorandū per ij. leucas p̄dictas versus Gravelyng et Arde. Hac die hora vesparū egressi sūt cū xx<sup>ti</sup>. evectionibus q̄dā q̄s [sic.] Ducis Aureliañ habentes salvos cōduct<sup>o</sup> Dñi Cardinal.

vj<sup>to</sup>. Julii. DIE LUNE sūmo mane videlicet circiter horā quartam Dñs Cardinalis fecit decantari solēpniter ī capella sua missā Sp̄us S̄ci quā celebravit M' Nicholaus Bildestoñ decanus Saž et post missam familia cantata est et ergo horam vj<sup>ta</sup>. ut ante statūtū est convenierunt ambassiatores Regis cum gentibz suis ad hospiciū d̄ci Dñi Cardinalis parati ad iter et cito post vj<sup>ta</sup>. omnes simul cū Dño Cardinali ceperunt iter equitando per mercatū ad portam lanterne preter Baronē de Duddele Dñm Joñem Sturtoñ militē et Wih-tyng<sup>h</sup>m thesau<sup>r</sup> Calesie qui pro salva garda castri ville et Ducis Aurelieñ ī villa dimissi sunt. Dictus vero Dñs Johannes Sturtoñ miles et custos d̄ci Ducis recitavit hoc mane corā d̄nis q̄ cū dictus Dux jā certitudinaliter cōpisset q̄ nō esset hoc die itur<sup>o</sup> ī persona usq̄ ad locum cōvencionis habuit dicere d̄co Dño Joñi q̄ si nō



ipse veniret ceteri nichil aliud facerent nisi verberare ventum. Hic quidē nō ē omittendū quantas diligencias et labores egerit hic Dux per omē mediū sibi possibile per se et Ducē atq; Ducissā Burgundie atq; per alios numero plurimos ut ire posset ad locū cōvencionis. Multi quoq; Flandēses et Picardi et gentes exte interrogabant solcite ab exploratoribz nris si dicť Dux Aureliañ venisset ad locum. Postq<sup>a</sup> nri venerūt in hiis et aliis multis q̄ satis notavim<sup>9</sup> multa dabantur indicia Flandris si exisset Dux p̄dicť. Postq<sup>a</sup> fuissent egressi ad portā lanŕne et jā venissem<sup>9</sup> sup salū maris per Dñm Joñem Poph<sup>a</sup>m et Waller dinumerate sunt gentes nre et iventi sunt viri circiter cclx<sup>a</sup>. preter eos qui p̄cedebant pedites et eos qui observabant tentoria. Hora autē octava vl circiter venim<sup>9</sup> ad locū cōvencionis qui mea opinione distat a Calesia vij. miliaribz Anglicę versus Gravelyng et aliquātulū plus a Gravelyng vero iiij. miliaribz vel circiter et est loc<sup>9</sup> iste pene ex opposito castri de Oye distans abinde prope p unam miliar ad sinistrā versus mare. Loc<sup>9</sup> iste notabiliter et honorifice apparatus<sup>9</sup> erat ex parte nra. Dñs enī Cardinalis habuit ibi constructum tentoriū sive tabernaculū magnū ex meremio et asseribz factum lōgitudinis centū et ultra pedum coopertum desuper et desubtus q<sup>a</sup>i per muralia panno novo lineo de canabo per totum et situm erat scđm lōgitudinē ita ut protenderetur aboria in austrū habebatq; in area una et sub tecto uno universa pene necessaria loca officioz. In fine boriali panetriā botellariam cellam vinariā et alia. In fine australi cameras duas sive duo conclavia et ī medio aulā magnā et āplam nimis ut ī ea peritoz judicio et estimacione ad mēsam simul discumbere possent ppe ccc<sup>ti</sup>. viri. Aula et camere hmōi introrsus cooperte sunt pānis rubeis valde pulcris de opere tapestrie operatis cum tribus pannis cōcathenatis. A posteriori parte tentorii in occidente erat una bassa curia circūcepta palis fixis et pāno novo lineo canabo cooperť infra q<sup>a</sup> curiā seu areā coquina sita est factē ad modū dom<sup>9</sup> magne. Et ad occidentale hostiū huj<sup>9</sup> magni tentorii ī specu subterraneo erat cella vinaria cooperta desup garbis arundinū colligať. A parte septētrionali huj<sup>9</sup> magni tentorii erant tria tentoria honesta p<sup>i</sup>mū Archiepi Eboz 2<sup>m</sup>. Epi Norwiceñ 3<sup>m</sup>. Epi Neneveñ. Ex parte vero australi sita sunt sex alia tentoria sive papiliones decora



valde. Dñoz Ducis Norfolch Comitis Stafford et Oxoñ et ceteroz dñoz ordinatī et in una fronte. E regione vero tentorio dicti Dñi Cardinalis ad orientē aliquātulū majoris distancie q̃ sit inter duas metas cōmunes sagittarioz erat tentoriū Ducisse Burgūdie erectum ejusdē lōgitudis uti erat dicti tento<sup>m</sup> Dñi Cardinalis ṽl circiter etiā de meremio et asseribz debilibz facti et coop̃t vetustis et foraminosis pannis veloz, nichilomin<sup>o</sup> intus erat pannis de aras valde bonis per circuitū extensis ornatū. Et jux<sup>a</sup> ex parte australi extra ordinē defixa sunt duo alia parva et vetusta tentoria ut apparuit fuliginosa et nō plura erant ibi pro ista dieta. In medio autē spacio inter dicta duo magna tentoria ponebatur notabilis quedā et pulcra papilio Ducisse p̃dicte pro loco cōvencionis et cōicacionis utriusq̃ p̃ciū in qua stratū erat sedile pannis et cussinis aureis pro dco Dño Cardinali et Ducissa et pro P̃ncipissa Navar̃. Ex utroq̃ vero latere scamna sunt posita pro sedilibz ambassiatoz. Postq̃ Dñs Cardinalis et ambassiatores Regis cū gentibz suis per horā et āplius ab adventu suo morā ibi traxissent tandē post horā nonā et ut conscio p̃pe decimā venerūt dicti Dña Ducissa et P̃ncissa Navar̃ neptē sua filia Ducis Clivie ac ambassiatores p̃tis adṽse. Et cū dictis Ducissa et P̃ncipissa decē alie dñe et generose feie ī multū splendido apparatu operis aurifabrini. Nec mora dca Dña Ducissa ut cognovit p̃sēcīā Dñi Cardinalis festinavit ī ej<sup>o</sup> occursū. Idq̃ intelligēs Dñs Cardinalis citato passu p̃peravit eam occurrendo p̃venire et p̃pe mediā viā inter tētoria dedit ei obviā urbanissimo amicissimoq̃ modo applectentes se et īvicē oscula dantes et abinde īpi et dca P̃ncissa Navar̃ ingressi sunt papilionem cōvencionalem et ambassiatores utriusq̃ partis secuti sunt eos. Porro in dca papilione possum erat sedile cōgrue altitudinis pānis aureis de campo rubeo insigniter apparatus et cussinis s̃ilis operis stratum. In quo Dñs Cardinalis in medio dicta Ducissa a manu dextra et p̃fata P̃ncissa a sinistra discubuerunt. Et ab utraq̃ pte in longum scāna quedam competentis longitudinis mittebantur, in quibus a dextra parte ambassiatores adverse partis ab alia ñri sessū ibant. Recumbētibz nūc omibz eleganti et facundo sermone p̃posuit Dñs Eboz in latinis in effectu et sūmo hoc cōcludēsq̃ sc̃dm modū et formā alias per beata media dcoz Dñi Cardinalis et Ducisse appunctuatos pro dieta hic tenenda



super tractatū pacis generalis ꝑcā. et prorogata seu ꝑcrastinata huc usq; in diem. Jam cōparent ambassiatores dñi nři Regis processuri in negotio hmōi cū ōi devocione et bona fide ut ejus qualitas et natura exigunt et requirunt ꝑcā. Et dilatavit se magnificando in hoc opere laudes et merita dictoꝝ Cardinalis et Ducisse recitando penas et diligēcias exactissimas nō facilesq; labores quibꝫ ꝑ maria frigora per tempestates ꝑcā. nō peperterunt ꝑꝑr hmꝫ sꝑi operis cōficiende s. pacis ꝑparamēta et fundamēta jacenda. Subjunxit demū q; cū res tanti ponderis uti est hec q;ā ingredimꝫ nꝑcāio exigat potestatē hincinde congruā cui ejus firmitas imitatur oportunū in ꝑ'mis ē ut aucꝫtes seu potestates parciū videantur. Et cum hoc lras cōmissionis nře quas manu tenebat ostendit et tradidit ambassiatoribꝫ partis adverse. Pariq; modo ipi liberarunt nobis lras cōmissionis sue. Et post hec secessimꝫ abinvicē ad deliberandꝫ sup lris predictꝫ usq; post prandiū Dñs enī Cardinalis qui hodie jejunavit ob honorē Sꝑi Thome Maris cuꝫ vigilia nondum pransus erat, neq; Ducissa ꝑꝑca ꝑcā. Prefato Dño Cardinali existēte in mēsa ingressi sunt ad eum Eꝑus Tornaceñ et Dñs de Crepicordio missi a ꝑca Ducissa dixeruntq; q; ambassiatores partis adverse viderunt cōmissionē dñi nři Regis et ex cōtinēcia ejus ita turbati cōmoti et stomachati sunt non absq; justis et rationabilibꝫ ut dicunt causis q; nullo modo volunt ulteriꝫ in tractatu pacis cū parte nra sub hac cōmissione procedere.

Allegabant tres causas, ꝑ'ma erat q; adversus omnē bonā formā amicabilis tractatus inserte sunt ī cōmissione clausule diverse magis sonantes in parciū irritationē seu provocacionem q;ā pacis introductionē, quarū ꝑ'ma erat hec Ad tractandū cum Karolo de Valoys ꝑcā. q; nimis nuda et iopi forma pro tāto Principe dictum eis apparuit et longe abjectius et deteriꝫ q;ā olim scribi solitum erat quando in terminis generalibꝫ scribi mos erat in hunc modum, Cum advsario nro Frācie ꝑcā. Secunda cā erat ut asseruerunt quia canebatur in cōmissione q; jus et titulus et ad coronā et regnū Francie Regi competunt ꝑcā. et ambassiatores Regis requirerēt dictum Karolū q; cessaret et desisteret a possessione detēciōe et occupatione dictoꝝ corone et regni istud scđm eos nichil videtur sonare in media pacis. Et videbatur ꝑca Du-



cisse q<sub>3</sub> minus consulte ejusmodi verba posita sunt ī cōmissione et q<sub>3</sub> si qua mencio fortasse de hoc passu facienda fuisset prudēcius et discrecius ageretur si tales rigide clausule expresse forent in instructione et ī cōmissione omisse. Terciā causā allegabant q<sub>3</sub> cōmissio visa ē eis insufficiens ad fināl<sup>r</sup> concludendū in materia pacis eo q<sub>3</sub> si per tractatū pacis eo devētū foret q<sub>3</sub> pro bono pacis renūciatio juris fieret vel aliquod simile ex hiis q̄ in cōmissione habetur nulla datur potestas in ea parte quia clausula generalis nō extenditur ad ea q̄ sunt majoris preeminēcie et que quis nō ~~posset~~ esset in spē verisil<sup>r</sup> cōcessurus verū hoc ultimū nō multū monebat. Ex adverso contra cōmissionē eoꝝ erat per partē nram et juste replicatum de magnis obscuritatibꝫ et multiplici itellectu ej<sup>2</sup>dem p̄sertim in ea parte ubi diē<sup>r</sup> Asqueux ou a q̄lconques tē<sup>a</sup>. Super istis post p<sup>a</sup>ndiū ī papilione cōvencionali habite sunt mutue cōicaciones et allegaciones inter partes ad longum, et ubi videbatur ac verisile erat ābassiatores partis adverse maxime ob p<sup>i</sup>mas duas cōas discedere noluisse et rupturā facere nichilomin<sup>2</sup> per media Dñi Cardinalis inducti sunt et cōsenserunt tandē q<sub>3</sub> conciperetur nova quedā minuta cōmissionis nre avisamēto utriusq<sub>3</sub> partis que postq<sup>a</sup> esset per utramq<sub>3</sub> partē absoluta et approbata mitteretur in Angliam ad sigillandū. Et Dñs Cardinalis p̄misit illā sigillandā fore. Sic q<sub>3</sub> šr solo h̄mōi p̄misso Dñi Cardi<sup>l</sup> dicti ambassiatores adverse ptis adquieverunt demū egre fn et ānuerunt interim usq<sub>3</sub> ad nove cōmissionis apportacionē nobiscū procedere tractare et cōicare sup viis et modis et mediis ad pacē tē<sup>a</sup>. Insup cōventū et concordatū ē cōvencionem iterato eodem in loco celebrandum fore die Veneris p̄xie secut<sup>o</sup>, interea vero cōmissiones visitarentur et corrigerentur utrimq<sub>3</sub>. Et hiis actis et conclusis hora jam quarta post meridiē seu circiter ascendim<sup>2</sup> equos et reversi sum<sup>2</sup>, pervenim<sup>2</sup>q<sub>3</sub> Calesiā inter quintā et sextam.

[7th July.]

DIE MARTIS circiter horam cene venerūt Calesiam Eps Tornaceñ Electus Catalanneñ et secretari<sup>2</sup> quidā partis adverse qui añ sero visitarunt Dñm Cardinalē et liberarunt eidē minutā cōmissionis nre cōceptā per ābassiatores partis adverse quam satis acceptam habebant ut isti dicebant quā quidem minutam icōtinenti Dñs Cardinalis transmisit Archiepo Eboꝝ et nichil ultra hac die actum ē.



[8th July.] DIE MERCURII mane mandato Archiepi Eboꝝ ego Bekyntoñ secretari<sup>o</sup> M' Stephs et W. Sprever dū Archiep̃us erat in audiendo missam visitavim<sup>o</sup> dictā minutā ī ecclia S̃ci Nichi et paucis per nos tunc additis et hiis que cōgruitatē et orthographiam tangebant correctis visum nobis erat eā satis ēe rationabilem et admittendā et ita relaōem fecim<sup>o</sup> Archiep̃o post missā. Isto die post prandiū hora s̃cda dict<sup>o</sup> Dñs Archiep̃us Decan<sup>o</sup> Saꝝ M' Stephs Wiffms Sprever et ego Bekintoñ ad hoc moniti cōvenim<sup>o</sup> in magna camera infra hospiciū Dñi Cardinalis et ibi cōmunicavim<sup>o</sup> et deliberavim<sup>o</sup> super declaracione et obscuritatis āmocione minute partis adverse et concepte erant p nos diverse sup hoc forme et demū ad unū redigim<sup>o</sup> vota ñra. Hora quarta seu circiter venerunt d̃ci Dñi Tornaceñ et ceteri cum quibz super declaracione diu cōicacionē habuim<sup>o</sup>. Tandem vero vix et cum difficultate cōsenserunt correctioni dict<sup>o</sup> eoꝝ minute si visū hoc fuerit collegis suis.

ix<sup>o</sup>. Julii. DIE JOVIS d̃ci Epi Tornaceñ et Catalenneñ ac ceteri cū eis reṽsi sunt ad Gravelynge et cōmissū est eis sig<sup>a</sup>re Ducisse de cōvēcionē tenendi loco quo p<sup>l</sup>us die Veneris sequente hora nona. Isto die venerunt Calesiam ambassiatores Comitis Armaniaci videlicet le Pigot miles et alter clericus licenciatus in jure ut dicebatur ad cōicandū cum Duce Aureliañ et ad pmo<sup>d</sup> ut dixerunt negocium pacis.

x<sup>o</sup>. Julii. DIE VENERIS mane corā Dño Cardinali in hospicio suo ante transitū versus cōvēcionē dict<sup>o</sup> licēciatus pposuit, sumēs p̃ themate ut m<sup>i</sup> postea dictū erat, Dñe fiat pax in virtute tua, et prosecutus ē de triplici pace, et finita pposiōe p̃sentaverūt fr̃as a d̃co Comite missas. Incōtinenti hiis factis Dñs Cardinalis et uniṽsi ambassiatores Regis preter eos qui remāserant sicut et altero die pro garda ville et Ducis Aurelianeñ et preter Dñm Norwiceñ ep̃m qui ppter infirmitatē febris qua jam valde laborare cepit sine periculo vite equitare non potuit hora nūc septima simul equitare ceperunt versus locū cōvencionis et paululū ante ix<sup>m</sup>. ut credim<sup>o</sup> pervenerūt ad locum. Eodēq tempore venerunt Ducissa Burgūdie et ābassiatores partis adverse. Moxq, ut d̃ca Ducissa descendisset de curru venit ī occursu Dñi Cardinalis de quo certificatus idem Dñs



festinavit in ej<sup>9</sup> occursum et pene ī medio ac prope papilionem cōvencionis dederūt sibi obviam ruētes in amplexus et oscula. Et cōsequenter ingressi sunt papilionē p̄dictam et ambassiatores utriusq<sub>3</sub> partis sequebantur eos, ubi postq<sup>a</sup> dñi Dñs et Dña in sede p̄ncipali notabiliter et splēdide sicut aī apparata ambassiatores p̄dñi ex utroq<sub>3</sub> latere ut et p̄stino die fecerant discubuissent p̄ma minuta illa cōmissionis per ambassiatores partis adverse p̄ius advisata et per nos correctā per Dñm Eboz in mediū prolata ē et oraculo vocis sue intimatum ē īp̄is q<sub>3</sub> pars n̄ra cōmissionē īp̄am et ī forma qua concipitur satis approbat et admittit. Illi vero minutam h̄mōi susceperunt et trahentes se ad partē legerunt et deliberarunt sup̄ illa redeuntesq<sub>3</sub> renūciarunt nobis se satis cōtētari de illa. E vestigio q<sub>3</sub> dñs Dñs Eboz declaravit quā ex adverso ī cōmissione īp̄oz in quibusdam ubi magna videbatur obscuritas cōtineri et multiplicitas ītellect<sup>9</sup> pars n̄ra nō īmutata s̄nia ad majorē claritatē mutavit verba quedā ut ī minuta s̄ hoc concepta quā parti adverse tradidit videri posset. Peciit igitur eā videri et admitti, ac illi se ad partē trahentes visa illa retulerunt se eam admittere et approbare. Et Dñs Cardinal̄ promisit nōie ambassiatoz R<sup>3</sup> q<sub>3</sub> pars adv̄sa haberet cōmissio<sup>em</sup> suā sic correctam sigillo Regis sigillatā. Pars vero adversa s̄ili modo promisit Dño Cardinali q<sub>3</sub> īp̄i facerent cōmissionē suam sic correctam eciam sigillari sigillo Regis sui. Tenores vero cōissionū h̄mōi seqūntur et sunt tales.

CHARLES par la grace de Dieu Roy de France a touz ceulx qui ces p̄ntes l̄res verront salut. Cōme par le moen de n̄re treschiere et tresamee seur et cousine la Duchesse de Bourgoigne ait este pourparle et avisee entre certains nous ambassadeurs pour n̄re part et ceulx de n̄re adversaire Dangleterre pour sa part ou moys de Fevrier darrain passe entre Gravelinghes et Calais une cōvencion estre tenue desdiz deux parties a Cherbourg ou es parties de Picardie sur les marches du dit Cales pour traicter de paix final entre les deux royaumes de France et Dangleterre se a nous et a n̄re adversaire plaisoit et que en fussions content. Et soit ainxi que nous qui tousjours avōs desire paix pour reverence de n̄re Sig<sup>r</sup> et escheuer leffusion de sang humain et les aultres irreparables maulx qui par fait de guerre sont advenuz et pour-



roient avenir si remede ny estoit mis aions consenti et accorde la dite cōvencion esdiz marches de Picardie et q̃ enverrons nouz solennelz ambaxeurs . savoir faisons que nous ces choses considerees disposez cōme tousjours avons este dentendre a la dite paix final entre lesd̃ deux royaumes par tous bons honorables et raysonnables moyens voulons mettre Dieu et rayson de ñre part . cōfians a plain et entierement des persoñ et de la leoyaulte et proudomie et de grans sens prudence et discrecion et bone diligēce de ñre treschier et tresame frere et cousin Philipp duc de Bourgoigne et de nous treschiers et feaulx Loys de Bourbon conte de Vendosme ñre cousin grant maistre dostel Reignault archevesque et duc de Reimes chauncellr Johan de Hareco't archevesque de Narbonne et Jehan bastart Dorleans ch̃r grāt chambellain nous cousins Adam de Cambray ch̃r p̃mier p̃sident en ñre court de parlement Jacques de Chastellon ch̃r fr̃ de Dampierre Reignaud Eirard fr̃ de Basoges ch̃r Maistre Dostel Maistre Robert Maillere maistre de nous cōptes conseillers et Maistre Andre du Beuff secretaire iceulx avons faitz ordonnez commiz et deputez faisons cōmittons ordonnons et deputtons par ces p̃ntes nouz ambassadeurs et cōmissaires et certains procureurs et mes-sagiers especiaulx ausquelx et a quelconques huit ou a q̃lconques sept dessusd̃ ou au six diceulx cest asavoir a nous diz frere et cousins lez Ducs de Bourgoigne et Conte de Vendosme Reignault chauncellr Archevesque de Narbonne Bastard Dorleans et Adā de Cambray et en labsence dun des six dessusd̃ a Maistre John Turdet esleu conferme de lesglise de Chalons avons donne et donnons par ces p̃ntes plaine puissance auctorite et mandement especial pour nous et en ñre nom eulx transporter es dites parties de Picardie sur lesd̃ marches de Calais et Douvoir ou aler les aucū deulx au dit lieu de Calais voier et visiter ñre trescher et tresame frere et cousin le Duc Dorleans presonner de ñre dit adversaire et traictier quil soit p̃nt en la d̃te convencion et a toutes les journees et assemblees dicelles affin que par son avis et conseil soit procede de ñre part a la d̃te matiere de paix de eulx représenter pour nous cōvenir et assābler avecques et ensemble les ambassadeurs cōmissaires procureurs et messages de ñre dit adversaire de traictier appointer prendre et accepter avecques



iceulx jour et lieu sain et cōvenable pour la dte cōvencion cōe ilz verront estre expedient et que ensemble pourront cōvenir de estre et assister a la dte cōvencion ensemble lesdiz ambaxeurs et cōmissaires de ñre advsaire aians de luy bon et suffisant povair en ceste partie, et aux jour et lieu prins et acceptez pour la dte cōvencion et aultres jours ensuians durant icelle de parler cōmuniquer et besoinger avecques lesd̃ cōmissaires et ambaxeurs de ñre dit adversaire et desdiz deux royaumes, et que icelle paix cōcerneront et regarderont pour nous nous hairs successeurs et subgetz quelconques de tractier et appointer transsigier passer et accorder terminer et concluire finablement eschoses dessusd̃ et sur touz cōtencions questions causes quereles accions tant reales que personnelles petitions controverses demandes et debas quelcōqs avecques leurs circūstances et dependeñ entre nous et ñre dit adversaire pendens cōmences meues ou a movoir avecq̃ les diz ambassadeurs et cōmissaires de la pte Dangleterre, ainsi cōe entre elx ensamble et chne partie sera cōvenu traictie et accorde de traicter ainsi et accorder et appointer avecqs lesd̃ ambaxadeurs de ñre dit adversaire ou aultre quelconques personnes aians suffis̃f povoir en ceste partie de et sur la delivrance totale et elargiciō de ñre cousin et Duc Dorleans p̃sonner de ñre dit adversaire, et generalemēt de faire ordonner et concluire en la d̃ paix et toutes aultres choses dessusd̃ et es appendeñ dicellez et de chne dicelles tout ce quil verront estre necessaire et cōvenable cōme en ñre personne faire pourrons si p̃ns estions. Jacoit ce q̃ la chose resquist mandement plus especial de jurer et promettre pour nous et en ñre non les appointmentz traictiez accorz promesses faiz et conclusions qui par eulx auroit este faitez passees accordees et concluez en la dte paix en la matiere dicelles autres choses davant ditez et sur tout bailler leur lettres en forme deue et souffisant et au cas necessaires et apparteñ lesquelles nous voulons avoir pareil et mesme leffect et vigueur cōme si nous mesmes en ñre persoine les faisons et octroions, promettans en bonne foy et en parole de Roy lesd̃ fr̃s de nous diz cousins et ambaxeurs et messages des huit et des six dicēlx en la māiere davant dite. Les quēlx en tous cas voulons estre presens et consentans et tout ce que es matieres et chose dessusdites et en chne dicelles sera ainsi par



eulx traictie appoïte accorde promis transige fait termine et conclud avoir agreable et approv<sup>t</sup> ratifier et cōfermer par nous ĩres et tenir ferme et estable a tousjours et nō venir encontre et tout sans fraude et mal engin. En tesmoïg de ce nous avōs fait mettre ĩre seal ordeinie en labseñ du grant a ces pñtes. Doñ a Ryem le sep<sup>me</sup> jour Davrill lan de grace mill<sup>e</sup> ccccxxxix. apres Pasques et de ĩre reygne le xvij<sup>e</sup>.

HENRICUS<sup>1</sup> Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dñs Hibernie om̃ibz ad quos presentes ĩre pervenerint salutem. Dum ante mentis ĩre oculos reducim<sup>9</sup> illud tā sūmū tamq̃ singulare et excellens bonū quod nobis Redemptor ĩr ex hac mortali vita transitur<sup>9</sup> ultimo testamento reliquit, dicens Pacem meam do vobis pacem meam relinquo voḅ, qua rite servata dampna irreparabilia et ĩnumerabilia mala que guerraꝝ cōtinuacione diutina succreverant debere cessare non ambiguus libenter totū añū ĩrm cōṽtim<sup>9</sup> ad hanc rē sacram consequendū cum effectū. Cū itaq̃ ī mēse Februarii ultimate preterito post certas cōvenciones habitas in marchia Calesie inter reverendissimū ī Xpō patrem carissimū avūculū ĩrm Cardinalē Anglie carissimam cōsanguineā ĩram Ducissā Burgundie ac nōnullos ambassiatores adversarii ĩri Francie super materia pacē perpetue et generalis regnoꝝ Francie et Anglie Nos et dictus adversari<sup>9</sup> ĩr et cuilibz ĩrm per suas patentes ĩras voluit consentit et concordavit q̃ in dēa marchia Calesie in certo loco ppicio et cōvenienti ad hoc eligendo fieret et celebraretur certa et solempnis cōvencio pro tractando et finaliter cum Dei adjutorio ip̃am pacē concludendo. Ea ppter confidentes singulariter de fidelitate circūspeccione approbata sciencia et cōscienciaꝝ sinceritate venerabiliū in Xpō patrū Joh̃is archiep̃i Eboꝝ et carissimi cōsāguinei ĩri Ducis Norff necnō venerabiliū p̃rm Petri Lexonieñ Thōe Norwiceñ et Thome Neveneñ ep̃oꝝ ac carissimoz cōsāguineoz ĩroꝝ Humfri Bukkyng<sup>h</sup>am Herefordie Staffordie Norhampton et Perechie comitis Joh̃is comitis Oxoñ et Henrici dñi de Bourgcher et dilecti nobis ī Xpō Abbatis de Fescamp ac dilectoꝝ et fideiū ĩroꝝ Walteri dñi de Hungreford Maḡri Nichi

<sup>1</sup> This document is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 728, from the *Rotuli Francie*, 17 Hen. VI. m. 4.



Billestoñ decani eccleie cathedralis Saꝝ Johannis Stourtoñ militis  
 Johis Souttoñ militis Johannis Poph<sup>a</sup>m militis Roberti Whityngh<sup>a</sup>m  
 thesaurarii Caleſ Maꝝri Thome Bekyntoñ legum doctoris M' Wiſſi  
 Erard sacre pagine professoris necnō Magistroꝝ Step̃hi Wiltoñ  
 et Wiſſi Sprever legū doctoꝝ et Johannis Ryvel secretarii  
 n̄ri ad laudē et honorē ōipotentis Dei et pro vitanda humani  
 sanguis effusione ac removendū sup<sup>a</sup>dca mala, necnon ut quieti  
 subditoꝝ n̄roꝝ per bonū pacis auxiliante Dño utiſr sit provisū ip̄os  
 Archiepm Ducem Epos Comites Henricū Ab̄bem Walterū Nichm  
 Jōhem Jōhem Jōhem Robertum Thomā Wiſſm Step̃hm Wiſſm et  
 Jōhem decem et novē decem et octo decē et septem sexdecim  
 quindecim quatuordecī tresdecim duodecim undecim decē novē aut  
 octo ex eis quoꝝ p̄fatum Archiepm unū esse volum<sup>9</sup> n̄ros ambas-  
 siatores oratores procuratores deputatos et nūcios speciales facim<sup>9</sup>  
 ordinam<sup>9</sup> et cōstituim<sup>9</sup> per p̄ntes. Dam<sup>9</sup> itaq; de consensu et de-  
 liberatione consilii n̄ri et tenore presenciū concedim<sup>9</sup> eisdem  
 ambassiatoribꝫ oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ deputatis et nūciis n̄ris  
 predictis potestatē plenariā et mandatū generale et speciale pro  
 nobis et nōie n̄ro ac utriusq; n̄roꝝ Anglie et Francie regnoꝝ dñiisq;  
 subditis amicis n̄ris ac aliis nobis alligatis confederatis et ad-  
 herentibꝫ quibuscumq; infra marchias p̄dictē Caleſ vel ibi prope  
 locis utiq; et diebꝫ ad hoc appunctuandū cū p̄fato advsario n̄ro  
 Frācie sive suis ambassiatoribꝫ et cōmissariis oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ  
 deputatis et nūciis potestatē et sufficientē ab eo habentibꝫ ī hac  
 parte cōveniendi tractandi appunctuandi capiendi et acceptandi  
 cum eisdē ābassiatoribꝫ diē et locū securos et congruentes pro  
 cōvencione fienda in ip̄o tractatu pacis prout eis videbitur expedire,  
 et insimul poterunt cōvenire īteressēdi et assistendi in convencione  
 pred̄ca una cum dictis ābassiatoribꝫ et cōmissariis d̄ci adversarii n̄ri  
 Francie ac ad et in dictis loco et die pro d̄ca cōvencione acceptis et  
 aliis diebus sequentibus ip̄ā cōvencionē durante cōicandi et tractandi  
 cū ip̄is ābassiatō<sup>b</sup> et cōmissariis d̄ci adversarii n̄ri in factis et materiis  
 d̄ce pacis generalis utriusq; regnoꝝ cōcernētibꝫ pacē eandē tractandi  
 et appūctuandi transsigendi pasciscendi cōcordandi terminādi et fina-  
 liter concludendi de pace h̄mōi finali generali et perpetua inter nos  
 et dictum adversariū n̄rm pro nobis heredibusq; successoribus et  
 subditis n̄ris quibuscumq; ac pro p̄fatē regnis h̄nd ac de et super



om̃ibꝫ cōtencionibꝫ questionibꝫ c̃ais q̃relis accionibꝫ tam realibꝫ quā personalibꝫ petitionibꝫ litibꝫ demandis et debatis quibuscumqꝫ una cū eoꝝ circūstanciis emergētibꝫ dependentibꝫ et cōnexis inter nos et d̃cm adversariū ñrm qualitercumqꝫ pendeñ exortis sive motis vel movend̃. Et insuper tractandi et appunctuandi cū d̃cis ambasiatoribus d̃ci adversarii ñri aut aliis quibusvis personis potestatem in hanc parte sufficientē habentibꝫ de deliberacione et elargicione consanguinei ñri Ducis Aureliañ ñri p̃sonarii. Necnon cōveniendi de et super treugis seu guerraꝝ abstinēciis tam generalibꝫ quā particularibꝫ per terrā per mare seu per aquas pro nobis regnis terris patriis d̃niis subditis vassallis amicis alligat̃ et confederatis quibuscumqꝫ, ac treugas seu guerrarum abstinencias h̃mōi sic capiendas et concordandas per oīa regna terras et d̃nia ñra proclamare et proclamari faciendi, et pro debita firmaꝫ custodia eazdem treugaꝝ faciendi ordinandi et deputandi tot et tales conservatores et iudices tam generales quam speciales et in tanto numero prout ip̃is ambasiatoribꝫ oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ deputatis et nūciis ñris supradict̃ melius videbitur expedire, ac universa et singula que per eosdem in om̃ibꝫ et singulis premissis vel aliquo premissoz appunctuari concludi seu concordari contigerit firmandi roborādi et per fidei interposicionē et juramētū eciam ad sc̃a Dei eṽngelia ī aīam ñram prestandi assecurandi ac de et super eisdem et quolibet eoꝝdem cōcedendi dandi faciendi et expediendi oīs et oīmodas securitates cauciones promissa alligaciones et l̃ras sigillatas que talem tantamqꝫ vim auctoritatem eff̃cm et vigorem habere volum⁹ ac si nos in persona ñra ea faceremus, ac generaliter om̃ia et singula faciendi ex̃cendi et expediendi que in premissis et circa ea ñcc̃ia fuerint seu quomodolibet oportuna, eciam si majora sint aut forent superius expressatis et talia que de sui natura mandatum exigant magis speciale et que nos ip̃i facere possem⁹ si personaliter presentes essemus. P̃mittentes bona fide et in verbo regio nos ratum gratum et firmū et stabile perpetuo habituros quicquid in premissis aut aliquo ip̃oz p̃missoꝝ per p̃dictos cōmissarios ābassiatores seu deputatos ñros decē et novē decē et octo decem et septē sexdecī quīdecim quatuordecī tresdecī duodecī undecī decem novē aut octo ex eis quoꝝ p̃fatū Archiep̃m unū ēe volum⁹ appunctuatū cōventū cōclusū seu cōcordatū fuerit. Et qꝫ om̃ia et singula sic appunctuata



cōventa cōclusa seu concordata absq; dolo fraude vel malo ingenio pro parte ñra ac quantū ad nos spectabit exequemur et exequi faciemus ac qđ super eisdem dabim<sup>9</sup> lras ñras cōfirmatorias magno sigillo ñro sigillatas. In cujus rei testiōm has lras ñras fieri fecim<sup>9</sup> patentes. Teste meīpo apud maneriū ñrm de Kenington xxiiij<sup>o</sup>. die Maii anno regni ñri xvij<sup>o</sup>.

HIIS ACTIS Dñs Eboꝝ eleganter pposuit ī latinis bvi satis et exhortatorio sermone, assumēs pro hiis q̄ sibi psuade visum ē pro themate verba Xpi ad Mariā in libro revelaconū Brigide 3. Si Francie et Anglie Reges volunt habere pacē dabo eis perpetuā pacē, prosequens hoc quomodo per medium justie pax illa habenda esset. Sunt em pax et justicia due sorores quarū una sine altera nō habetur scđm Aug̃ sr i<sup>o</sup>. s. Justicia et pax osculate sunt, et p hunc modū introduxit p<sup>m</sup> articulū instruccionis s. q; adversari<sup>9</sup> suus Francie attendēs ad ea que justice sunt permetteret dñm ñrm Regē libere pacifice quiete gaudere regno et corona sua Frañ et possessione eoꝝdem. Anteq; ñn descendit ad hunc articulū fecit protestacionē q; nō erat itencionis sue jus seu titulū q; seu quē Rex habet ad regnū et coronā predictā et tenet imediate a Deo nullū ī ea parte recognoscens superiorē ī terris ī aliquālē ponere disputacionē seu revocare ī dubiū cum sint satis nota ymo notoria toti mūdo et sepissime per divina judicia ī bellis ea de ča initis multis et magnis imo mañis et Deo inspectore et iudice semp pro parte Regis victoriā reportantibz manifestata et declarata. Adjecit illud Brigide in libro revelacionū suaꝝ cū regnū Frācie pervenerit ad veram hmilitatem tūc regnū ipm ad legitimū perveniet heredē. Addidit eciā cōfirmacionē pacis general̃ facte Trec̃ et per dños sp̃uales et temporales civitates quoq; et villas Francie jurate. Subjunxit in fine q; dictus adversarius hoc faciens satis sperare posset q; Rex nō esset ejus ihumanitatis aut ingratitudinis quin attenta ppinquitate sāg̃nis qua cōjunguntur faceret ei ita provideri q; reputaret merito se contentum. Finitis hiis ambassiatores ex adverso se traxerunt ad partes et cum mutuo se cōsulissent reversi sunt. Et Archiep̃us Remeñ in lingua Gallica recitavit pposita p Elboraceñ sm̃arie et cōvertens eundē sermonē pro parte sua dixit de jure et tiŧlo suppremi Dñi sui nō ēe dubi<sup>du</sup> t̃c<sup>a</sup>. et iĝr peciit scđm justiam ut dixit q; Rex pmitteret eum libere et pacifice gaudere t̃c<sup>a</sup>.



Quātum ad bella dixit eciam eos frequenter reportasse victoriam et  
 űris fuisse ad unguē recōpensatum. Contra revelaciones Brigide  
 allegavit unā p̄tensam p̄phciam Joh̄is Heremite qui ut dixit  
 inter cetera scripsit q̄ Frācia p̄pter p̄cta affligeretur multū per  
 Anglicos sed tandē Gallici turpiter expellerent eos totaŕ a regno.  
 Ad pacem generalem dixit q̄ nō valuit q̄ Rex eoŕ erat tunc īdis-  
 positus et īsensibilis et Delphin⁹ cuj⁹ notorie interfuit nō erat ad h⁹  
 vocatus neq̄ consensit ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. Quibz Eborac̄ hita p̄ius cōicacione cum  
 collegis modesto sermone respondit ad singula. Et q<sup>m</sup> ad illam  
 p̄phiam Joh̄is dixit illum ēē īcognitum et ab eccl̄ia mīme appbaŕ  
 sicut est liber este revelacionū ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. In fine exhortacionē fecit q̄  
 cum ita sit q̄ īp̄i per magnos et teneros zelum et affectionē habeant  
 ad amabile bonum pacē ut sepe ore suo testati sunt īp̄i velint  
 aperturā aliquā bonā et congruā facere que videatur eis posse viā  
 pacis inducere. E contra īp̄i requirebant q̄ űri idipsum facerent,  
 dicentes q̄ si nos haberemus aliquas vias h̄mōi apiendas īp̄i vellēt  
 auditū prestare et attendere. Post hec itaq̄ d̄cus Dñs Eboŕ habito  
 p̄ius consilio cum collegis descendit glorioso et diserto sermone ad  
 apturā sc̄di articuli instruccionis. Et p̄ea pars adversa se retrahens  
 et secum cōsulens tandem per os d̄ci Remeñ respondit oblata nō  
 fore acceptanda nec ēē media aliqua ad pacē. E contra replicatū  
 erat per Eboŕ q̄ terre oblate nō judicāde essent pro parvis aut  
 parvi valoris cū diciores aut majores essent aliquibus duobus regnis  
 Xianis ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. Et cū nichilomin⁹ ducerēt oblata h̄mōi acceptanda  
 instabat Eboraceñ ut īp̄i mediū aliquod rationabile ad pacis cōclu-  
 sionē ap̄irent, qui demū per Remeñ, fact̄ p̄mit⁹ protestacione q<sup>d</sup>  
 nichil de concedend̄ per eos sortiretur effectum nisi ī evētū q̄ Rex  
 űr renūciaret ōi juri et titulo que habet ad coronā et regnū Francie  
 et tam nōi q̄<sup>a</sup> armis. 2<sup>do</sup>. q̄ quicquid habiturus esset in regno  
 Francie teneret de eoŕ Rege per homagium ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. 3<sup>o</sup>. q̄ tam  
 spirituales quam temporales persone restituerentur ad eoŕ posses-  
 siones et terras ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. obtulerūt Regi illas terras ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. quas nūc habet  
 et possidet Rex in ducat̄ Aquitañ tenend̄ per homagiū ligeū ut  
 s<sup>a</sup>. Quibz responsū est q̄ ista oblacio nichil tēdebat ad pacē  
 ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. Et sic dissoluta est cōvencio ista usq̄ post p̄andiū et Dñs  
 Cardinalis cōvivavit et laute ī tentorio suo ōs ābassiatores Regis ibi  
 p̄sentes et alios multos preter Epm Neveneñ qui non manducavit



pisces. Postq<sup>a</sup> p<sup>a</sup>nsū ē Dñs Cardinalis accersivit ad se ābassiatores Regis, et cōsiderans q<sub>b</sub> p oblaciones adhuc factas nichil actū est per quod fructus aliquis speraretur, et maxime ex hoc q<sub>b</sub> pars adversa protestabat<sup>r</sup> oīo de resorto et superioritate ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. a quib<sub>3</sub> si nō posset recedi nichil ultra per nos ad pacē agi posset tanq<sup>a</sup> mediator ꝥ angelus pacis sic agendū censu<sup>t</sup>. O q<sup>a</sup> possibile ēet īvestigaret per Ducissā Burgundie si pars adversa pacto quovis induci posset aut auct<sup>a</sup>em haberet ad omittendū homagiū resortū et superioritatē ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. Et ad hūc finē idē Dñs Cardinalis et Ducissa ingressi sūt papilionē cōvencionis et ibi cōicaverunt soli per se per horam et amplius. Interī ambassiatores Regis cōicaverunt siī in tentorio Cardinali super hoc, an videlicet esset hoc die procedendū ultra ad alias oblaciones per nos faciendas, et ex multis cāis videbat<sup>r</sup> cōclusionafr omib<sub>3</sub> q<sub>b</sub> nō. Tandē reversus Dñs Cardinalis renūciavit nob<sup>3</sup> q<sub>b</sub> ex mutuo cōicat<sup>9</sup> ī papilione ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. nō potuit sentire vel sperare de fructu cōsequende nūc pacis eo q<sub>b</sub> pars adversa nō esset recessura ab homa<sup>9</sup> ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. de treug<sup>9</sup> esset sicut ēe posset. Post īmediate Dñs Cardinalis et ābassiatores utriusq<sub>b</sub> partis multū humaniter recepti sūt in tentoriū dñe Ducisse solempniter apparatus et ībm hebant spēs et vinū, et hiis factis om̄s ad pp<sup>a</sup> remearunt, cōvēto prius ut die Lune sequenti p<sup>x</sup>ima foret celebranda convencio.

SEQ'UNTUR Instruccionēs Ambassiatoꝝ Anglie.<sup>1</sup>

Instruccion yeven on to the most reverend fadre in God Johan archebesshop of York Johan duc of Norff Thomas bisshop of Norwich and Thomas bisshopp of Saint Davies Therles of Stafford and of Oxenford the Lord<sup>9</sup> Bourchieres and Hungreford and other sent with them to the convencion of trete of peas to be holden in the marches of Calaix.

First the said ambassadours shal in suche maner ād forme as shal be thought covenable aske and opene as for the most reasonable mene of peas that the adverse partie cesse and forbere to yeve

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<sup>1</sup> Another *contemporary* copy of these Instructions is preserved in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. xii. f. 211 b., and is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 724. The MS. has been so much injured as to be now almost illegible.



from this tyme forth any let trouble or empechement on to the Kyng in occupacion and rejoising of his coronne and reme of France, and that he suffre the Kyng peasible to rejoice hem with al ther apportenantes as hem oweth of rygħt to do, and require hym ad theym yñ his name that hy so doo. And this requeste they shul enforce so as shaft be thought reasonable to hem to be do, not in puttyng in question ner in disputes on the Kyng original title to his said coroune and reme of France the whiche his noble progenitours, namely Kyng Edward his gret aiel and the Kyng his fader bothe of most noble memoire be as gret avis and conseil as koude be taken ther upoñ had for decided and undoutid or they toke upon hem to clayme the said coroune and reme and nāly or they proceded to the werre theŕ fore. And this request the said ambassatours shal mowe espiāly enforce be the jugement of God that have ben yoven in many and divers<sup>1</sup> batailles had in and for his said clayme and right, and also be thappointement and accord made opoñ the same betwix the Kyng of most noble memoire hader and aiel, and hereupoñ the shul dwelle as long as hit shal be thought to them to be do. And if thambassatours of thadvse parte straunge hem to entende to this request, the Kyng said ambassatours shal after under ptestacion to be made by hem in forme accustomed, passe forther ad say that the Kyng willynd as hy eve hath willed so to put hem in his devoir to God and to the worlde that hit shalle not raisonable mowe be said but that he desireth the peas, wol for the good of the said peas rather thañ lakke it, bye it and depte largeli w<sup>t</sup> his said adversaire of cuntres landes lordshippes and possessions belongiñ to the Kyng and to his said coro<sup>e</sup> of Fraunce, and cōdescending to the specialty shal offre his said adversaire landes lordshippes and possessions beyonde the rivere of Leyre to have to him and theires of his body, that ys to say, the contre of Langdoke and other landes and lordshippes beyond the said river belongyng to the said coroune to the valeu in demayne and revenue ordinarie and ex<sup>a</sup>ordinarie of xx<sup>m</sup>. li. yerly, to be holde of the Kyng asyñ the rygħt of his said coroune of Fraunce.

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<sup>1</sup> "divers grete" *Tiberius*, B. XII.



Item if that other partie wol not contente hem with the said offre ne condescende to the peas thereby, the most reverent fadiſ yn God my Lord the Cardinal shal mowe as a plat of the cheurche and as a mediatour and sterer to the peas remembre how thys werrys that hawe be mad in and for the title and claime of the coroune of France betwix the p'nces that have strived ther upō have endured this hondred yere and more, and that there haan be moo men slayne in the continuence of hem of oo nacion and other than ben at thus day in bothe landes and so mech Xp̄en blode shede that hit is<sup>1</sup> grete a sorow and an orroure to think or her it, addyng that in al the erthe Cristeñ and hetheñ be not so many noble princes knyghtes and squiers and men of fete as han perished yñ the same werres, by force off whiche men and they ne had be so laboured and cōsumed yñ the said werres the Cristen feith and beleve the whiche ys now so grettely lassed ād decressed as it ys weel knowe and the remedies and contre that hath received it and were grounded in the same now pervertid might and shold not oonly have be defended and kept, but the said Cristeñ feith and beleve had by lyklyhode of reson be dilated thorght the world. So that this rigorous and extreme cōtinuans and abedyng upon the said claymes and querele on both seið hath be mannes probale consideracion be and is the cause as welle of the said sorowful diminucioñ and decresse of the said Cristen beleve as of the lettyng of thenccresse and dilatacion thereof, and so be cause of perdition noght oonly of thinnumerable mennes bodyes that haan perished be thabuse of the werre and of the wretchednesse and synne that hath ensued therof, but also of infinite other mennes soules that shold noght have perished but be saved be the mene of cōtinuance and dilatacioñ of the Cristen beleve if this obstinacy had noght be, of the wiche soules ich was mor p̄cioux thanne aff therthe.

Sic. With this the said princes may be mevyd to considere that either this werre most e<sup>2</sup>v endure and never have ende, that God ne wold, and they that wold that the shulde were cursed of God and yn evel tyme borne, either if hit shal have ende that God ne wol and they that wold that they sholde were coursed of God and

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<sup>1</sup> "too grete" *Tiberius*, B. XII.



yn evel tyme borne, it most have ende be oon of two woes, that ys to say either by fine force so that oon of theim distroie and subdue hoolly that other, that were gret pitee consideryng the noblesse and puissance of hem and that of hē hangith in gret partye thestat and might of Cristiante, either it most ende by good appointment and accord, the whiche is the goodly endyng thereof, and wold God that hit had so doo many yers a goo. And yet better is that it so do soon thanne abide longer.

Among other thinges that owe to mewe the said p<sup>i</sup>nces to desir that hit so doo, oon grete thing is the consideracioñ of nyghnesse of blode that they stand inne ich of hem to other, and ich of hē to alle the grete princes of bothe landes, for the whiche cause them awid be the lawe of God and nature and be the ordre of cherite ich of them to desire and wille the good of other, and to peine hem to thappesement of thise werres that be so detestable and contraire to natur and to al reason.

And over this the p<sup>i</sup>nces of bothe partis owe to considere that God made not his people in the said to remes ner in othe<sup>r</sup> for the princes, but he made the p<sup>i</sup>nces for his service and for the wele and behove of his poeple, that is to say to reule them in tranquillite, namely by the mene of deue mīstraciō of justice. So that they so reuled shalle mowe restfully and peasible serve hem, the whiche this werres suffreth hem noght ne shalle suffre hem but lete hem to do whiles they cōtinue and endure. And by thise motives<sup>1</sup> and other suche as my said Lord the Cardinales grete wisdam wol advise, he shaft mewe exhorte and sture bothe princes to lyfft upon consideracion and he<sup>r</sup>sight to God, and to shewe the tendernesse and the zele that they be<sup>r</sup> to the savacion and eschuyng of dampnacioñ of mennys soules and to the relief<sup>2</sup> and relevacioñ of the said Cristeñ fethe and beleve, also the to shewe the love that they as Cristeñ p<sup>i</sup>nces have and bere to tho that be hi<sup>r</sup> subgetz and othe<sup>r</sup> that beñ Cristen meñ, the whiche be the lawe of God them awed tendrely and brotherly to love, to shewe also noght in owrdes oonly and writyng but in hertez, the compassion that the have of shedding of Cristen blode and the pite that

<sup>1</sup> "meanes" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

<sup>2</sup> "relief exaltation" *Ibid.*



they haan opoñ the pouř and innocent people that so lang haan souffred and so greuously and importably haan be oppressed with the said werres, mevyng hem to preferre so grete goodes and theschuyng of the grete and innumerable mischiffes and incōvenientē befor the rigo<sup>r</sup> and hardinesse of heř ppre ententē and desirs.

Over this the said p'nces may be meved to considere that the principal cause that shold meve any of them to desire the said coroune of Fraunce shold be nogth ambicioñ of worldly worshipp<sup>r</sup> ner covetis of erthly dñacioñ and richesse, but the service that hy sholde entende to do to God in gouvernance of his people in the said reme. And with this to considere that the cuntre comp'ised within tho that be now called the landes and the limites of the reme of France be grete and populus and have noght at alle tymes be hooly onder the gouvnance of oo sool Kyng, ne it is noght of the necessite of the laue of God or of nature ne also of the necessite for the behoveful gouvnance therof that hit so be, but as woel before Charlemain as after the said cuntre and the gouvnance therof hatñ be departed, so that other while thre otherwhil foure Kyngē haan byn theñin at oones, ich of hem havynng gouvernance of his party and noon of hem subgit to other. And for asmuche as either of the said parties may be stired to departe frome notable part of his clayme and to cōdescende to a moderacioñ and amene therein rather than of durete and lakke of pite to souffre the said mischiefs and incōvenientz to growe or long<sup>1</sup> to cōtinue letyng hem witte that if they that may with thair towarde- nesse so acquite hem to God and to his people be the cause of the<sup>2</sup> grette goodes as shaft ensue of cessint of these werres and eschewe so manifold harmes ād incōvenientē as they knowe and see wele shal elles ensue, strange hem and wol not so do it, the shal have to mech to answeere to God and al tho that counseil them therto.

Prima ob-  
lacio.

And of this exhortacion shal the Kingē ambassatours take occasion to procede ferth<sup>r</sup> in offres and to say that att reverēce of God and of holi churche and for thexaltacion and vancemēt and assurans of the state of al<sup>3</sup> Cristeñ feith and beleve, the whiche havynng consideracion and regard to the litel nōbre of Cristen

<sup>1</sup> "longer" *Tiberius*, B. XII.    <sup>2</sup> "to" *Ibid.*    <sup>3</sup> "al the" *Ibid.*



folkes and to thinfirmite and weykenes thereof, causid of intestine division and werres, standith at this day in grete gipde and perille ans as destitud of proteccion ād deffense agens thenemys and thimpugnatoours theŕof ād for the causes and consideracions nobly and openly allegid and declaret in the holi exhortacion made be the most revent fader in God ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. We thembassatoours of the Kyng ouŕ souverain lord Herŕ ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. make to Charles his adversaire in France the offre that folewith, that is to say, that the Kyng ouŕ said souverain lord wol and shal suffre agre hym and consente that withoute any contradiction empechement or let of him or of his heirs his said adversaire shal have holde and rejoisse to hem and to his heirs his said adversaire shal have holde and rejoisse to hem and to his heirs \* al the part of France belonging to the coroune of France that is beyond the river of Leyers, noght cōprehending theŕinne but expressely refving to the Kyng and to his heirs, the duchie of Guyenne, the conte of Poetowe, and generally all the Kyngꝝ noble progenitours Kinges of Englund for the tyme beyng have bifore tyme<sup>1</sup> the coroune of France descended or belonged on to hem be enherited inne and possessed of.

\* Sic.

ij<sup>a</sup>. oblacio.

And after this offre thus made the Kingꝝ said ambassatoŕs shal mowe by processe enlarge the said offre, reservyng no mor to the Kyng beyonde the forsaide river of Leyre but that the Kyng now standith or shal stande possessid of at the day of agreement of thadversairie to the said offre. And in this offre the Kingꝝ said ambassatoours shal dwel and extolle it and magnifie it by declaracion of the multitude of tharchebisshopriches bisshopriches citees townes and cuntres comprised in the said offre.

ijj<sup>a</sup>. oblacio.

And<sup>2</sup> the ambassatoours of the othr partie cōtente hem noght with thoffres nexte afor rehersed the said ꝥc<sup>a</sup>. shal thanne procede furthŕ and make the offre that folwith,<sup>3</sup> that at the reverence of God and for the causes and consideracions cōprised in the next article bifore, the whiche the shal repete, and to thentend that they may evidently appier that the Kyng is noght ledde ner meved by ambicion ner by covetys to dwelle opoñ his said clayme and

<sup>1</sup> "thenne" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

<sup>2</sup> "and if" *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> "and say" *Ibid.*



title, the Kyng wol content hem to have to hym and to his heirs, all the cuntres lordshippes landes possessions rentes and revenues w<sup>t</sup> all ther ryghtes and apptenentz that his noble pgenitours the Kyng<sup>1</sup> of England haan had rejoissed ād be possessed of, noght as Kyng<sup>2</sup> of France, but in thair owne ppre and p<sup>ve</sup> right belongynd to hem in othe<sup>r</sup> wys and be other lawfull title forthwithe, the tounes and marches of Caleis comprehended thereinne, the conte chastel and lordshipp of Guysnes and other in the same marches, accordyng to the limites and bondes specified in the trete of Bretaygne, to have and to hold al the contreys lordshippez landes and thing<sup>3</sup> abowe said immediatly of God and as lord souv<sup>ain</sup> of the same and of the soubget<sup>3</sup> the<sup>r</sup>of as frely w<sup>t</sup> outen subjeccion resort or recognicion to be made therfor by hym or by hys said heirs to any erthly man as kan be described or advised.

And if it so be that in the demenig of the said mater it be desired that the Kyng<sup>2</sup> make al tho that bifore the Kyng<sup>2</sup> cōq<sup>st</sup> in Normandie and in France have holde the party of thadv<sup>se</sup>saire to by restored to the landes lordshipps and possessions that they had in the said Normandie and other places of the conquest, the said t<sup>c</sup><sup>a</sup>. shal straunge hem and make difficulte he<sup>r</sup>in. But finally rather than breke therfore the Kyng wol wol agre hem that they be so restored to the landes t<sup>c</sup><sup>a</sup>. that other personnes be noght intitlid in be force of any yeft<sup>3</sup> or grant<sup>3</sup> made be the Kyng or be the Kyng<sup>2</sup> fader, and if thadv<sup>se</sup>se partie content hem noght with that, the Kyng wol on<sup>2</sup> that agre hem that if the landes t<sup>c</sup><sup>a</sup>. so youven or garauntyd be the Kyng or his fader falle ayen to the Kyng<sup>2</sup> handes or if tho to whom the said landes belangid before the said conquest may accorde w<sup>t</sup> tho that now have hym<sup>3</sup> the Kyng wol wole that they shal<sup>3</sup> have hym and rejoisse hem holding hem of hym or other mene lordys ondirneth hym.

And if God dispose so that hit were procedid so ferre by offres that the difficulte of accord and concludyng rested oonly in the leving of the name and coroune of France desired by that othe<sup>r</sup> partie, it shal now be said that this were strange a thing to the Kyng to doo and shold to gretly touche and hurte his worshipp

<sup>1</sup> 'Kings' *Tiberius*, B. XII.

<sup>2</sup> "over" *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Omitted. *Ibid.*



considering that he hath so solemply received his unction and coronne thereinne and inne the capital cite thereof, grete partie of the pierce of France beyng presend and by them or be thair procuratours assentyng therto, and that hit were no noveltee ner incōvenient that ich of hem callid hym Kyng of France, for so hath be seen afore this that suche have be Kyng of<sup>1</sup> France of divers parties therof that have called hemself ich of hem Kyng of France. But finally rather thanne the thing falle to rapture the said ambassatours shal reporte hem in this matier to my Lord the Cardinal to whom the Kyng hath opened and declared al his entent in this matier.

Item if the matiere of mariage to be had bitwix the Kyng and thadversarie doughter be meved as for a mene to the peas and to thentent of cōicacioñ and trettee to be had thereupon, the said Tc<sup>a</sup>. schal sey that it ne is noght thoght to the Kyng covenable to take to his<sup>2</sup> wiff the doughter of any pñce without that he stonde in parfit frendshipp w<sup>t</sup> hem and therefore of reson the trettee of the principal matiere that is to sey of the pees most goo bifore any suche matere of mariage, considering, that w<sup>t</sup>out accord in the principal the trettee of mariage shal be but woide. And if so be that that other partie stand not content with that answer but desir abidingly that matier to be entended to takyng pavantuñ occasion of thoffre that was made therof at Arras, the said Tc<sup>a</sup>. schal mowe say for it was so lightly laide by at Arras and noon<sup>3</sup> inclinacion shewed therein to the Kyng hatht noght therefore yoveñ hem there inne instruction as they trowe he wold elles have do, addinȝ thereto that the Kyng is noght so ferre but that he may soon be sent unto and advtised of the mocion upon cause reasonable that might be ministred thereto. And that for as muche how be it that the said Tc. ne have noght instruction in that matier, nevtheles if it like that other partice amiably to comune thereof they wol noght strange them in that

<sup>1</sup> "in" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

<sup>2</sup> *Omitted. Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> The remainder of this Article is taken from the *contemporary* copy in the Harleian MS. 861. f. 160., and has been collated with the copy in the Harleian MS. 4763. The obvious errors of transcription in one copy have been corrected from the other transcript, and the material variations between them are pointed out in the notes.



behalf, in the which cōicacion they shal first here the menes to the said matrimonie that that other partie wol opene and havynȝ regard to here overtures so to commune wyth hem as of hem self noght bindynȝ the Kynȝ thereby, and in comunynȝ of the matier the said tē. shal aske for the mariage ij. miliones and from that descende and finally abide upon a milion of scutes two of the valeue of a noble.

And if thambassatours of the partie advse wol noght agre hem ne condescende to any of the sayd meenes of pees, but make other offres suche as shal like hem the sayd etē. shal withoute any pleine refusynȝ of hem passe oʊ and say that they have no suche instruction by the whyche they may agre them to the said offres thay may wel reporte the said offres to the Kynȝ but what shal folowe theʊof thy can noght sey. And in this cas to thentent that the people of the reme of France stande noght alwey in this affliction and thus oppressed with the werre, the Kynȝ wol that it be labored to that that oʊture be made by the mene of the Duē of Orlans or by the Duchesse of Bourgoygne of trete of a trewes geñal by see and by land to endure if that other partie wol condescende theʊto for l. xl. xxx. or xx. yeʊ wyth cōicacion. And rather than faile to cōdescende to a trewes of iij. iiij. v. vj. vij. or viij. yeʊ withoute cōicacion and it may be so gotyn.

And for ther better and seurer kepyng of thys trewes they shal laboʊr to that that thenterchange may be made of places enclamd of bothe sið, and condescende rather than faile, to eschange Meux Criel and Saint Germaine en Lay wyth Hareflete Depe and Mounte Saint Michel. And if this entchange can thus be had they shal in cōicacion of the Duē of Orleans deliʊance assay how his deliʊance may be mene theʊto and take the said thre places in parte of paiemēt of his deliʊance. In tretie of wych his deliʊance they shal demaunde an c<sup>m</sup>. marke takynȝ the said thre townes and oʊ that lm<sup>l</sup>. marcz and finally so to conclude. In witnesse of which thyng we have doo put to this pnt instruction oure grete and prive sealx. Yeven at Kenyngtoñ the xxj. day of May the yere of [oure] reigne xvij.

[11th July.] DIE SABBATI xj<sup>o</sup>. Julii venit cum xx. evectonibz Dñs Epus Viceñ de Catellonia ad villā Calef de sero missus ut legat<sup>o</sup> a



cōsilio Basiliēn ut dixit p pace tractāda. Et adduxit secū ut sollicitatores pacis Abbatem Virgiliaceñ de P̄vicia p pte Francie ⁊ Dñm Nicholaum Loysthere<sup>1</sup> ca<sup>um</sup> Rotomageñ p pte Anglē qui visi<sup>to</sup> Dño Cardinali assignati sūt ad hospicia sua.

[12th July.] DIE D'NICO xij<sup>o</sup>. Julii cōclusū est p nuncios hinc inde missos q, Dña Ducissa et ambassiatores ptis adv̄se venirent die Lune sequenti prope Calesiam gracia habēdi cōicacionis ⁊ diliberaçōis cū Duce Aureliañ et videndi que pacis media p eū induci possent. Isto die laute ⁊ solemni<sup>l</sup> convivat<sup>o</sup> est Dñs Cardinalis cū Comite Stafford.

[13th July.] DIE LUNE xij<sup>o</sup>. Julii hora xj<sup>a</sup>. egressi sūt Dñs Cardinalis ⁊ ambassiatores Regis villam Calef p portā vocat Melkyate versus locū convencionis qui erat cōtra eandam portam ad duos tract<sup>o</sup> sagitte vel circi<sup>l</sup> a murē ville in plana area ubi fixa sunt duo tentoria in oriente, unū p collocaçōne in medio ⁊ duo pva pro pane speciebus ⁊ vino in occidente. Hora xij<sup>a</sup>. venit Duç<sup>2</sup> Dña ⁊ ambassiatores adv̄se ptis pre<sup>l</sup> Remeñ Cancellariū qui ludens pridie ad pilā pede lesus est. Postq<sup>a</sup>m Dña descendit de curru occurrit eidem mox Dñs Cardinalis et ruebant in amplexus et oscula amicissimo more. Item Dux Aureliañ ⁊ ip̄a Dña gaudent<sup>l</sup> ⁊ cū ingenti leticia se viserunt ⁊ amplexati sunt, ⁊ deinde dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa ingressi sūt tentoriū i<sup>d</sup> medium ⁊ ibm primo ip̄i soli, deinde p̄sente Dño Cardi<sup>li</sup> ⁊ post absente Cardinali et presentibz ambassiatoribz adv̄se ptis, cōicaçōnem longam habue<sup>l</sup>. Et postea dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa cum ambassiatoribz h̄mōi venerūt ad tentoriū Cardinalis quod erat ex oriente pximū dicto medio tentorio et ibm sumpserūt speč et vinū. Oblivioni ne detur q, vasa spēz tria p̄ma coopta pro tribz statibz antedictis erant ditissima de auro purissimo gemmis variis preciosis imbuta. Decem alia etiā p̄ciosa valde erant, uni<sup>l</sup>sa num̄o tresdecim. Cumq, omnes accepissent spēs ⁊ de vino gustassent ad plenum iterum Dux ⁊ Ducissa p̄dicti ingressi sunt tentoriū convencionis et quando volebant nūc unū nūc aliū ex ambassiatoribz p̄dictis ad se vocabant, tandemq, ut ex relaçōne Dñi Cardinalis accept<sup>l</sup> est corā ambassiatoribz h̄mōi dicta Dña Ducissa habebat interrogare p̄fa<sup>l</sup> Ducem Domine nūquid vos vultis habere pacem. Cui ip̄e habuit respōdere, Imo, etiam si

<sup>1</sup> "Loyscler" *Harleian* MS. 4763.

<sup>2</sup> "venit dicta D'na" *Ibid.*



moriar pro pace. At ipsa malis gratibus omnium cum vos et ego univociter hoc velimus nos faciemus quod dabitur pax. Iterato ut prius gustarent species et vinum et sonante jam hora iiiij<sup>ta</sup>. dicta Dñia Ducissa ascendit currum et cum gentibus suis et dictis ambassiatoribus reversa est ad Gravelyng. Dominus vero Cardinalis et Dux Aurelianus gentes quod nostre reingressi sumus per eandem portam villam Calef. Omitti non expedit quod tute et fortiter villa interim gentibus armatis per circuitum muniti et per utramque partem vie tendentis ad portam predictam munita sit antequam digressi sumus. Statutus est proximus dies conventionis habende die Mercurii proximo.

[14th July.] DIE MARTIS xiiij<sup>o</sup>. Julii de mane hora viij<sup>a</sup>. Dñia Ducissa misit per secretarium suum M. Gerrardum Dño Cardinali quod ipsa immediate cum venisset ad Gravelyng accepit nova quod Dominus ejus esset infirmus et propterea nullam apud Gravelyng moram agens acceleravit se ad villam Sancti Audomari ad presenciam Domini sui eadem nocte. Desideravit propterea diem conventionis differendum fore usque diem Jovis vel Venis tunc sequentem ut ipsa possit personaliter interesse, et presentibus tunc ibidem ambassiatoribus Regis conclusum est diem huiusmodi differendum fore usque ad diem Venis proximo ob contemplationem prefate Domine. Die isto ante sero venit Dominus Abbas Fiscaneus.

[15th July.] DIE MERCURII xv<sup>o</sup>. Julii hora octava data est solempnis audientia per Dominum Cardinalem et ceteros Dominos ambas in Magna Camera dicti Domini Episcopi Vicei legato Basiliensi consilii qui ibidem diu poravit de pace, prosequens hoc the<sup>a</sup> Ecce quam bonum et quam jocundum habitare fratres in unum. Cui in fine assignatus est dies crastinus eadem hora per habendo responso. Idem poravit hoc die post prandium coram Duce Aureliano in aula staple ubi secundum recitationem auditorum intermiscuit aliqua non bene sonancia et inter ceterum hunc textum, Estote fortes in bello et pugnate cum serpe, non dixit aliquid. Item grata superveniente qua non sperabitur hora.

[16th July.] DIE JOVIS xvj<sup>o</sup>. Julii hora viij<sup>a</sup>. in camera supradicta data est responsio dicti legato per os Archiepiscopi Eboracensis multum eleganter. In qua breviter quinque complexus est. Primo ostendit fervidum et indefectibilem zelum quem per non pauca numero manifesta indicia Rex exhibuit et indies exhibet ad pacem etc. 2<sup>do</sup>. Dedit gracias cetui Basiliensi et dicto oratori ejusdem quod ad [id] ipsum hortari et labores assumere etc.



volebant. 3<sup>o</sup>. Dixit in h<sup>c</sup> pacis negocio pie et sancte reſendissimū Dominū Cardinalē et Ducissam Burḡ tanq<sup>a</sup>m mediatores et angelos pacē multū desudasse et ipsos ab utraq<sup>q</sup> parciū in mediatores h<sup>m</sup>ōi assūptos esse Idq<sup>q</sup> solū ambassiatorib<sup>z</sup> Regis demādatū esse ut istis tanq<sup>a</sup>m mediatorib<sup>z</sup> intendant neq<sup>q</sup> aliud in mandatis habere ut intendant ceteris etc. Post hoc 4<sup>to</sup>. consecutive induxit pacē hanc nō modo faciendam s<sup>z</sup> factā fuisse si patres<sup>1</sup> in dieta Attrabateñ cōstituti mediū tenuissent. 5<sup>to</sup>. Finalit<sup>r</sup> exhortaçonem fecit ut Dñi Basiliēñ sic moderarent ōia ne scisma execrabile iduceretur in ecclia Dei q<sup>d</sup> absit etc. Ad hec statim anteq<sup>a</sup>m se ad alia diſtisset dicē Ep<sup>u</sup>s iterato respondit laudans ī p<sup>i</sup>mo v<sup>r</sup>tutē et dispōm regias etc. In 2<sup>o</sup>. dixit q<sup>q</sup> pia mater Ecclia hec agere debuit et debet tanq<sup>m</sup> semp sollicita de salute filio<sup>z</sup>. In 3<sup>o</sup>. dixit gratum hoc esse q<sup>q</sup> tanti tamq<sup>q</sup> expti mediatores essent qui longe maiora sancta opa cōsūma<sup>r</sup> et forent et possent et q<sup>q</sup> nō ideo opas suas obtulit ut secreto<sup>z</sup> conscius esset etc. Ad 4<sup>m</sup>. estimans id sonuisse contra Basiliēñ auxilio et sollicito egit contra id excusando eos etc. In 5<sup>to</sup>. dilatavit se valde invehendo contra P<sup>a</sup>pam et recitando s<sup>c</sup>am et diutinā pacienciā consilii etē. Ad hec duo ultima replicavit Dñs Ebo<sup>z</sup> dicens quoad p<sup>i</sup>mū eo<sup>z</sup>, sede Basiliēñ n<sup>l</sup> egisse s<sup>z</sup> dixisse q<sup>q</sup> si patres<sup>1</sup> in dieta Attrabateñ constituti tenuissent mediū pacem fuisse factam et nō nūc faciendam. Ad ultimū dixit hic n<sup>l</sup> ptinēt agendū de fact<sup>e</sup> vel P<sup>a</sup>pae vel Basiliēñ aut si potestas uni<sup>2</sup> supra aliū sit, de quo varii varia dicūt et senciūt, ista in temp<sup>2</sup> suū dimittenda sūt et locū sperandum nō est quin sanctissimus Domin<sup>2</sup> n<sup>r</sup> pro declaracione innocencie sue faciet ubi et quando expediet q<sup>d</sup> incumbet.

Post hec desideravit dictus legatus audienciā cōem in p<sup>x</sup> convencione die sequenti. Et responsū ē q<sup>q</sup> sup h<sup>c</sup> fieret fmo p<sup>i</sup>mo cū Dña Ducissa Burḡ et ābassiatorib<sup>z</sup> partis adv<sup>r</sup>se et reportaret<sup>r</sup> responsū. Isto die circi<sup>2</sup> horam undecimā noctis venit Ducissa Burḡ ad G<sup>a</sup>velyng<sup>z</sup> valde lassa et infirma, in cui<sup>2</sup> occursū parabant<sup>r</sup> i<sup>l</sup>bm m<sup>l</sup>ta nimis luminaria .s. torticii cresset<sup>e</sup> et alia que simul accensa tantū lumē tantāq<sup>q</sup> flaminā dare visa sūt q<sup>q</sup> gentes n<sup>r</sup>e jacentes sup cāpos ibi ppe f<sup>v</sup>ando tentoria cū tantū fulgorē viderent putabant

<sup>1</sup> "partes" *Harleian MS.* 4763.



ignes ibi incensos<sup>1</sup> ad movēdū patriā ad insurrecōnem. Timentes ergo ne aliquid p̄dito<sup>m</sup> seu dolosū ibi imaginatū fuisset statim miser festinant Calesiam nuncios qui dixerunt p̄ muros f̄vantibz ibi noctis excubias q̄ ignes īcensi<sup>2</sup> essent in Graveling̃ t̄ in alio villaḡ ultra. Quod audiens, Comes Staff q<sup>i</sup> hospitatur p̄pe muros accessit t̄ enarravit univ̄sa Dño Cardinali t̄ ille incunctant̄ misit Garterū Regem haroldū Armoḡ ad dictā Ducissam ad investigandū veritatē, qui renūciavit hora xj<sup>a</sup>. in meridie n<sup>l</sup> prorsus mali esse s̄z solū luminaria erga advētū Ducisse accensa fuisse ut sup<sup>a</sup> tact̄ est. Ob hunc n<sup>l</sup>omin<sup>2</sup> rumorē cōvēcio hodierno die nō habebat<sup>r</sup> s̄z dilata est in crastinū. Ne vero sup̄ hiis rumores aliqui sinistri deportarentur ī Angliam ad turband̄ regnū t̄ sustinand̄ murmur in p̄plis caute t̄ provide fecit Dñs Cardinalis arrestari oīa passagia ne t<sup>a</sup>nsfretarent ī Angliā añ cognitā veritatem.

[18th July.] DIE SABB'I xvij<sup>o</sup>. Julii in̄ vij<sup>am</sup>. t̄ ix<sup>am</sup>. venit Dñs Cardinalis t̄ n̄ri ad locū conven̄cis t̄ Dña Ducissa aliquantū infirmata t̄ alii p̄ parte adv̄sa in̄ quos Dñs Remenf baculo innitens venerūt inter ix<sup>am</sup>. t̄ x<sup>am</sup>. ubi cū dict<sup>2</sup> Dñs Cardi<sup>l</sup> t̄ Dña p̄dicta p̄ aliquātulū tēporē spaciū cōicassent. Tandem Dñs Cardinalis exiens venit ad tentoriū Dñi Eboḡ ubi positis sedilibz t̄ discūbentibz oībz Regis ambassiatoribz idem Dñs Cardinalis declara<sup>t</sup> ad eotenus p̄cessū esse in̄ mediatores q̄ nō videbat<sup>r</sup> Ducisse possibile pacē c̄cludi p̄petuā t̄c. de causa p̄ma p̄p̄t renūciacionem tituli ad coronā t̄ regnū Francie quā oīo pars adv̄sa fieri vult t̄ ps n̄ra nō vult. 2<sup>da</sup>. p̄p̄t terras īmediate a D'o tenēdas t̄ nō p̄ homagiū resortū seu sup̄ioritatē partē adv̄se q̄ ps n̄ra oīo vult t̄ ps adv̄sa nō vult. Item n<sup>o</sup> visū est treugas seu abstinencias concludi posse pro eo q̄ si h̄e fierent oporteret partē adv̄sam cōtētos facere t̄ restituē Dños t̄ alios qui durantibz guerris p̄diderūt sub obedīa sua villas castra dominia t̄ bona sua īmobilia de bonis t̄ dñiis p̄p̄is q<sup>d</sup> grave nimis nūc pene īpossib<sup>le</sup> s<sup>i</sup> esset. Igitur cōicatū apud eos est de quadā media pace videlicet tēporali viz q̄ p̄ xxx. xx. aut xv. ad minus annos Rex Anglie sup̄sederet sive abstineret de nōiando se Regē Francie in īris seu aliḡ, et toto hoc tēpore Rex eoḡ cessaret t̄ abstineret de exigendo homaḡ resortū seu sup̄ioritatē, q̄ si Rex n̄r vellet r̄cōvola ad

<sup>1</sup> "accensos" *Harleian* MS. 4763.

<sup>2</sup> "accensi" *Ibid.*



nōiacionē ⁊ titulū h̄mōi tunc p̄ añū añ daret moniçonē Regi eoꝝ  
 ⁊ bene s<sup>i</sup> liceret ⁊ tunc iterū inciperent guerre. Sic q<sub>u</sub> esset  
 in potestate Regē Anglie habendi pacē eciā ppetuā ⁊ nō habendi  
 si vellet daŕ moniçone ut sup<sup>a</sup>. Sup̄ hiis voluit idem Dñs Cardi<sup>u</sup>  
 q<sub>u</sub> ambassiatores Regē se advisarent, qui petebāt ista h̄ri in  
 sc̄ptis. Quo facto Dñs Cardi<sup>u</sup> accit<sup>o</sup> ivit ad dictā Ducissā  
 in tentorio cōvēcionis usq<sub>ue</sub> dū venissz hora prādii, qua veniēte  
 excepit ad mēsam ōes ambassiatores Regē ⁊ ali<sup>os</sup> quotquot veniŕ  
 volebāt et solēniŕ cōvivavit ōes. Facto jā p<sup>a</sup>ndio allata ē quedā  
 sedula ḡtinēs in scriptē in lingua Gallica mo<sup>m</sup> dicte pacis tēporaŕ,  
 que cū legeret<sup>r</sup> invēta ē prors<sup>o</sup> ⁊ ōio m̄ltū variaŕ ab hiis que sup<sup>a</sup>  
 rescitata erāt viva voce p̄ Dñm Cardinalē. Erat insup̄ plena  
 absinthio ⁊ laqueis ut ex ea plane patere potē uñ nō ē visū dñis  
 ambassiatoribz pl<sup>o</sup> stand<sup>o</sup> fore sup̄ ip̄a n<sup>o</sup>omin<sup>o</sup> eā eccopiaŕ fecerūt  
 ut signāt<sup>r</sup> notaŕ possz ⁊ significari Duci Aureŕ variaçō eoꝝ. Hiis  
 factē hora jā q<sup>r</sup>ta ⁊ ult<sup>a</sup> ptes ad loca sua r̄vsi sūt. Tenore vero  
 dicte scedule in Gallicē advisato p̄ Ducē Aureŕ ⁊ Ducissā Burģ  
 p̄ me<sup>o</sup> pacis sequit<sup>r</sup> et est talis.

Prima cedula tradita Dño Cardinali advisata per Ducē Aureŕ  
 et Ducissam Burģ pro medio pacis.

Pour parvenir par la grace de Dieu a paix final enter les  
 roy<sup>mes</sup> de France et Dangleterē Semble q̄ au Roy Dangleterē  
 devroient estre delaissez et baillez au roy<sup>me</sup> de France teles et teles  
 t̄res et f̄ies par la maniere ⁊ soubz les condiçons q<sup>i</sup> senf. La  
 p<sup>i</sup>miere condicion que de la part du Roy Dangletere soit re-  
 nuncie souffisaument et a tousjo<sup>r</sup>s au droit et teltre quil pretent  
 a la coroune et es armes de France. Secundement q̄ le dit Roy  
 Dangleterē delaisse au Roy toutes les cites villes forteresses terres  
 ⁊ f̄ries quil tient et occupe au roy<sup>me</sup> de France ⁊ renunce de tout  
 au droit quil y pretent et en toutes autres en dit roy<sup>me</sup> a quelq<sub>ue</sub>  
 teltre ou cāse que ce soit except seulement au regard de celles dont  
 len serra daccord lui delaisser ⁊ baiff̄r. Tiercement q̄ au regard  
 de celles dont len serra daccord lui delaisf ⁊ baiff̄r il lez tendra  
 du Roy ⁊ de la coroune de France en foy ⁊ hōmagie lige ressort ⁊  
 souvaintee et en parrie come les aut̄s peres de France. Quartement  
 que toutes gens desglise ⁊ f̄rs seculiers et autres de quelque estat



quilz soient reto<sup>r</sup>neront ⁊ seront receuz a lours bñfices ⁊ a lours cites villes for<sup>t</sup>esses lres f<sup>r</sup>ies ⁊ possessions immeubles quelxconques et enjoient paisiblement es pais lres ⁊ f<sup>r</sup>ies que len sera daccor de laisser ⁊ baillr au dit Roy Dangle<sup>t</sup>re cōme ilz faiseront avant loccion ⁊ empeshement faix a eulx ou a leurs predecessours a loccion des guerres, nonobstant p<sup>r</sup>scription ou laps de temps ⁊ autres choses a ce contraires. Et quinte<sup>m</sup>t que mon<sup>f</sup>r le Duc Dorleans p<sup>r</sup>isonnier du<sup>d</sup> Roy Dangle<sup>t</sup>re soit quite de say foy ⁊ prison et mis a plaine delivrance sanz raencon despense ou autres fraiz. Et par ces moens seroit paix ge<sup>n</sup>al final et ppetuele en<sup>t</sup> les Roys ⁊ roy<sup>mes</sup> de France ⁊ Dangle<sup>t</sup>re.

Et pour ce que les ambaxeurs Dangle<sup>t</sup>re font difficulte de renuncer p<sup>r</sup>ntement a la coroune de France et aussi de p<sup>r</sup>ndre ⁊ accepter lres ⁊ f<sup>r</sup>ies au roy<sup>me</sup> de France en subjection et homaige ressort ⁊ sou<sup>v</sup>ainete, ains le desiront avoir ⁊ tenir franchement sans quelconque hōmaige resort sou<sup>v</sup>ainete ou autre subjection du Roy ce q̃ le Roy ne consenteroit jamais, et aussi p rayson faire ne le pourroit. Semble que len devroit advisier aucun temps raisounable cōme de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins pendant ⁊ durant lequel feussent tenuz en estat ⁊ surceance la dite renunciacion ⁊ aussi lōmaige ⁊ recoignissance des r<sup>ss</sup>ors ⁊ sou<sup>v</sup>ainete dont dess<sup>2</sup> est fait mencion ⁊ aussi durant icelle temps se abstentroit le Roy Dangle<sup>t</sup>re du tiltre de la coroune de France<sup>1</sup> ⁊ de soy nōmer ou escripre en ses lres ne autremēt Roy de France, mais au sourplus desmaintenant de la par du dit Roy Dangle<sup>t</sup>re seroient delaissiez ⁊ bailliez au Roy toutes les cites villes for<sup>t</sup>esses lres ⁊ f<sup>r</sup>ies quil tient ⁊ occupe au roy<sup>me</sup> de France exceptez cellz q̃ len sera daccord de lui delaisser. Et aussi concentrira le dit Roy Dangle<sup>t</sup>re que toutes gentes de lesglise ⁊ f<sup>r</sup>s seculiers ⁊ au<sup>t</sup>s de quelque estat quilz soient reto<sup>r</sup>nent ⁊ soient a lours bñfices ⁊ a lours citez villes for<sup>t</sup>esses terres f<sup>r</sup>ies ⁊ possessions immeubles q̃lxconq̃s ⁊ enjoissent paisiblement es pais lres ⁊ f<sup>r</sup>ies que len sera daccord delaisser au dit Roy Dangle<sup>t</sup>re cōme dessus est declaire. Et avec ce sera desmaintenant mondit f<sup>r</sup> le Duc Dorleans delivre plainement de prison et quite de sa foy sanz raencon despense ou autres fraiz, ⁊ en la fin du dit temps

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<sup>1</sup> The words "de France" are supplied from the *Harleian* MS. 4763.



pendant le quel le dit Roy Dangleterre sera plus agree quil nest a pnt & pourra delibrer plus au plain et avoir bon conseil sur les dites renunciacions hōmaige & recoignoissance le Roy de sa part en est & sera daccord desmaintenant po<sup>r</sup> lors & deslors po<sup>r</sup> maintenant et y entendra par effect. Et par ce moen sera entreulx & les roy<sup>mes</sup> de France et Dangletre paix final c̄taine et ppetuele. Autrement chune des parties sera en la fin du dit tēps entiere en ses droit & querele cōme de pnt, & aussi les gens desglise & f<sup>r</sup>s seculiers & autres de quelque estat quilz soient qui seront retournez a leurs bñfices & a leurs citez villes for̄resses terres f<sup>r</sup>ies et possessions immeubles cōme dessus est declaire font quites en dit cas des serement et promesses par eulx faitz au dit Roy Dangleter<sup>r</sup> et pourront ce nō obstant reto<sup>r</sup>ner devers le Roy et le fvir cōme devant. Et neantmoins pendant et durant le dit temps de treues vint ou quīze ans du moins fra & demoura en<sup>t</sup> les Roys et royaumes de France et Dangletre bonne paix gen̄ale ferme & seure, moien<sup>n</sup> les choses desf̄d. Et sera chune des parties contente de tenir & possider ce pendant, cestasf de la part Dangletre ce que len sera daccord de lui laisser & de la part du Roy tout le demourant. Et la quelle paix combien que appropriemēt parler soit temporele jusques en la fin du temps dessusdit toutesvoies sil plaise au dit Roy Dangleter<sup>r</sup> elle fra ppetuele & fa lors en son choix et election davoir paix a tousjours & renuncier a la guerre. Dieux par sa g<sup>a</sup>ce au dit cas lui doint cōseil & volente de paix.

Protestaço facta p ambassiatores Anglie.

Nos Johannes archieps Eboꝝ Johannes dux Norff Petrus Lexonieñ Thomas Meneveñ et Thomas Norwiceñ epi Humfridus Staff & Johes Oxoñ comites Henric<sup>o</sup> dñs de Bourghcher Walter<sup>o</sup> dñs de Hungreford et alii ambassiatores Xpianissimi Principis domini nri Francoꝝ & Anglie Regis hic pntes in hac parte sufficien<sup>t</sup> & legitime deputati vice & nōie prefati dñi nri Regis & nre ptestam<sup>r</sup> palā pu<sup>ce</sup> & in hiis sc̄ptis q<sup>d</sup> nec volum<sup>o</sup> n<sup>e</sup> intendim<sup>o</sup> p aliqua p nos aut aliquē nrm ī serie seu deduc̄cone p̄sentis tract<sup>o</sup> apienda dicenda seu fienda quovismodo p̄judica<sup>r</sup> juri p̄fati dñi nri Regis neq<sup>ue</sup> ab eodem ju<sup>r</sup> aut ab aliqua petiçonū per nos factaꝝ recede<sup>r</sup>, sed jus ipius dñi nri Regis ī oibz & p oia illesū serva<sup>r</sup>



n<sup>i</sup> videlicet eaten<sup>o</sup> ⁊ in quātū in deducōne ejusdē tractat<sup>o</sup> p nos appunctuari cōcludi ⁊ cōcordari cōtigit. Ita videlicet q, huj<sup>o</sup> per nos apienda dicenda ⁊ fienda quātū ad pjudiciū aliquod pfato dño nro Regi parādū seu iferendū nulli<sup>o</sup> erūt efficacie ⁊ momēti, hiis que in hmōi appunctuamēto seu appunctua<sup>tis</sup> s<sup>c</sup> ut pfertur fiendo seu fiendī cōtinebūt<sup>r</sup> dūtaxat exceptis. Protestamur insup p expssū in hiis scriptis q, si pfat<sup>o</sup> dñs n̄r Rex aliquid de ju<sup>r</sup> suo seu de petitis p eū ⁊ p nos vice ⁊ nōie ejus omittere velit ⁊ parte suoꝝ juriū cōtentari, hoc potissime ⁊ pncipali<sup>r</sup> faciet ad honorē et cōplacēciam Creatoris ecclie sancte stabilamētū fidei catholice exaltaconē ⁊ propectū regnoꝝq, Francie et Anglie tranquillitatē et pacē ⁊ Xpiani sanginis evitandam effucionem atq, sinceram dilecconem inter Pncipes et populos prefatorum regnoꝝ pariendam nutriendam et firmandam.<sup>1</sup>

[19th July.] DIE D'NICO xix<sup>o</sup>. Julii Dñs Cardinalis accersivit Ducē Aurel ad psenciā suā post horā octavā, ⁊ corā Dño Eboꝝ Dño de Hungford Decano Saꝝ M. Stepħo Wiltoñ et me Bekyntōn, interrogavit eū quomo<sup>o</sup> intellexit Ducissā in illa aptura pacis temporalis, qui recitavit sili modo ut prius fecit Dñs Cardinalis et eandē tenebat sentenciā, ⁊ cū audiret de variacione admirat<sup>o</sup> est valde. Et deinde cōicavit ad partē cū Dño Cardinali ⁊ demū ppe horā decimam capta licencia discescit. Dñs Cardinalis et ceteri domini convivati sūt cū Duce Norff.

[20th July.] DIE LUNE xx<sup>o</sup>. Julii hora viij<sup>a</sup>. convenerūt ambassiatores in hospiço Domini Cardinalis et steterūt ibi in cōsilio cū dicto Dño usq, post horā decimā, deliberantes quali<sup>r</sup> esset respondendū die p̄x sequēti ad cedulā in scriptis porrectā p ptem advsarii de pace tēporali ⁊c. et conclusū ē respondendū fore ut infra patebit in hiis que scribūt<sup>r</sup> de actis diei Mercurii. Insup deliberatū et cōclusū est q, ex parte nra p modū in̄rogacionis seu questionis addētur ad at p nos oblata, an pars advsa vellet contentari pro bono pacis de terris et c̄ ultra flumē Ligerim sine<sup>o</sup> aliqua excepcone t̄raz Regi nro rservandī in hiis dūtaxat que ad eū ptinent in ducatu Aquitannie.

<sup>1</sup> Here follows a Latin translation of the schedule in pages 367, 368, *antea*, which it is not necessary to insert.

<sup>2</sup> "sine ultra aliqua" *Harleian MS.* 4763.



Et si nollent cū ista oblacione contentari descenderemus ad ultimā oblaconē instructōnis nre ⁊ porrigerem⁹ eā in sc̃ptis. Die isto sero misit michi Bekyntōn sec̃tario Dñs Eboꝝ qđ cōciperē ī latinis articulū oblaconis et̃.

[21st July.] DIE MARTIS xxj°. Julii paratis jā omnibꝫ ad iter, circiter horā viij<sup>a</sup>. venit nūci⁹ a Domina Ducissa rogans Dominū Cardinalē ex parte ejusdem q̃ convēcio differetur in crastinū pp̃t auram pluviosā ⁊ ingratā, ⁊ sic factū est, ⁊ moniti sūt ambassiatores q̃ manerent die isto. Post prandiū accessi ad Dñm Eboꝝ ⁊ delibera-  
vimus sup articulo oblacionis quem prius cōcepi ⁊ correxim⁹ corrigēdo et deīde feci scribi ī mūdū, cuj⁹ artiċli tenor seq̃t<sup>r</sup> sub hac forma.

Sub protestaçonibꝫ alias p nos factis quas pro repetitis ⁊ hic insertis haberi volum⁹, post varia pleraq̃ ppetue pacis inl̃ serenissimos Principes H. Regem Anglie ⁊ Francie ac advsariū suū Francie ineunde firmandeq̃ media cōgrua raçonabilia ⁊ honesta p nos exposita ⁊ oblata. Hanc demū viā ppetue paci h̃mōi volente Deo finaliter concludentes aptam et accōmodam, nos ambassiatores dicti serenissimi ⁊ Xp̃ianissimi P̃ncipis ac metuendissimi dñi nri Regis Anglie et Francie vice ⁊ nōie ej⁹dem apim⁹ et offerim⁹ in hunc modū ad sūmi ⁊ īmortalis Dei ac sacrosancte uniṽsalis eccl̃ie laudem gloriā reṽenciam ⁊ honorē, necnō catholice fidei exaltaçonem promocionē et augmētū, ad deniq̃ evitaçonē horrende effucionis sanguinis Xp̃iani et celoꝝ inexplicabiliū maloꝝ que ex guerris inter prefatos serenissimos P̃ncipes eoꝝq̃ progenitores de et sup jure et titulo ad coronā et regnū Francie motis habitis et a diu cōtinuatis secuta fuere et secutura formidant<sup>r</sup> in futurū. Et ut palam videre et sentire possit totus mundus p dictū metuendissimū Dñm nrm nequaqa stare quomin⁹ p majore toci⁹ p̃pli Xp̃iani quiete ⁊ tranquillitate pax h̃mōi sequat<sup>r</sup> et fiat, et qđ nec ambicio nec avaricia ulla serenitatē suam hacten⁹ traxerit duxerit seu tenuerit sꝫ neq̃ de p̃nti trahat seu ducat ad insistendū et immorandū desiderio habendi totū seu oīo illud quod ex h̃mōi justo clameo suo ad se spectat seu spectare poſit aut p̃tinere, idem metuendissim⁹ Dñs nrm cōtentare se volet et stare cōtent⁹ quantū est ad reddit⁹ et possessiones de hiis que seq̃untur, videlicet



de oībus illis patriis īris ⁊ dominiis quibuscūq, nōibz censeantur ac possessionibz redditibz et obvencionibus cū suis iuribz et ptinēciis univēſ q̄ ad celebris memorie inclitos progenitores suos Anglie Reges infra regnū Francie seu ditionem ejusdem titulis ⁊ iuribz suis ppriis et specialibz anteq̄ jus seu titulus ad coronam et regnū Francie p̄dict ad eos devolveret<sup>r</sup> ptinebant, una cū villa Caleſ et marchiis ejusdem, comitatu castro et dñio de Guysnes ac quibuscūq, aliis castris dominiis locē et possessionibz infra dictas marchias f<sup>m</sup> fines et limites eazdem in tractatu de Bretygny specificatos et declaratos constitutis. H'endis tenendis ⁊ ppetuo possidendis p̄missis omnibz ⁊ singulis p̄fato metuendissimo Dño n̄ro et heredibz suis libere pacifice et quiete solū ⁊ imediate a Deo, et ut eoꝝ omniū ac subditoꝝ suoꝝ in eisdem pro tempore existenciū Dño supremo oībz melioribz modis et formis q'bus avisari poſit et desc'bi absq, subjecōne homagio r̄sorto r̄cogniōne seu superioritate cuiq̄ mortaliū eoꝝ p̄textu seu occasione p̄ eū seu heřdes suos h̄mōi faciendū seu reservandū.

Nos ambassiatores Xp̄ianissimi P'ncipis ⁊ Dñi n̄ri metuendissimi dñi H. F. et Anglie R̄ requisiti ab ambassiatoribz serenissimī Principis advsarii prefati dñi n̄ri R̄. in Franc̄ qđ specificarem<sup>9</sup> ea que intelligim<sup>9</sup> contineri seu cōphēdi sub verbis quibzdam gen'alibz descriptis in quadā obligaōne per nos vice et nomine prefati dñi n̄ri Regis p̄dictis ambassiatoribz pro bono pacis finalis & ppetue inter prefatos serenissimos Principes et eoꝝ heredes ac successores hēde facta, hiis videlicet sub protestaōnibus ante p̄fatā oblaōnem p̄ nos factē quas hic repetim<sup>9</sup> et haberi volumus p̄ insertis, declaramus qđ sub p̄fatis verbis gen'alibz intelligim<sup>9</sup> cōphēdi ducatū Normannie una cū homagio ducatus Britannie ac cōitatus ⁊ patrie Flandrie, cōitať Andagavie et Zenomannie, ducat<sup>9</sup> Aquitannie, cōprehendendo sub eodm īras Vasconie et Basculoꝝ, ducat<sup>9</sup> Turañ necnon cōitať Tolose Pictavie et de Pontien, villā Mustrolīi ac castra et dñia de Beauford et Nogent, p̄testantes tamē qđ q̄q̄ alia nobis jam nō occurrant que sub h̄mōi gen'alitate intelligimus cōphēdi nō intendim<sup>9</sup> tamē p̄ h̄mōi specificaōnē n̄ram excludē prefatū dñm n̄rm Regē aut nos a specificaōne alioꝝ siqua de post veniat in noticiā p̄fati domini nostri Regis vel n̄ram que sub h̄mōi generalitate debeant et possint comprehendi.



[22nd July.] DIE MERCURII xxij<sup>o</sup>. Julii inter viij<sup>am</sup>. et ix<sup>am</sup>. in vento et pluvia maxima que nō cessavit toto hoc die usq; ad horā quintam qua revsi sumus Calesiam, ascendimus equos et pvenim<sup>9</sup> ad locū cōvēcionis in<sup>9</sup> ix<sup>am</sup>. et x<sup>am</sup>. nō sine nocumēto et tedio q<sup>a</sup> magno tam equoz q<sup>a</sup>m hominū. Totus iste dies ita turbidus tempestuosus et pluvidus erat ut nri equi q<sup>a</sup>q<sup>a</sup>m assidue eq<sup>i</sup>tarentur susum et iusū n<sup>o</sup>ominus videret quis eos pre frigore et aquosa itēpie tremē sub homibz sicut folia tremuli. Equi mlti isto die ceperūt mala ⁊ dampna. Circiter horā xj<sup>am</sup>. vel mediam horā añ xij. venit Ducissa et ambassiatores partis advse, et statim ingressi sum<sup>9</sup> tentoriū convēcionis, et q<sup>a</sup>mvis ibi plueret intus sicut foris ibi tamen mansim<sup>9</sup> insistentes opi nro nec semel egressi sum<sup>9</sup> eciā ad bibendū usq; circiter horā quartā quādo reascendim<sup>9</sup> equos et revtebam<sup>r</sup>. Postq<sup>a</sup>m discubuissēt in tentorio oēs ⁊c. Dominus Eboz p<sup>o</sup>mo peroravit dicens q; cedula porrecta pridie ab advsa parte in sc<sup>i</sup>ptis de pace tēpali ⁊c. nō ita plane plene n<sup>o</sup> certe erat cōcepta q; possz certa ad eā dari responsio. Petebat ergo q; ire quas Rex habitur<sup>9</sup> esset expriment<sup>r</sup> in ea ⁊c. Postea idem Dñs Eboz p eo ut dixit q; nō reputarūt se al<sup>i</sup> cōtentos de terris oblati ultra flumē Ligerē cū illa excepcone que tūc erat adjecta, interpollavit si vellent contentari de hmoi terris eis oblati, absq; excepcone aliqua pre<sup>9</sup>q<sup>a</sup> de iris Regē in Aquitannia. Illi vero postq<sup>a</sup> cōicassent ad partē p Remeñ responderunt q; cedula illa pacis tēporalis pridie oblata nō porrigebatur p eos sz p Dñam Ducissā que tanq<sup>a</sup> mediatrix hanc viā tanq<sup>a</sup> mediā ⁊ utriq; parciū maxime indifferentem invenit quoad iras oblatas ⁊c. etiā sine excepcone dixerūt se nō cōtentari ⁊c. n<sup>o</sup> esse viā ad pacem, ⁊ deinde ipi obtulerūt Regi nro ad finē pacis duo bailiagia in Normā s. Cadoñ ⁊ Custancieñ mlti<sup>9</sup> laudantes illa, qd nobis quasi ridiclm visū est ⁊c. Post hec M. Nichs Rawlyn nōie Ducisse pposuit q<sup>m</sup> sancte ipa desiderans ⁊ zelans pacem cōcludi et haberi et vidēs difficultates stare in nō renūciando jure et titulo ⁊c. ex parte nra ⁊ in nō dimittendo homaḡ ⁊c. ex pte advsa, cōsideransq; q<sup>a</sup>diu staret<sup>r</sup> in istis extremitatibz n<sup>o</sup> agi posse ad cōclusionē pacis tanq<sup>a</sup> mediatrix ⁊ indifferens ⁊c. concepit hanc mediā viā que nobis in sc<sup>i</sup>ptis porrecta est ⁊c. et cū cōmendasset hanc viā recitās n<sup>o</sup> juris p eā uni ⁊ alii parciū depire posse sollicite tandem instetit ut dremus si forma



illius cedule nobis placeret an non, et tunc veniret ad obla-  
 çones ȝraz. Sed responsū ē q̄ nesciebamus respondere ad nudam  
 formā sñ maȝia ȝ suba, petebamus ergo añ ōia oblaçones terraz  
 inseri ȝ tunc daretur responsio. Ista tamē responsione Ducissa  
 nō ȝtenta importune ȝ jugiter egit nobiscū quā causam quas ra-  
 ciones sciremus allegare contra formā quin illa gratificare deberet  
 in casu quo oblaçones ȝraz essent acceptande. H'mōi questioni  
 hesit etiā p̄fusus lacrimis nescio an ire ȝ pietatis, et voluit  
 q̄ d̄remus aliq̄a causam si sciremus contra formā. Tandem  
 responsum p̄ nos est q̄ dñs Rex p̄ reportū Domini Cardinalis  
 ac etiā p̄ ȝras ip̄ius Ducisse informat⁹ erat q̄ ip̄a desiderabat  
 mediatrix esse ad faciendū pacem p̄petuā si fieri posset, alio-  
 quin tantas treugas q̄ interim inveniīr possent media pacis. Ita  
 dñs Rex de hiis que ad p̄petuā pacem ȝ ad tales treugas facere  
 possent nos fecit instructos, de ista alt̄a via nō cogitavit nec nos  
 instruxit ȝ ideo nō habentes instrucōnē ȝ potestatē in hoc nō  
 potuimus respondere ȝc. verū adhuc hiis ñ cōtenta neq̄ adquiescens  
 oīo voluit q̄ d̄remus quid nobis videbatur de illa via si ēet admit-  
 tenda ȝ nō tāq̄a p̄vatis nō ambassiatoribz, ad quod tandem p̄  
 Hung'ford dictū est et id idē per Dñm Cardinalē relatū Ducisse  
 q̄ etiā dñi de cōcilio Regis si in p̄sencia ejus hec questio que tam  
 p̄pinque tangit coronā suā movet⁹, bñ possent sentire suū diceīr pro  
 et contra monēdo raçones, verūptamē aliquid in h̄c cōcludere vel  
 deȝminār ȝ Regi cōsuleīr nō auderent oīo sȝ hoc solū relinquerēt  
 judiçō ȝ sapiencie celcitudinis regie ȝc. quod igitur nō auderent in  
 se suscipe etiam presente Rege q̄nto magis nō auderent Rege  
 absente, verū dicebat⁹ q̄ si vellent in cedula poñe tales obla-  
 çones ȝraz que viderēt⁹ raçonabiles ȝ honeste vellemus mittere eā  
 Regi gracia volūtatis sue habende in ea pte. ȝ tūc questio facta  
 est quā cito posset habēīr responsū regiū. Diximus, q̄ speram⁹  
 illud posse haberi infra tres septimanas. Dñs vero Remeñ cū  
 sup cedula oblaçonis ñre diu cōsulisset cū collegis tandē re-  
 spondit, q̄ illa sedula geñaliȝ loquit⁹ de ȝris p̄tinētibz ad Reges  
 Anglie ȝc. desiderabat ergo habere specificaçonē illaz ȝraz.  
 Responsū est p̄ Eboȝ q̄ hoc desideraret tractū tēporē. Habita  
 ergo cōgrua delacione fieret specificaçō ȝc. Hiis factē ascēdim⁹  
 equos ȝ r̄vsi sum⁹.



[23rd July.] DIE JOVIS xxiiij°. Julii hora ij<sup>da</sup>. post prandiū eramus in concilio coram Dño Cardinali ubi cōicavim<sup>2</sup> de tris in regno Francie ptinentibz ad Reges Anglie anteq<sup>m</sup> corona Francie descendebat in eos, et que et quot erant, ad effc̃m q<sub>3</sub> possent specificari ut petebatur a pte advsa, et Dñs Eboz tandē habuit deliberaconē in crastinū ad redigendū eas in sc̃ptis. Isto die eadem hora venerunt Calef Dñs Hugo de Lannoye miles et M. Henricus Uttenowe ad conferendū cū Dño Cardinali de rogatu ejusdem.

[24th July.] DIE VEN'IS xxiiij°. Julii hora viij<sup>a</sup>. erant cū Dño Cardinali dicē Dñs Hugo et M. Henricus ⁊ conferebant sīl diu ad partē. Isto die dñs Ep̃us Vincenf qui venit de Basilea ⁊ college sui ceperūt licenciam suam a Domino Cardinali et recesserūt a Calesia, verū in p̃sencia Dñi Cardinalis Dñs Eboz presentē quibusd̃m aliis dñis ambassiatoribz postq<sup>a</sup> dicti de Basilea verbo licenciā captassent, declaravit quom<sup>o</sup> dñs ñr Rex oī studio oī diligencia psequit<sup>r</sup> ea que sunt pacis sicuti patres ī Basilea constituti p organū dicti Ep̃i desiderare visi sūt, et q<sub>3</sub> nullo modo stat stetit aut stabit p eundem dominū ñrm quin fiet pax ⁊c. Isto die sero venit ad Dñm Cardinalē M. Johannes Fusilier familia<sup>r</sup> et cōsiliarius Ducis Aurei et intimavit eidem q<sub>3</sub> ambassiatores advsarii erant recessuri ⁊ q<sub>3</sub> in crastino sequente disponebant se ad iter. Dñs vero Cardinalis de h<sup>c</sup> sūmo mirans q<sub>3</sub> pendentibz hiis que acta sūt in ultima conventionē sub dilacone hincinde ⁊ n<sup>l</sup> adhuc p eos facto q̃d facere promiserūt ita subito, insalutat<sup>r</sup> oībus, vellēt discedere, misit ad Ducissā Burḡ p psequentē armoz Dñi de Hungford ⁊ p M. Joñem Fusiliers consiliariū Ducis Aurelianeñ ad effectū q̃d ip̃a pvidere posset ne sit tā p̃cipitanter per dictos ambassiatores advse ptis rūperet<sup>r</sup> h<sup>c</sup> cōvēcio ⁊ frustra<sup>r</sup>t<sup>r</sup> p̃rsus oīs bñ sperat<sup>2</sup> fruct<sup>2</sup> ej<sup>2</sup>d̃.

[25th July.] DIE SABATI xxv<sup>to</sup>. Julii Dña Ducissa p̃dict<sup>a</sup> misit ad Dñm Cardinalē rogās q<sub>3</sub> habe<sup>r</sup>t eam p excusata q<sub>3</sub> adhuc nō mitte<sup>r</sup>t sibi certū ṽbū de cōvencoe p̃xima, pollicēs se missurā sup h<sup>c</sup> responsū die sequēti. Item isto die misse sūt in sc̃pt<sup>l</sup> specificaōnes terraz Regibz Anglie in Francia ptinē<sup>t</sup> ante titulū corone ambassiatoribz advse pt<sup>l</sup> ⁊c. Sed isti n<sup>c</sup> hodie n<sup>c</sup> sequenti die miserūt nobis specificaōes trāz quas ip̃i voluerūt offerri ⁊c. Articul<sup>2</sup> specificaōis h̃mōi sequit<sup>r</sup> in h<sup>c</sup> ṽba. Nos ambassiato<sup>r</sup>s Xp̃ianissimi P<sup>i</sup>ncipis ⁊c. ut sup<sup>a</sup> in 2<sup>o</sup> folio p̃cedē<sup>t</sup>.



[26th July.] DIE DOMINICO xxvj<sup>to</sup>. Julii dicť Dña misit Dño Cardinali qđ si placeřt ei, teneretř cōvenčo die Lune tunc pximo duobz pteritę, 7 pśente die multa p Dñm Cardinalē sollicite acta sūt ne sic isti ambassiatořs ptis advse rupto tractatu discederēt sđ tenerentř ad hoc sub aliq<sup>a</sup> spe bone conclusionis.

[27th July.] DIE LUNE xxvij<sup>o</sup>. Julii mane post horā viij<sup>am</sup>. Dñs Cardinalis et ambassiatores Regis equitarūt de Calef ad locū convencionis, ut illuc venerūt ante x<sup>am</sup>. 7 circiter 7 Dña Burgund et ambassiatores ptis dvse venerūt cito post decimā, post quož adventū Dñs Cardinalis 7 dicť Ducissa ut face cōsueverūt honesto amicoqđ more obviā s<sup>i</sup> dantes 7 ruentes in amplex<sup>o</sup> 7 oscula ingressi sūt tentoriū cōvenčois 7 ibidem steterūt tractantes 7 cōicantes invicem satis prolixo tractu tēporis plusq<sup>a</sup> hore. Et tūc Dñs Cardinalis discessit, 7 acciti sūt ad Ducissam ambassiatores advse partis 7 cū isti p aliquam račonabilem tempis morā simul tractassent 7 contulissent, iterū ingress<sup>o</sup> est Dñs Car<sup>l</sup>, recedentibus ambassiatoribus predictis 7 cū dicta Dña cōicabat. Sicqđ inter prefataž personaž colloquia 7 tractat<sup>o</sup> dies iste act<sup>o</sup> est. Ambassiatores vero Regis hiis p<sup>i</sup>vatis tractatibz nil cōe habebant sđ presentes dūtaxat fuerūt 7 intendentes si quid fortasse eis dicendū fuisset. Memorandū qđ bastardus Auref die hoc nō venit ad cvencionē dicens se infirmū, cū nō esset ut dicebatř. Ante quartā horā Dña Ducissa invitata venit in tentoriū Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> 7 sumpsit i<sup>i</sup> sřes 7 vinū, vasa sřez diřsa et alti<sup>o</sup> sortis omnino erant q<sup>a</sup> ař, duo coopta de auro purissimo magni ponderis 7 estimač. Post quartā recesserūt oēs 7 venimus Calef in hora vj<sup>ta</sup>. In cōvenčone ista conclusū est convēcionē die M'curii sequenti celebrandā fore añ villā Calef loco quo p<sup>i</sup>us grā cōicacionis habende cum Duce Auref ut p ejus mediačonē res ad ultiora progredierentř.

[28th July.] DIE MARTIS xxviii<sup>o</sup>. Julii mane hora viij<sup>a</sup>. erant ambassiatores in cōsilio cū Domino Cardinali, ubi recitavit Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> quid pridie in loco cōvencionis inř eū 7 dictā Ducissā acť erat 7 quanta opa 7 sollicitudo adhibita ne ruptura fieret 7c. Notificavit insup qđ ambassiatores partis advse sub certis cōdičonibz annexis, obtulerūt totū ducatū Normannie preter montem Sđi Michaelis quē reservabant ideo 7 dixerūt quia inde habent originaliř arma sua crucis



albe ut asserunt, et preter homagium Ducis Britannie etc. In isto concilio agebatur de dampnis que possunt inferri Regi per restitutionem petita etc. et confirmata sunt loca que in Normannia venirent in restitutionem etc.

[29th July.] DIE MERCURII xxix°. Julii circiter horam xij<sup>am</sup>. venit Ducissa ad locum conventionis et ambassiatum adversæ partis, cui Dominus Cardinalis Dux Aureus et ambassiatores Regis obviam dabant in campo, et deinde prefatus Dux et Ducissa in tentorio pro conventionem disposito diu invicem concubabant et tractabant per se et aliam accitit ambassiatoribus adversæ partis. Et post horam et amplius ingressus est ad dictum Ducem et Ducissam Dominus Cardinalis et ibi primo per se, deinde vocatus Episcopus Tornacensis et Cansella<sup>o</sup> Burgundie ac Dominus Hugone de Lanoye Dominus de Sayntes tractabat et concubabat, ubi demum conclusum est quod oblatio facta per partem adversam poneretur in scriptis et mitteretur die sequenti Calef et quod pro potestate hincinde concedenda et instructionibus necessariis in hac parte habendis tam per Regem nostrum quam per eum quem suum vocant, daretur terminus vii. ebdomadarum et intimum negocium tractatum continuatur in eodem statu usque in et ad xj<sup>m</sup>. diem Septembris proximum ex nunc sequetur, quo die fieret conventio in loco solito contra castrum de Oye. Post hec dicti Dux et Ducissa ac ceteri habuerunt species et vinum in tentorio Domini Cardinalis et vasa speciei ac ciperi seu tacie vinoque omnia erant altius quam in priscis diebus sortis et mutabantur omnia, erantque preciosa nimis de electo etc. Circiter horam quintam seu post Dominam Ducissam ascendit currum et Dominus Cardinalis Aureus et nostri regressi sunt in villam etc.

[30th July.] DIE JOVIS xxx°. Julii mane hora viij<sup>a</sup>. in hospicio Domini Cardinalis electi et deputati sunt Dominus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis Comes Staffordie et Dominus de Hungford ad visitandum presentiam Regis pro instructionibus novis etc. et si oportuerit forsan casu aliquo hoc exigente aliquos premittere festinacius etc. adjuncti sunt Dominus Johannes Popham miles et M. Stephanus Wilton et M. Johannes Ryvell. In isto consilio idem M. Johannes dedit in scriptis nomina castro civitatis villarum et domorum que Rex amittet de hiis que nunc habet per compositionem pacis oblate etc. Die isto sero venit Calesiæ Episcopus Tornacensis et cum eo Catalanne Episcopus M. Nichs Rawlyn Cancellarius Burgundie et Dominus Hugo de Lannoye, apportantes in scriptis oblationem ab adversa parte pridie factam.



ULTIMA cedula missa Calef Dño Cardinali ex parte Dñe  
Bourg et ambasf Regis advsarii.

Pource que en la matiere de la paix tant necessaire en<sup>t</sup>  
les royaumes de France ⁊ Dangletre len troeve les parties  
moult discordans ⁊ contraires, espialment en deux poins, lun  
touchant la renunciacion que les ambaxeurs du Roy Dangletre  
au droit ⁊ tiltre quil p<sup>t</sup>end a la couronne et es armes de Franc<sup>e</sup>,  
⁊ lautre point que au regard des pais terres ⁊ f<sup>r</sup>ies que len  
serroit daccord de laisser ⁊ bailler au dit Roy Dangletre par le  
moen de la dite paix, il les tenist du Roy ⁊ de la couronne de  
France en foy ⁊ homagie lige ressort ⁊ sou<sup>v</sup>ainete ⁊ en parrie  
cōme les autres pers de France, ce q<sup>i</sup> les ambaxours du Roy  
Dangleter<sup>r</sup> ont contredit plainement, disans ⁊ protestans au  
gtraire, en espial que tout ce q<sup>i</sup> le<sup>d</sup> Roy Dangletre tient ⁊ tiendra  
en roy<sup>me</sup> de France il le vout ⁊ il tend tenir franchement sans  
quelconq<sup>ue</sup> homaige ressort sou<sup>v</sup>ainete ou autre subjec<sup>cion</sup> du Roy.  
Et dātre part aussi sont les ouvertures ⁊ offeres faictes par les  
ditz ambaxeurs tant de France come Dangleterre moult differences  
les unes des au<sup>tres</sup>, ⁊ telement q<sup>i</sup> la chose estoit en voie de rupture.  
Pour ces causes haulx ⁊ puissans Prince ⁊ Princesse mon<sup>f</sup>r le  
Duc Dorleans ⁊ madame la Duchesse de Bourgoygne desirās de  
tous leurs cuers obvier a la dite ruptu<sup>r</sup> cōme mediato<sup>r</sup>s en ceste  
matie<sup>r</sup> ont advisee ⁊ ouvert le moiens qui sensuiount cōme les  
plus prouchains convenables ⁊ raysonnables moyens, veues les  
extremitez ⁊ contrarietez dessusdites po<sup>r</sup> parvenir au bon effect de  
paix entre les Roys et roy<sup>mes</sup> de France ⁊ Dangletre.

Cest assavoir que durant le temps ⁊ espace de xxx. xx. ou xv.  
ans du moins soient tenuz en estat et surceance<sup>1</sup> la dite renuncia<sup>cion</sup>  
et aussi lommaige ⁊ recoignossance des ressort ⁊ souverainte dont  
dessus est fait mencion. Et aussi que durant icelui temps se ab-  
stiengne le Roy Dangletre de soy nōmier ou escrire en ses f<sup>r</sup>es ne  
autrement Roy de France. Secondement que toutes gens desglise  
⁊ f<sup>r</sup>s seculiers et autres de quelque estat quilz soient retournent ⁊  
soient receuz a leurs b<sup>n</sup>fices et a leurs citees villes forteresses terres  
f<sup>r</sup>ies ⁊ possessions immeubles quelxconq<sup>s</sup> ⁊ enjoissent paisiblement

<sup>1</sup> "estat et seurence de" *Harleian MS.* 4763.



es pais fres & fries cy aprez declares quil semble ausdiz mediatours que len pourroit & devoit de laisser et baillier au Roy Danglestre par le moien de ceste paix cōme ilz faisoient avant loccupacion & empeschement fais a eulx ou a leurs predecesso's a loccasion des guerres, nō obstāt presc'pcon ou laps de temps & autres choses a ce contraires. Et paraillement soit fait au regard de ceulx qui ont tenu & tiennent le partie du Roy Danglestre au regard des bnfices terres & fries a eulx appartenans en ce roy<sup>me</sup> es pars de lobeissance du Roy. Et tiercement q̃ le dit Monf Dorleans p'isonnier du Roy Danglestre soit quite de sa foy & prisonne & mis a plaine delivrance sans pair raencon ne autre finance exceptez depens raisonnables, moiennant lesquelles choses et soubz les troys condicions & modificacions dessusd̃, semble ausdiz Monf Dorleans et Madame de Bourgoingne que po' bien de paix le Roy de sa part devoit estre content que au Roy Danglestre soit & demeure tout ce quil tient & posside de present en la duchie de Guienne, item la duchie de Normādie avec toutous ses appartenēces & appendences, refves au Roy le Mont Saint Michel & lommaige de Bretaingne, le quel hōmaige les ambaxade's du Roy dient estre tenu de la coronne de France. En la quelle duchie de Normandie lesdiz Monf Dorleans & Madame de Bourgoingne endent estre cōprin<sup>f</sup> les terres & fries qui sont au Roy de Navarre, les quelles terres et fries qui sont de grant valeur le Roy Charles derreiner Ispace acquist du Roy de Navarre aussi derreiner Ispace, & pour icelles lui bailla la duchie de Nemoux & autres terres en France & en Champaigne & aussi grant sōme de deniers pour une foys, assavoyr tout le troit que le Roy a et poet avoir de pnt en icelles terres & fries. Itē les villes et chasteaulx de Calais & de Guenes & autres forřesses que les Roys Danglestre ont tenu & occupe de long temps en la marche du dit Calais, cest assavoir ce que est en demaine en demaine, et ce qui est en fiet en fiet, es pais dessusdis.

En en la fin du dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins au plus tost sil plaist au Roy Danglestre faire & accomplir lesdiz renunciacion homaige & recognasf, il semble que le Roy de sa part doit estre content de le y recevoir. Et par ce moen froit entre eulx & les roy<sup>mes</sup> de France & Danglestre paix final geñal



Et perpetuelle pourveu aussi que le Roy Danglestre feust et soit content de tenir et possider ce qui dit est et que avecques la dite renunciacion il renūcast lors a toutes autres fies en ce royaume esqueles il poult quereler ou pretendre aucun droit, et a toutes autres quereles et accions quil poult et pourroit demander au Roy, autrement chune disparties seroit en la fin du dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans entiere en ses drois et quereles come de pnt. Et aussi les gens desglise et seigneurs seculiers et auls de quelque estat quilz soient qui serroient retournez a leurs bnfices et a leurs cites villes forresses terres fies et possessions immeubles come desf est declare es pais delaisf au dit Roy Danglestre par ce traite froient quitte en dit cas des femens et promesses par eulx faiz au dit Roy Danglestre ou a ses officiers. Et pourroient ce non obstant retoirner devers le Roy et le fvir come devant, en delaissent leurs places terres et fies qui leur avroient este restituez par ce dit traictie es pais dessusdiz. Et paraillemēt pourroient faire ceulx du parti Danglestre en cas semblable. Et neant moins pendant et durant le dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins froit et demourroit entre lesdiz Roys et royaumes de France et Danglestre bonne paix genale ferme et seure par mer et par tre, et pourroient toutes maniers de gens tant desglise nobles marchans que autres quelconques desdiz deux royaumes cōiquer et converser en semble marchandement et autrement peiseblement et seurement come bons amis moienñ les choses desfditz, et froit chune disparties contente de tenir et possider ce pendant, cest assavoir de la partie Danglestre ce qui desf est declare, et de la part du Roy tout le demeurant. Et en executant ce cy de la part du dit Roy Danglestre devroient estre baillees et delivres au Roy toutes les cites villes forresses et terres par lui et par siens tenues et occupes a pnt en ce royaume ou dehors de la duchie de Normandie et de ce quil tient en la duchie de Guyenne et en la dite marche de Calais. Et aussi de la part du Roy devroient estre delaisf et baillē au Roy Danglestre les villes places et forresses par lui ou les siens occupes de pnt en la dite duchie de Normandie except le dit Mont Saint Michel &c.

Quant a la doubte que font aucuns de la partie Danglestre que ceulx du partie du Roy froient restituez a leurs places terres et fies pourrent cy apres faire guerre dicell places &c. lesdiz



Monf<sup>r</sup> Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourg<sup>ne</sup> ont advisie au regard de ce que sil ya aucun notables places ⁊ dangereuses appartē a ceulx du parti du Roy, elles pourront demourer es mains du dit Roy Dangleſtre, le quel y po<sup>r</sup>ra cōmettre telz cappitaines quil leur plera aux gaiges anciens telz come dancieinete len a acustume de bailſr aux capi<sup>nes</sup> dicelles places les quelles gaiges se paieront des fruiz et revenues des ſres dicelles places ⁊ que le sourplus des revenuez diceſt places soit a ceulx a qui sont lesdiz places.

Et entendent lesdiz Monf Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourg<sup>ne</sup> q̃ en leſd paix tous les alies dune partie ⁊ dautre soient cōprins qui cōprins y voudront estre.

Et aussi que durant leſd temps les diz Roys ne souffreront estre faite guerre directment ne ī directement par leur subgiez ou prejudice lun de lautre.

Toutes les quelles choses desf declaires les diz Monf Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourg<sup>ne</sup> ont remonstre premierement a tresreverend pere en Dieu hault ⁊ puissant f<sup>r</sup> Monf<sup>r</sup> le Car<sup>al</sup> Dangleſtre cōme mediateur de ceste paix de la part Dangleſtre paraillemt que le font lesdiz Monf Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourg<sup>ne</sup> po<sup>r</sup> la part de France. Et apres par son advis les ont remonstre aux ambaxadeurs des parties de France ⁊ Dangleſtre, les quellz ambaxad<sup>r</sup> se sont chargiez chun de le signifier chun a sōn f<sup>r</sup> po<sup>r</sup> en savoir son bon plaif. Et de leurs consentementz a este appointe que une partie demoura pardeca, cest assavoir ceulx de France a Saint Omer, ⁊ ceulx Dangleſtre a Calais. Et lautre partie ira devers lesdiz Roys po<sup>r</sup> leur faire relacion des choses dessus dites ⁊ rapporter leur response ⁊ volonte avec puissance souffif de concluire es choses desf<sup>d</sup> se leur plaiser est dy entendre, et aussi de proceder en ce cas a lexecucion de ceste matiere sans plus de retrait. Et retourneront lesdiz ambaxadeurs dune coste ⁊ dautr tous instruis de la volente de leurs f<sup>r</sup>s ⁊ garnis de puissance cōme dit est au lieu de la convencion accorde devant Oye enſ Gravelingues et Calais de Vendredy prouchain en cinq sepmaines qui fra le Vendredy iiij. jour de Septemb<sup>r</sup> prouchain venant, ou au plustard du dit Vendredy xj<sup>e</sup>. jour duſd moys de Septemb<sup>r</sup> prouchain, pendant la quele tēps leſd ſsrevend pere en Dieu Monf le Car<sup>al</sup> Dangleſtre et aussi mondit f<sup>r</sup> Dorleans seront



Et se tendront au dit lieu de Calais Et es marches denviron sans passer de la mer.

Fait et appointie a la convencion les a Calais en la quelle est le dit tresreverd pere en Dieu Monfr le Car<sup>al</sup> Dangletre lesdit Monfr Dorleans Et Madame de Bourg<sup>ne</sup> Et les ambaxadeurs des parties le M<sup>c</sup>credy xxix. jour de Juiellet lan mil ccccxxxix.

Et combn que le dit tme de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans feust passe neant moins entendant mondit fr Dorleans Et Madame de Bourg<sup>ne</sup> que cest pnt appointemēt de paix soit loyaulment entretenu Et cōtinue jusques a un an apres ce que lune partie aura signifie a lautre quelle ne veult plus entretenir le dit appointement, devant la fin du quel an ne sera faite dune coste ne dautre guerre nuysance ne dōmaige par aucun dicell parties fait Et appointie cōme dess<sup>2</sup>. Auxi ainssi sigñ J. de Rivel Co<sup>r</sup> de la Mandre.

[31st July.]

DIE VEN'IS ultimo Julii hora viij<sup>a</sup>. dicť Tornaceñ Et ceti cum eo erant cum Domino Cardinali et afferebant presentabantq<sup>ue</sup> ei cedula[m] oblacionis prius facte in ultima convencione et pransi sunt cum Domino Cardinali. Post prandium idem Tornač et ceteri cum eo in aula stapule cōicabant cum Duce Aurel hora ij<sup>da</sup>. paulo post eandem horam ambassiatores Regis erāt cum Domino Cardinali ubi tūc lecta est dca cedula Et deliberačo ac cōsiliū habeatur sup cōtentū in eadem. Et q<sup>ue</sup> defuit in ea expressio unius magni ponderis clausule sive sñie de qua inter dicť Cardinalem Ducem Et Ducissam convent erat s. q<sup>ue</sup> is Regū qui vellet recedere ab apunctuatis in pace daret monicionem alťi p annū ante discessionem. Clausula ista per Magistrū J. Ryvell advisata et apposita est. Et statim misit Dominus Cardinalis predicto Tornaceñ et ceteris, et dicta clausula lecta est eis et placuit eisdem. Tunc cōsulebant domini super rationibus pro et contra hanc viam pacis, et quia Rex voluit p fr̄as suas q<sup>ue</sup> dñi mitterent sentencias et avisamenta sua Et. dabatur terminus in crastinum hora quarta post p<sup>a</sup>ndē in aula stapule q<sup>ue</sup> quisq<sup>ue</sup> portaret in scriptis rationes hmōi ad unam et aliam partem facientes que magis pregnant in ea parte sibi facere viderentur.

[1st Aug.]

DIE SABB'I primo die Augusti hora predict Dominus Norwyceñ rationes suas plurimas in scriptis legit, et aliqui cetorum legerunt



suas. Verum res continuabatur in crastinū hora viij<sup>a</sup>. in hospicio Cardinalis quia non omnes habebāt patas sentencias suas.

[2nd Aug.] DIE D'NICA ij<sup>do</sup>. die Augusti hora viij<sup>a</sup>. in hospicio Cardinalis lecte sunt cedule racionū hmoi. Et primo incepit Dominus Norwiceñ, deinde Lexonieñ, 3<sup>o</sup>. Fiscaneñ, 4<sup>to</sup>. cepit legere Magister Stephanus, sed ob brevitatem temporis non p̄fecit, unde ceteri qui habebāt, tradiderūt scripta sua ut decanus Saž secretarius et̄. Meneveñ se excusa<sup>t</sup> q̄ habuit alia agere iō non scripsit. Isto die domini ituri in Angliam prandebant cum Domino Cardinali. Sero hoc die apportate sunt Domino Cardinali ĩre salvoꝝ conductuum singlo pro singulis dominorū in Angliā iturorum a villa Sancti Audomari de quorum impetracione murmurabant et male locuti sunt multi. Item significatū est eidem Domino Cardinali q̄ in predict̄ villa sollicite inquirebatur an ipe vel Dux Aureñ irent aut manerent et audito q̄ remanerent adjectum est bonū est eis facere bonas vigilias et pro hiis novis idem Cardinalis fecit istārari vigilias cast<sup>i</sup> &c.

[3rd Aug.] DIE LUNE tercio die Augusti mane hora inter vij<sup>am</sup>. et viij<sup>am</sup>. ambassiatores Regis erant cū Domino Cardinali ubi Theš predict<sup>o</sup> declaravit securam custodiam ville habitam et diligenter per eum supervisam et scrutatam nocte p̄terita. Et tunc Dominus Cardinalis declaravit nova que ei insinuata sunt p̄ nuncium heri sero portantem salvos conductus ut supra &c. Et post hec habita est deliberaçō et consilium dominorū de et sup̄ provisione habenda pro salva custodia ville, in quo consilio steterūt usq̄ ad horam decimā et tunc unusquisq̄ remeavit ad ppria.

[5th Aug.] DIE MERCURII quinto Augusti mane circiter horam octavam omnes domini ascenderūt naves suas. Et Dux Norff eciā transfretavit in j. baleng vocat̄ Jaquet et p̄venit ad Sandwycū ita tempestive q̄ p̄noctavit apud Cantuañ. V'ū omnes alie naves cū exissēt ostiū portus vi r̄flux<sup>o</sup> venti contrarii q<sup>i</sup> pene totū habebat ab occi<sup>te</sup> et ab austro paululū valde manserūt jactē anchoris in mari p̄pe Rysbancum expectātes ad vinc̄m ex vi r̄flux<sup>o</sup> maris habendū q̄ bñfi<sup>m</sup> venti partū erat, r̄fluenti igit<sup>r</sup> mari circi<sup>o</sup> xj<sup>am</sup>. horam aut cito post levatē velis p̄spe Angliā usq̄ ferebāt<sup>r</sup>. In hoc passagio exierūt a portu vs<sup>o</sup> Angl<sup>i</sup> naves viginti due.



[6th Aug.] DIE JOVIS vj<sup>to</sup>. Augusti circit<sup>r</sup> viij<sup>am</sup>. horā Domin<sup>9</sup> Cardina<sup>r</sup> equitavit vs<sup>9</sup> locū vocat<sup>r</sup> le Stones ⁊ conduxerūt eum Domini Comes Oxoñ et le Bourghier et sec<sup>r</sup>ta<sup>r</sup> Bekyntoñ ⁊c. ad eūdem locū equites, ubi accepta bargia r̄migavit ad castrū de Hāmes ⁊ ibidē morā factur<sup>9</sup> cū familia sua tota usq<sup>q</sup> advētū dnoꝝ ut c<sup>r</sup>dit<sup>r</sup>.

[13th Aug.] DIE JOVIS xiiij<sup>o</sup>. Augusti Dñs me<sup>9</sup> Norwiceñ ⁊ ego sec<sup>r</sup>tarius accepta bargia apud le Stones juxta Calesiam navigavim<sup>9</sup> ad castrū de Hāmes ad Dñm Cardinalē a q<sup>o</sup> cū magna humanitate ⁊ alacri vultu excepti ⁊ solemniori opulentiori<sup>q</sup> modo convivati sum<sup>9</sup>. Facto prandio jussu ejusd<sup>i</sup> eq<sup>i</sup> sui īs num<sup>o</sup> strati sūt ⁊ ne quid nobis possibi<sup>r</sup> ibi deesset solacii dict<sup>9</sup> Dñs equum ascendit nos conducens, equitavim<sup>9</sup> ⁊ nos cū eo ad s<sup>c</sup>am gravā seu nemus s<sup>c</sup>m ubi humata ē S<sup>c</sup>a Geretrud<sup>i</sup> ibiq<sup>q</sup> descendim<sup>9</sup> et visitavim<sup>9</sup> pedes capellā ⁊ sepulcrū dicte S<sup>c</sup>e, obla<sup>c</sup>onib<sup>3</sup>q<sup>q</sup> ⁊ devocionib<sup>3</sup> n<sup>r</sup>is ibi fact<sup>e</sup> ⁊ dict<sup>e</sup> ac a quibusdā īpo sepulcri pulve<sup>r</sup> instar r̄liquiarū quarūdam collecto ⁊ r̄posito q<sup>q</sup> is vulgi opinione ratones fuga<sup>r</sup> dicat<sup>r</sup> r̄ascendim<sup>9</sup> equos ⁊ ad castrū r̄gressi sum<sup>9</sup>, u<sup>i</sup> gustat<sup>e</sup> pir<sup>e</sup> ⁊ vino data nob<sup>i</sup> licencia est ⁊ r̄versi sum<sup>9</sup> Calesi<sup>9</sup>.

[19th Aug.] DIE MERCURII xix<sup>o</sup>. Augusti venit ad Dñm Cardinalem familiaris quid<sup>a</sup>m Domini Johannis Lussynborgh<sup>i</sup> mesta facie, nova īamena fe<sup>r</sup>s q<sup>q</sup> civitas Meldeñ p<sup>r</sup> Arturū de Britānia d<sup>c</sup>m cōstabulariū Francie ⁊ gētes suas ⁊ cū eo existētes in poten<sup>a</sup> ⁊ num<sup>o</sup> magno ⁊ forti capta sit p<sup>r</sup> assaltū, et q<sup>q</sup> idem Artur<sup>9</sup> nobile fidelem ⁊ st<sup>r</sup>nuū militē Bastardū de Tiañ statim capta civitate decapitari fecit ac omnes gallica lingua loquētes quos app<sup>r</sup>hendere possent crudeli ⁊ humana morte interfici jussit ⁊ fecit. Hec nova statim p<sup>r</sup> ptes Picardie ⁊ Flandrie dispsa et divulgata fue<sup>r</sup> que ⁊ corda fide<sup>i</sup>lū n<sup>r</sup>oꝝ non mediocriter concussa ⁊ attonita reddiderūt ⁊ cont<sup>a</sup> āios hostiū in non parvā erexe<sup>r</sup> superbiā i<sup>a</sup> ut apud multos dubita<sup>r</sup>t<sup>r</sup> admodū dependē<sup>t</sup> nūc pac<sup>e</sup> tractat<sup>9</sup> conclusione aliqua bona ⁊ honesta. Hac die applicuerūt in portū j. balengari<sup>9</sup> et una bargia Comit<sup>e</sup> Oxoñ ordinat<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup> guerra.

[20th Aug.] DIE JOVIS xx<sup>o</sup>. Augusti añ sero familia Dñi Cardina<sup>r</sup> cū utensilib<sup>3</sup> hospicii ⁊ cetis venit Calesi<sup>9</sup> ⁊ nūciatū ē de psonali advētu ejusd<sup>i</sup> Dñi in crastinū ad prandiū suū.



[21st Aug.] DIE VENERIS xxj<sup>o</sup>. Augusti in<sup>l</sup> ix<sup>am</sup>. et x<sup>am</sup>. venit Dñs Cardinalis in bargia usq; ad locū le Stones vocat̃ et abinde eques usq; Calef. et exuerūt pedestr̃s in ejus occursū Dñi Meneveñ et Norwyceñ epi Theš Calef secretari<sup>o</sup> et multi alii p posticū cont<sup>a</sup> hospiciū suū p quē dict<sup>o</sup> Dñs Cardinal et celi cū eo egressi sūt. Isto die et sequēti dicti balengari<sup>o</sup> et bargia instaurati gentibz armoꝝ, videlicz, balengari<sup>o</sup> iiij<sup>xx</sup>. et bargia c<sup>m</sup>. electi viris strenuis et pbatē sulcarūt ma<sup>r</sup> cont<sup>a</sup> Gravelynge et ptes illas, nec aus<sup>o</sup> est quisquā ex piscatoribz earū ptiū hiis diebus piscatū exi<sup>r</sup>.

[23rd Aug.] DIE DOMINICO xxiiij<sup>o</sup>. Augusti p<sup>o</sup> mediā noctē venit Thomas Wardeñ constabulari<sup>o</sup> castri de Gwynes miss<sup>o</sup> a Pyrtoñ locūtenēte ejusdē castri cū novis, et induct<sup>o</sup> p portā et duct<sup>o</sup> ad p̃sētiā Cardina<sup>l</sup>, nūciav<sup>t</sup> ei<sup>d</sup> q, q<sup>i</sup>dā de noticia dicti Pyrtoñ eo<sup>d</sup> die Dōico p̃sētes fuerūt dū lege<sup>r</sup>nt<sup>r</sup> h<sup>r</sup>e corā Duce Burgundie ī villa S̃ci Audomari cōtinētes q, Dñs de Talbot cū exercitu vj. seu vij<sup>m</sup>. armatorū et cū notabil<sup>i</sup> quātitate et stauro victualiū venit ad civitatē Meldeñ et q, imisit victualia ī m̃catū dicte civitatis locū valde munitū a gentibz adhuc ñris tētū et custoditū, et una cū ip̃is victualibz Dñm Wilm Chambyrlayn militē, et si<sup>m</sup>l cū eo quīgētos viros armorū et machinas ac habilimēta bellica, q, naves plenas et honustas vinis et aliis victualibz q̃ m<sup>t</sup>ebāt<sup>r</sup> hostibz civitatē occupātibz forti manu cep<sup>t</sup> et om̃es existētes ī navibz ī<sup>l</sup>fec<sup>t</sup> nemini pcens, victualiaq; et vina misit ī m̃catū, bastiliones insup quas hostes cōt<sup>a</sup> civitatē erexerāt etiā cepit demolit<sup>o</sup> ē et destruxit et armatos omnes ī eis t<sup>u</sup>cidavit, bombardosq; et omnes copias in rē bellicā ibi pōitas asportavit et īn dictū mercatū advehi fecit, misitq; p haraldū suū ad Arturū de Britannia nōiantē se cōstabulariū Frācie et ad Le He<sup>r</sup> dictam civitatē occupātes q, exirēt et cōcederet eis temp<sup>o</sup> et locū p̃lii si i<sup>l</sup>r id vellēt, q<sup>i</sup> r̃spōderūt q, nōdū erāt advisati īn<sup>r</sup> cū eo certamē.

[24th Aug.] DIE LUNE xxiiij<sup>o</sup>. Augusti. Die isto et p̃cedēte atq; sequēte diebz Dñs Cardina<sup>l</sup> m̃ltū debilitat<sup>o</sup> est a fluxu. Et q, exp<sup>t</sup>avit certior effici de novis ab urbe Meldeñ non duxit hodie Regi sup supioribz novis mitte<sup>r</sup>.

[25th Aug.] DIE MARTIS xxv<sup>o</sup>. Augusti circi<sup>l</sup> horā p<sup>i</sup>mā post meridiē misit Dñs Cardina<sup>l</sup> p̃fa<sup>t</sup> Thomā Wareñ ad Regē cū dicti<sup>o</sup> novis, q<sup>i</sup> dicta



hora in navičla Alfrey mař ingress<sup>o</sup> est ⁊ una tūc Wetyng<sup>h</sup>m M. Robt<sup>o</sup> Appylby ⁊ alii multi.

[26th Aug.] DIE MERCURII xxvj<sup>to</sup>. Augusti p<sup>o</sup> vero nūciatū ē q<sup>o</sup> dict<sup>o</sup> Thomas Wareñ ⁊ ceti q<sup>i</sup> cū eo heri ingressi sūt mař, steterūt p<sup>o</sup>cedente nocte in mari ī maximis picuř a tēpestate fulminis ⁊ tonitruī trībilit<sup>o</sup> tūc in ip̄is Anglie oris vs<sup>o</sup> ⁊ p<sup>o</sup>pe Sandewycū cōtingētiū, q<sup>o</sup>q<sup>o</sup> navičla ip̄a pene ab aqua quā p<sup>o</sup> rimosas ptes hausit ⁊ a pluvia magna nimis quā admisit erat in non levi piclitandi daungerio. Relatū insup ē q<sup>o</sup> campetile ecclie S<sup>c</sup>i Laurencii in insula Tenedos vi fulminis h<sup>o</sup>mōi ⁊ tonitruī incendio ⁊ ruina assūptū erat.

[29th Aug.] DIE SABBATI xxix<sup>o</sup>. Augusti egresse sūt a portu dicte naves dñi Comit<sup>o</sup> Oxoñ bne munite gētibz ⁊ bellic<sup>o</sup> copiis, ⁊ erāt ī eisđ mlti soldariorū ville ⁊ de Gwynes.

[30th Aug.] DIE DOMINICO xxx<sup>o</sup>. Augusti vers<sup>o</sup> sero venit Longcham<sup>o</sup> pseqs ad arma miss<sup>o</sup> a Dño Rothomageñ archiepo cancellař Franč ad Dñm Cardinalem cū fr̄is a dicto Dño Cancellario missis sup p<sup>o</sup>dict<sup>o</sup> novis cōcernētibz viaggiū Dñi de Talbot ad civitatē Meldeñ, ⁊ r̄tulit q<sup>o</sup> Dñs de Talbot cū gentibz suis erat ibi iiij<sup>or</sup>. dies ante civitatē offerens dicto Arthuro ⁊ gētibz suis ī dic<sup>o</sup> civitate eřntibz bellū ⁊c. ut sup<sup>a</sup> dictū est. Et q<sup>o</sup> deinde m̄cato ut p<sup>o</sup>mittit<sup>r</sup> de gētibz de habilimēt<sup>o</sup> guerre ⁊ de victualibz sufficiē<sup>o</sup> furnito ⁊ fortificato, r̄traxit se ad temp<sup>o</sup> ⁊ p<sup>o</sup>misit cito r̄verti. Iťm r̄latū ē q<sup>o</sup> erāt in ip̄a comitiva adtūc Comes Som̄setie Comes Dorsetie ⁊ Dñs de Fawcumberge ⁊ Wydevyll et Chambyrlayn milites ⁊c. Die isto mane circiř horā viij<sup>a</sup>. dicte naves Dñi Comit<sup>o</sup> Oxoñ vise sūt ī mari inseq<sup>i</sup> iiij<sup>or</sup>. magnas naves vs<sup>o</sup> ptes aq<sup>i</sup>lonares, sed quid finaliř secutū est nondū scit<sup>r</sup>.

[31st Aug.] DIE LUNE ultimo Augusti dict<sup>o</sup> Longcham<sup>o</sup> psequēs ad arma miss<sup>o</sup> est cū novis ad Regē ⁊ mane hora vij<sup>a</sup>. ingress<sup>o</sup> ē navim Alfrey ⁊ transfretavit. Isto die post prandiū Dñs Cardinař ⁊ Eps Norwiceñ equitabāt ad videndū quandā pičlosā mar<sup>o</sup> irrupčonem juxta Newnam brygge p<sup>o</sup> quā si non cito ⁊ celerī occurrat<sup>r</sup> tota ibi patria de veriřili subm̄genda p<sup>o</sup> mař est.

[1st Sept.] DIE MARTIS p<sup>o</sup>mo Septembris Thesaur<sup>o</sup> Calesie conduxit gētes in magna multitudine ad obstruendū irrupčonē p<sup>o</sup>dictā ⁊ ad r̄sis-



tendū rabiei ⁊ ingressui maris ībm , verū quātū videbat<sup>r</sup> ad řsistenciā vis maris faceř seu opari die isto ⁊ sequēti tātū imo plus duplo eodē sequēti die in fluxu maris pditū et irruptū ē. Isto die ⁊ sequēti iterū Dñs Cardinał řsidinavit ī fluxū.

[2nd Sept.] DIE MERCURII ij°. Septembrē Dñs Cardinał videbat<sup>r</sup> multū debilitat<sup>o</sup> de fluxu sꝫ sequēti die řconvaluit Deo laudes.

[3rd Sept.] DIE JOVIS iij°. Septembris post meridiē in<sup>l</sup> ij<sup>am</sup>. ⁊ iij<sup>am</sup>. Dñs Cardinał accivit ad p̄senciā suā Dños Epos Meneveñ ⁊ Norwiceñ Comitē Oxoñ Dñm le Bouchier ac Decanū Sarū ⁊ me secřtař , ubi p̄sentibꝫ dicto Thesaurario ⁊ Victualiaro , peciit deliberačonē omniū sup řpačone irrupčonis p̄dicte , ⁊ post lōgā cōicačonē ⁊ tractatū tandē oīm cōsilio cōclusū ē q<sub>z</sub> p cōmodo R'g<sup>l</sup> mag<sup>l</sup> expediret op<sup>o</sup> p̄dictē řpačonis poni ad taxā ⁊ cōduceř ad hoc unū opariū qui velit in grosso suscipe in se oīes p̄dictē p iij<sup>xxv</sup>. li. ⁊c. Iłm q<sub>z</sub> dict<sup>o</sup> Theš nō habuit pecunias ad manus paratas , tā dict<sup>o</sup> Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> q<sup>a</sup> ceteri dñi p̄dicti ac eciā dicti decan<sup>o</sup> ⁊ secřtari<sup>o</sup> cōsiderātes quāta in hac pte necessitas īstet , optulerūt se obligař p scripta sua obligatoria unusq<sup>i</sup>sq<sub>z</sub> in vigiti li. p securitate řsolučonis sūme ī h<sup>o</sup> op<sup>o</sup> mutuāde.

[5th Sept.] DIE SABBATI quinto Septembris venit ad Dñm Cardinalē armig<sup>o</sup> q<sup>i</sup>d<sup>a</sup>m Comitē Dorsetie a civitate Rothomageñ , exponens quali<sup>l</sup> die Lune ultimo venerūt Rothomağñ duo armig<sup>i</sup> Anglici a m̄cato Meldeñ vocati Třgos ⁊ Kyrkebi , řferētes q<sub>z</sub> Dñs Wifm<sup>o</sup> Chamburlayñ iniit composičonē cū Dño Arturo ⁊ cetis hostibꝫ occupātibꝫ p̄sidiū civitatē q<sub>z</sub> si nō in<sup>l</sup>im p̄stet<sup>r</sup> ei succurs<sup>o</sup> reddet īf<sup>l</sup> m̄catū xv°. die huj<sup>o</sup> mēsis Augusti<sup>l</sup> , ⁊ sup hoc ut dicūt dedit obsides , ⁊ q<sub>z</sub> post řcessū Dñi de Talbot nō fecerat hostibꝫ guerrā aliquā. Hec nova tristia ⁊ stupenda nimis erāt ⁊ p̄cordia multorū ī magnā amari- tudinē ⁊ dolorē traxeř eo maxime q<sub>z</sub> dict<sup>o</sup> Dñs de Talbot ⁊ ceti dñi penes dictū Dñm Wifm sigilla sua dimiserāt de succursu infra pacta statuta q<sub>z</sub> in<sup>l</sup> eos tempora omnino prestando. Non cřdit<sup>r</sup> hoc facinus p dictū militē patratū esse sine turpi questu magno ⁊ multo.

<sup>l</sup> Sic in both copies.



- [6th Sept.] DIE DOMINICO vj<sup>to</sup>. Septembris venit ad Dñm Cardinalem unus  
fvitož Dñi Johis Lussyngborgh řferēs šilia nova de composičone  
pdicta.
- [7th Sept.] DIE LUNE vij<sup>o</sup>. Septembris venit M<sup>r</sup>. Henric<sup>o</sup> Uttenose ⁊ ali<sup>o</sup>  
q<sup>i</sup>d<sup>a</sup>m Flandrenf subadmirald<sup>o</sup> Flandrie porrigentes supplicačonē  
Dño Cardi<sup>i</sup> p salvis conductibz concedendz et Flandrensiū navibz  
ad piscandū alleč jā ituris. Dñs vero Car<sup>l</sup> respondit q<sup>d</sup> vellet de hoc  
cōsuleř cū dominis Anglie Regē ambassiatoribz ī břvi venturis.
- [8th Sept.] DIE MARTIS viij<sup>o</sup>. Septembris fm Nativitatē B<sup>e</sup>e Marie. Isto die  
Ep<sup>u</sup>s Norwiceñ dict<sup>o</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Henric<sup>o</sup> ⁊ ego secř cū Dño Cardi<sup>i</sup> pransi  
sum<sup>o</sup> ⁊ laute quidē ⁊ humanissimo moř. Die isto ut fama erat  
humat<sup>o</sup> ē Dñs de Cřpicordio unus ambassiatorū partē advse.
- [9th Sept.] DIE M<sup>c</sup>CURII ix<sup>o</sup>. Septembris circiř horā xij<sup>m</sup>. in meridie ap-  
plicuerūt Calesi<sup>o</sup> domini ambassiatores q<sup>i</sup> p<sup>i</sup>o mittebāt<sup>r</sup> ī Angliam,  
⁊ visitato añ ōia Dño Car<sup>l</sup>, quisq<sup>z</sup> ad sua migravit q<sup>i</sup>etē ⁊ řposi-  
Sic. cōibz gřa post vexačones maris. Post prandiū hora quarta  
cōvenerūt oñes ambassiatořs in hospicio Dñi Car<sup>l</sup>, ubi Dñs Eborū  
řlačonē fecit de hiis que in hac eož missione ī Angliā gesta sūt, ⁊  
instrucčō de novo data ⁊ eis t<sup>a</sup>dita p M<sup>r</sup>. Stephm lecta est, ⁊ deinde  
cōicačō mutua habebat<sup>r</sup> sup cōtentē in dict<sup>o</sup> instrucčone, ⁊ statuta ē  
ho<sup>a</sup> viij<sup>a</sup>. in crastino ad cōveniēdū in eod<sup>o</sup> loco ⁊c.

INSTRUCTION yeven by þe Kynȝ ouř sořvain lord unto þe  
most řřent fadre in God Johan Archebisshoř ⁊c. ambas-  
satours sent unto þe marches of Caleys for trete of peas  
⁊c. oře thynstructyon made unto þe sayde ambassatours  
bifoř, and in sřial touchin cteine mats in a cedula shewed  
unto þe Kynȝ by þe sayde ambassatours, conteynynȝ  
certein offres advised and foundeñ for a mene by þe  
Duke of Orleance and þe Duchesse of Burg<sup>ne</sup> for þe  
good of þe said peas.

Furst as touchynȝ þe matiers cōteyned yn þe seconde article of  
þe cedula, the wych standeth ī three thingē, Sursesyng of hys  
name ⁊c. Restitučon of bnfices and possession ⁊c. For delivance  
of þe Duke of Orleance ⁊c. The whythin matiers seme unto þe  
Kynȝ right unřsonable and as yt may wele appeř to the said



ambassatours bi c̄teyne rasons and motifē þe wych þe Kyng hath deliverd to the said ambassatours in writyn̄g conteyned in a cedula annexed herto. The Kyng wolle theiſfōr that hys said ambassatours bi þe same reasons and othr the whiche God shaft lyke to minist̄r unto them shal w<sup>t</sup> aſſ thair power and cūnyng ſmoeve hem that wol stonde upon þe mene fro thaier entent and desyres wyth p̄testačowns cōvenable lyke as þe Kyng hath undrestande that þe saide ambassato<sup>r</sup>s have used heribifōr.

And for as muche as yt ys not þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> entent ī cas that þe said adv̄se p̄tie contente them not by þe said reasons so to be leide bifōr them, rather than any ruptūr of þe trete shold folewe, the Kyng wol that all þe world have knowlech how he lyke as þe full Xp̄en princes is most noble p̄genitours byfōr thys tyme above al erthly thyng<sup>e</sup> ever have had a sp̄ial zele to þe univ̄sal welth of al Xp̄eñ, that he soo ys of þe same dysposiçon and ev̄ hath be redy to al rasonable menes of pees, and so hath largely put hym in hys devoir for þe peas, and sp̄ial now late by hys grete and solempne ambassatours sent unto the marches of Calais with ample and gret pouer, the whiche ambassatours have y offred ȳ þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> behalf so grete and huge thyng<sup>e</sup> unto hys adv̄saries ambassatours assembled theī, by þe whych offres þe said adv̄sarie by al good reason shold have hold hym agreed and pleased.

And how be it that he cowde not so, yet þe Kyng at þe ſv̄ence of God and att sp̄ial request of our holy fad̄r, and namely þat hys Xp̄en fame yn no wyse be emblemisshed neith̄r shadowed by eny colour occasyoñ matiēr or cause that mygth be leide upon hym or thorowe to hys parte, chargyng hys hyghnesse with any ruptūr as fer as he may with oute any grete offence of God and hurt of conscience for to make and have a p̄petuel peas or long peas of an c. yēr by þe whych a p̄petuel pees wēr lykely to growe and sue. Also to eschewe shedyn̄g of Xp̄en blood and many othr incōvenient<sup>e</sup> an orryble scisme the which God defende &c. wold þat hys saide ambassatours ov̄ that they offred in thair last beyng at Caley's offre now rather than any brech or ruptūr of þe t̄rte for þe peas shold fall or be causid bi de King, he wold be cōtent with þe hood duchie ov Normandie, comprysyng theīn the Mont Seint Michel and þe hood duchie of Gwyenne with hys towne of Caley's



the castel of Guysnesse and þe oth̃r forl̃esses wyth̃ al þe marches of Caleys, to be boūded as they wẽr bounded in þe t̃rte of peas of Bretygny, to hold al īmediatly of God ʒ ī no wyse of eny erthly c̃rat̃r.

So that hys name hys stile an intitulacyon ỹ alwyse remaigne hool saaf and untouched fro al diminussyng.

Iʒm suche lordshiʒs landes forl̃esses and al mañ th̃yge that he wol be kept unto hym that he hold them oonly ʒ hooly of God withowte any mene, not knowlech̃yng any erthly c̃rat̃r by souṽainete in nowise and without r̃sort of hym or any of hys subgetz.

Iʒm in cas that the parte adṽse wol rest ʒ abide ỹ þe desyr̃ of restitucyons of possessions sp̃uel and t̃eporal ʒc. þe Kyng wol þat h̃s ambassatours alegge þe reasons abovesaide whie þe saide restitucions sholde not be granted. And ī cas þat þe saide reasons may not r̃moeve them, þe Kyng whych mõr and rath̃r desyret̃ pees to thonnour of God and to þe uniʒsale wele thañ to enhaunce himselfe ī wordly worship̃ or by ample possessyons, wyll̃yng at all tymes to doo that ys juste lauefulle and reasonable as wele to hys soubgetz as to al oth̃r and nothyng p̃misse but þat he may so trewly p̃forme w̃oute any offence of God or of hys righteusnesse, c̃ōsideret̃ þat hys soubget̃ so laufully entitled ī thair̃ possessions as þey be ī þe duchie of Normandie aught not by lawe eq̃tee or good reasoñ be disposed noth̃r shefte fro thair̃ lyvelode without r̃compense such̃ as thei aught̃ of reason be contente wyth̃. Therfõr for þe grete zeles ʒ et̃ier affetyoñ þat þe Kyng̃ hath̃ to þe saide peas and also ī þat oth̃r partie to do althyng by equite and justice he wold put h̃y effectuely ī hys devoir to entr̃te hys said soubgetz wythin suche tyme as may be accorded that for r̃asonable recompense or oth̃rwyse c̃ōt̃ete the wold be agreed to departe fro thair̃ saide possessyons, the which thyñg dooñ þe Kyng wol of hys grace for þe uniʒsale welth and good of peas þat þe saide possessyons be delyʒd tho them þat occupied þe saide possessions bi fõr þe werres, doing̃ their̃ deuete therfõr, and þus þe King ys content.

And if þe Kyng̃ subgetz be weiward ʒ wylfull̃ and wol not ag̃r̃ them to r̃asonable recompense that thanne þe King demene and



reule them to take reasonable recompēse as ferforth as h<sup>t</sup> may be do by lawe.

And for as muche as þ<sup>s</sup> rēcompēsacyōn may not be dooñ wythoute grete good þ<sup>e</sup> which weŕ to grete charge to lei upon þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng and this royaulme, theŕfor þ<sup>e</sup> saide ambassatours shall ley fro þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þ<sup>e</sup> saide charge ī al þ<sup>t</sup> they may, but rather þā any brēh shold falle the Kyng wol beŕ þ<sup>e</sup> fourthe partie, his p<sup>i</sup>soner þ<sup>e</sup> Duke of Orleance to be comprēhended and undŕstande ī þ<sup>e</sup> same fourthe partie, so þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳgℓ advsarie by hī and suche as be of hys partie beŕ þ<sup>e</sup> othŕ partes of þ<sup>e</sup> said rēcompēsacyōn þ<sup>t</sup> shalbe maade.

Moreoŕe þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng ys cōtēte þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Duke of Orleance for a cōteyne tyme to be lymited undŕ sufficiante seuerte, as hostage pleggℓ seeles & othes, be enlargessede to emploie him to good cōclusyon of peas, wythyn þ<sup>e</sup> same tyme it to be hadde, or ell hys psone azeyn, and þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> saide seurete be take halfe or at þ<sup>e</sup> lest þ<sup>e</sup> thriddē parte ī hostage or gage and rmainent in sealx and othes.

Iŕ þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳg wol þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said ambassatoŕs ī h<sup>s</sup> behalf praie & exorte þ<sup>e</sup> most worshipfull fadŕ ī God hys beal oncle þ<sup>t</sup> he wol vouche-sauf to open be wey of h<sup>s</sup> mene þ<sup>e</sup> said offres wheŕ it semed þ<sup>t</sup> they or any of them may so bett be putt in oŕtuŕ thanne īmediatly by þ<sup>e</sup> said ambassatours.

Iŕm that þ<sup>e</sup> said ambassatours make & use thises offres bifoŕ wrytig ī what ordŕ and fourme it shal seme them most expedient & beovefull, soo thei kepe & save theffet of þ<sup>e</sup> said offres ī substance. Yeven undŕ ouŕ gŕtt & p<sup>i</sup>ve sealis and signet at our manoir of Langley þ<sup>e</sup> xxx. day of August þ<sup>e</sup> yeŕ of ouŕ reigne þ<sup>e</sup> xvij<sup>e</sup>.

SEQ'UNT<sup>r</sup> cause ob quas visū ē viā pacℓ oblate predictā nulla  
raŕone adm<sup>t</sup>tendā acceptēdāve foŕ.

The offŕ that is now made to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng for þ<sup>e</sup> peas p<sup>i</sup>supposed & hadd as for writig heŕ and soe exp<sup>i</sup>ssed, it may be asked wheŕ it be expedient to þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳg tho accepte the said offŕ. That it be nouzt expediēt it semeth for þ<sup>e</sup> rsones þ<sup>t</sup> folewe.



First, for bi þ<sup>e</sup> acceptacyon of þ<sup>e</sup> said offi<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng shold discolou<sup>r</sup> and put i ġte suspicio<sup>n</sup> and doubte his title and claime tho þ<sup>e</sup> coroune and roy<sup>me</sup> of France and all þ<sup>e</sup> werres and labours tha have be made and doo in and for þ<sup>e</sup> saide title. This ensueth of di<sup>v</sup>se thinge cōteined i þ<sup>e</sup> saide offi<sup>r</sup>. First bi þe forberig and levig of þ<sup>e</sup> name ꝑc. for the tyme to be accorded, þ<sup>e</sup> which name belāgeth as wele tho þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng as to þ<sup>e</sup> coroune of France and cannot i right be dessevred.

Secundly, by that that þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng shold resto<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> lande þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng ꝑc. þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng fad<sup>r</sup> have cōquered tho thoo rbelles that thei belonged to bifo<sup>r</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> said cōquest, by þ<sup>e</sup> which rstitucyo<sup>n</sup> it shold seme þ<sup>t</sup> þey we<sup>r</sup> wrōgfully ꝑc. bi a tyrāny put oute of hem.

Thrydly, by that that þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng shold bi þ<sup>e</sup> said offi<sup>r</sup> be put to þ<sup>e</sup> liberacyo<sup>n</sup> and takyng of advise wheth<sup>r</sup> at thende of þ<sup>e</sup> yerys to be appointed he wold become soubget and do homaige and make rsort to hys advsarie as tho þe Kyng of France or noo, the which deliberacio<sup>n</sup> implieth a dowte and shold serve of nozt and þe matie<sup>r</sup> we<sup>r</sup> holde as undowted.

I<sup>f</sup>m the Kyng surcesyng to calle and to write hemself Kyng of France and suffring his advsarie withowte any cōt<sup>ra</sup>d<sup>ic</sup>tyo<sup>n</sup> to calle hym Kyng of France must also suff<sup>r</sup> h<sup>s</sup> saide advsarie i þ<sup>e</sup> court of Rome i ge<sup>n</sup>al conseilis and al oth<sup>r</sup> places to occupie bi him and bi h<sup>s</sup> deutees þ<sup>e</sup> place of France, whe<sup>r</sup>in þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng so suffryng shalbe demed to yeve the<sup>r</sup>to h<sup>s</sup> assent and hys advsarie pesibli possessed, and oth<sup>r</sup> men that now calle and write þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng of France shal surcese so to write and to calle him he<sup>r</sup>aft<sup>r</sup>.

I<sup>f</sup>m the Kyng so surcesing must put oute þ<sup>e</sup> worde France of alle his sealis and of þ<sup>e</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ntis of monaies.

I<sup>f</sup>m it mith seme þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng surcesig to calle hym Kyng of France must surcese of use of any jurisdiction and autorite that belonged unto him as to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng of France, as for ensample i use of his court of þ<sup>e</sup> rsort and sou<sup>v</sup>ainte i Guyennes, for who<sup>e</sup>v<sup>r</sup> wol use a jurisdiction or auctorite must i h<sup>s</sup> writig exp<sup>re</sup>sse bi stile the title that he useth it by.



Further moſ þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng acceptig þ<sup>e</sup> ſaide offiſ ſhold bynd hym ſelff to gr̃tt incōvēiēt ayeiſt the lawe of God and of man or to an iportable charge, or to bothe, that is to ſai to iſtoſ al thoſ that have cōtynued and abydyñ ī thobeiſſance of h<sup>s</sup> advſarie al þ<sup>e</sup> lordſhiþs landz and poſſeſſyons that þey occupied and hadd ī Normādie bi foſ þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳg<sup>e</sup> cōqueſt, and iſtoſ and leve al that he hath and is now yn hys obeiſſance oute of Normandie. For conſiderig þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> ſaid lordſhiþs landz and poſſeſſions as for þ<sup>e</sup> gret<sup>t</sup> t moſ part bi occupied bi othiſ that han hem bi juſte t laweful title, that is to ſai of graunt<sup>e</sup> made unto heñ by þ<sup>e</sup> Kynȳ or thoſ þ<sup>t</sup> hadde h<sup>s</sup> auctorite, or bi þ<sup>e</sup> Kynge<sup>e</sup> fadri t have thei upon þ<sup>e</sup> Kynge<sup>e</sup> iſres patentz or h<sup>s</sup> faders, þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng puttyng the ſaid occupiours fro hem withoute thair aſſente t withoute cōtētyȳg of hem ſhuld offende þ<sup>e</sup> lawe of God and þ<sup>e</sup> lawe of mañ, and ſhuld go ayeiſt h<sup>s</sup> owne t ayeiſt h<sup>s</sup> faders forſaide iſres patentz t ſeal, t undo unmake and beggei many man, namely ſuche as han ſpended heſ daies y þ<sup>e</sup> ſaid conqueſt and y þ<sup>e</sup> fvice of þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳg and of h<sup>s</sup> fað t have nozt eñ to lyve by but þ<sup>t</sup> þey holde of þ<sup>e</sup> ſaid landys, t ſhuld alſo withdrawe þ<sup>e</sup> herte t þ<sup>e</sup> courages of hem t oþ<sup>r</sup> fro him t fro h<sup>s</sup> fvice t cauſe hem not to wille to doo fvice in tyme comyng. And on that othiſ behalve if þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳg ſhal aſſieth t cōtēte hē as raſoñ wol it wol drawe to ā iportable charge, ye to milions as it ys ſuppoſed.

Iñm it ſemyth þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> ſaid iſtitucioñ t iſceivyng of tho þ<sup>t</sup> an alwey be h<sup>s</sup> iſbellys ī to h<sup>s</sup> cuntiſ of Normandie ſhuld be to plious to gipdous t to gr̃tly ayeiſt þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng. And for ſhewing theſof it ys firſt to be conſidered þ<sup>t</sup> thoſ þ<sup>t</sup> ſhuld ſo be iſtoſed t iſceyvvd in þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳg<sup>e</sup> cuntiſ of Normandie by þoo þ<sup>t</sup> alwey hā be þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳg<sup>e</sup> capital enymyes whos roted enemyte t evylwyl to þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳg t to h<sup>s</sup> ptie ſhal nozt of lyklyhode ceſſe or laſſe by iſtitucyon nor by an oth of feute or homage, nor heſ affectyōñ or love to thadvſe ptie decr̃ſſe b<sup>t</sup> rat̃r encr̃ſſe, and þ<sup>t</sup> for diſvſe cauſes, one for þey ſhal have iſtitucyōñ by þ<sup>e</sup> labour p̃mocyon and appointemēte of thadvſe ptie gr̃tly ayeiſt þ<sup>e</sup> Kȳg<sup>e</sup> liſt. Iñ þei ſhal at þ<sup>e</sup> ende of þ<sup>e</sup> yeſ to be appointed ſtand f̃r of þ<sup>e</sup> ſaid homage and feute t yn liberte to iſort ayen to þ<sup>t</sup> oþ<sup>r</sup> partie and to do hym fvice wheito þey wol eñ have heſ cōſideracyōñ and hiſ yee and govne them thei afi.



Iſm it is also to be cōsidered of what estate and cōdycioñ that yey be þ<sup>t</sup> shuld be řstored. And as toward tēpel mē it is evidēt that theř shuld be řstored & řceived īto Normādie þ<sup>e</sup> Duke of Alaunson therles of Mortin of Hařcourt of Tankerviff of Ew of Lonville and of Awemarle & many gřt barouns knigtē & squires the whiche whā þ<sup>t</sup> ever þey be řceived shal what by þeř owne might, what by mene of hir kynnesmen allies tenantz and oþ<sup>r</sup> of þ<sup>e</sup> pepiff of thair affectyōñ & þ<sup>t</sup> shall be al as ī šbstance, shal have þ<sup>e</sup> hole puissance and reule of þ<sup>e</sup> cuntř & noght þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng nor h<sup>s</sup> offici<sup>s</sup> b<sup>t</sup> pavētūr be encombred with intestine troblis seducyons & wař, þ<sup>e</sup> which and þ<sup>e</sup> sequeles theřof be gretly to be doubted.

Iſm theř shold be also řstored by þ<sup>e</sup> saide offř men of holy chirche ī gret nūbyr to thair bñfices and livelođ, þ<sup>e</sup> which be men of gřtt ymaginacyōñ of felnesse and of gret voyce and auctorite ī the people and shal of lyklyhode enduce þ<sup>e</sup> people to suche entent as þey wol stuř hē to, namely theř as þ<sup>e</sup> inclynacyōñ of þ<sup>e</sup> people is set to þ<sup>e</sup> same so þ<sup>t</sup> þe thingē above wellconsidered þ<sup>e</sup> forsaid řstitucyōñ made, the Kyng must kepe þ<sup>e</sup> said cuntř ī h<sup>s</sup> obeissance holy by force of þ<sup>e</sup> soudeours þ<sup>t</sup> he wol hold theřin, þ<sup>e</sup> which wold not be light ne easy to doo for many causes and cōsideracyons, and among othř for lacke of good theř to. For þ<sup>e</sup> saide lordē & othř abovesaide restored and haveynge þe reule of þ<sup>e</sup> cuntř ther þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng shal have no grant of tailes nor set up aidē or iposicyons but be hiř list and assent wheřin it is lyke þ<sup>t</sup> þey shal shewe þeim strange & froward, and if any suche grantē shal be made or imposityon or aide set up, þ<sup>e</sup> gret lordē of þ<sup>e</sup> Kyngē blood wol have þat þat shal grow ī þat cas of thair owne tenantē as þei weř wōte to have, and so þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng parte shuld be but eesy.

Iſm it semyth that þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng acceptinē this offř shul no oonely hurt þ<sup>e</sup> opynion of h<sup>s</sup> right and claime, but also hurt his name hys fame and řputacyōñ ī the worlde, & shewe ī hym self lak of might or of right or of corage, for who ys þat wold þeing þat þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng haveynge rygħt and mygħt and corage, wolde so lightly put himself to so gret charge, departe fro so gret thingē as þ<sup>e</sup> Kynē shulde departe fro by þ<sup>e</sup> said offř, for so lytyl availe as shuld growe to þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng theřfoř. The charge þ<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng shuld put him to shuld be



thassiething of thoo whoos lande he must take fro him and rstoř þe delyvance of þe Duke of Orleance withoute fynance paing or any thyng ellis save rasonable coste for þe tyme of h<sup>s</sup> aboode heř, the which is finance wold drawe to a gret thing ī opinion of þe world. He must also rstoř al þt he hath ī h<sup>s</sup> owne hande ī Normādie þt belonged to þe Duke of Alonson or any othř holdyng þe ptie advse. He must also leve al that is of h<sup>s</sup> cōquest in h<sup>s</sup> hande t obeissance with owte Normandie þat is to say tc.

Iřm set þe best, that is to say that they that shold be so rstored kept heř oothis and appointmentz to be made for terme of þe yeř to be accorded, yet considering that þe yerē passed upon a yeř warnyng yoven by any of þe pties þe werre shal be open as it ys now, thei that shal be restored being thenne þe Kinge enemyes as it shal be at þair frdam to be, wol so ordeine for þat cuntř that it shal obey to hym þat þey wol fve t assiste. And so it semeth þt al thyngē weele sen t cōsidered, t namly þe condycions of thoo that men dele with the accepting of þs way shold cōceive in hem self a pive cōquest for thadvsarie t shewe to gret a siplenesse t lake of foresight in him þat accepted it.

[10th Sept.] DIE JOVIS x°. Septembř hora viij<sup>a</sup>. ī hospicio Dñi Car<sup>l</sup>, convenientibz ābassiato<sup>r</sup>, lōga ħebat<sup>r</sup> cōicačo magna deliĳačo t matura quid ult<sup>a</sup> jā agēđ ēet stātibz ut nūc t̄inis. Cū enī via pacē p<sup>i</sup>o oblate p hāc īstrucconem novā prors<sup>o</sup> r̄futata ē nčce videt<sup>r</sup> rupturā pacē ōio secut<sup>r</sup>ā foř, ve<sup>m</sup> cōcurrētibz in h<sup>o</sup> ōniū votē cōclusū ē ōi īdust<sup>a</sup> possibli p media<sup>ne</sup> Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> agend id esse ne tā r īpa q<sup>a</sup>m s̄pe adm<sup>t</sup>teit<sup>r</sup> rup<sup>r</sup>a quin ad mī<sup>o</sup> p mediū aliq<sup>d</sup> p đcm Dñm tāq<sup>a</sup>m mediatorē pacē offerēđ teñent<sup>r</sup> corda šbditoz q<sup>i</sup> ex guerrē nimiū afflictī št ī aliq<sup>a</sup> spe bone pacē. Iř cōclusū ē diē cōvēčoīs ał appunctuatū sequēti crastino p ñros ōio īn loco cōsuetō tenēđ foř etiā si illi de parte advsa nō vēiāt t p nos de diligētia ptē ñre t advse ptē negligētia ī for<sup>a</sup> debita ptestād foř. Hoc die vers<sup>o</sup> sero venerūt Calesiā Elect<sup>o</sup> Catalannensis t Cancellari<sup>o</sup> Burgundie portātes lras Duci Auřleanensi.

[11th Sept.] DIE VENERIS xj°. Septembris de mane hora vij<sup>a</sup>. ambassiatořs Regē arripuerūt iř vs<sup>o</sup> locū cōvēčoīs t añ ix<sup>am</sup>. horā venerūt ad locū expctātes iřm ambassiatořs ptē advse usq post horā xj<sup>am</sup>. miserūtq



p<sup>io</sup> ex habundāti ad villam de Gravelingē u<sup>i</sup> dēci ambassiatoṛs tempoṛ cōvēcionis ṛsidēciā fecūt p heraldū armorū noīe Suffolk ad notificāđ dēcis ambassi<sup>b</sup> seu nūciis t gētibz suis si īvenirēt<sup>r</sup> ībm, alioq̄in majob<sup>r</sup> t cetis opidanis dēce ville advētū ṛrm in t ad cōvenčōis locū t diligēciā ī ea pte ṛram. Qui herald<sup>o</sup> circit<sup>r</sup> dēcam xj<sup>am</sup>. horā ad locū convenčōis ab īpa villa ṛv<sup>s</sup>o, ṛnūciavit se in dēca villa fuisse ambassiatoṛs p̄dictos diligēt<sup>r</sup> quesivisse t neminē ex eis seu ex nūciis aut gētibz eoṛ se īvenisse, adjecit q<sup>d</sup> jux<sup>a</sup> cētā dēcoṛ opidanoṛ ṛlačonē null<sup>o</sup> ex p̄dēcis ambassiatoribz ībm vis<sup>o</sup> ē cit<sup>a</sup> xxx. diem Julii. Insup dixit se cuidā noīe Walrond locūtenēti capitanei dēce ville t cetis ībm nō paucē itimasse t notificasse p̄sentiā ambassiatorum partē ṛre in loco solito t diligenciam eoṛ in hac parte. Qua ṛlačone pu<sup>ce</sup> fča ambassiatoribz ḡmōi in magno tentorio Dñi Cardinal<sup>i</sup>, ambassiatoṛs īpi diṽterūt se ad locū ubi staṛ solebat tentoriū seu papilio cōvenčonaṛ, in īpoq<sup>d</sup> loco Dñs Eboṛ de voluntate t cōsēsu celoṛ ambassiatoṛ quandā p̄testačonis cedula ī sc<sup>i</sup>ptē ṛdacte quā manu sua tenebat palā t pu<sup>ce</sup> alta satē t intelligibili voce legebat corā notariis seu p̄sonis publicē ṣbsc<sup>i</sup>ptē, videlicz M̄ris Ricardo Cāuntoñ legū doctoṛ Jacobo Burbache in dec̄rtē Johanne Okkeborne in legibz baccallariis ac Joḡe Gedney t Thoma Creme notariis publicē, t ṛquirebat eos unū ī p̄ra sup lectē t p̄testatē p eūd cōficeṛ īstrumētū seu inst̄ra, t rogā<sup>t</sup> testes astātes ut phibeāt testimoniū veritati tē. Hiis factē ascendim<sup>o</sup> equos t hora p<sup>i</sup>ma post meridiē venim<sup>o</sup> Calesiā. Hora quarta post meridiē cōvēiētibz ambassiatoribz in hospicio Dñi Car<sup>li</sup> ṛlačonē fec<sup>t</sup> Dñs Eboṛ de hiis q<sup>e</sup> hodie in loco cōvēčōis acta sūt, et postea Dñs Car<sup>li</sup> ṛcitavit qualiṛ adṽsari<sup>o</sup> Francie misit ḡras Duci Auṛt it̄ alias Ducisse Burgundie, quas īpa misit dēco Car<sup>li</sup> p dēcm Electū Catalanneñ t Cancellāṛ Burgundie quas fecit ibi legi p Ryveḡ in quibz in eff̄cu tantū est, q<sup>d</sup> id̄ adṽsari<sup>o</sup> relačone t ṛporto ambassiatorū suoṛ intellexit viā illā nup cōceptā p dēcos Ducē t Ducissā media<sup>res</sup> pacē tāq<sup>a</sup>m mediū quoddā ad pacē, verū q<sup>d</sup> ī ṛ tāti pōderē t tā ardua nō possz ex arrupto t sine cōsilio t assensu dēnoṛ de sanguine t cōsilio suis p̄cedē, statuit dēnos ḡmōi vocandos foṛ ad xxv. diē huj<sup>o</sup> mēf Septēbrē ī q<sup>o</sup> cōvēiṛ debeāt ī p̄sētia sua Pisius ī p̄pe. Añ eū ṛinū cōmode cōvēiri nō poṛant p̄p̄ distāciā Delphini q<sup>i</sup> erat in ṛmotē partibz lingue Occitane t celoṛ dēnoṛ q<sup>i</sup> eciā p̄cul erāt q<sup>o</sup>z oīm inṛesse ṽtebat<sup>r</sup> t p̄sēcia nec<sup>a</sup>ia erat.



Habita v<sup>o</sup> delibācone cū eisđ, ambassiatores sui postea quāto celerī<sup>2</sup> possēt r̄sponsū voluntatē sue ī ea parte r̄portarēt, unde inīim peciit cōvēconē istā differri t̄ cōtinuari t̄c. Sup hac mat̄ia habito maturo tractatu t̄ cōsilio tandē conclusū ē ex mltē cōside<sup>b</sup>, petite dilaconi sive cōtinuaconi h̄mōi neq<sup>a</sup>q<sup>a</sup>m annuendū esse. Una erat q<sub>3</sub> apparebat eos omnia hec facē in dolo t̄ fraude, simulātes se enim velle pacē egerūt notorie cōtrariū, exēcendo actuali<sup>2</sup> viā facti f<sup>m</sup> ultimū potencie t̄ inīim dū sub color cōvēcōis tenerēt nos ī spe pacē ipi obsederunt t̄ ceperunt villas R'gē, ut civitatē Maldeñ t̄c. Iīm q<sub>3</sub> satē notoriū erat op<sup>2</sup> nō esse ut denuo aliq<sup>i</sup> vocarēt<sup>r</sup> ad deliberād sup hac via, cū alias p ambassiatores ejusđ advsarii ī dieta Att̄rbateñ eadē ī effcū oblačo t̄ ī ampliori for<sup>a</sup> q<sup>m</sup> h̄ ē facta erat. Iť q<sub>3</sub> non dederūt aliquē ctū diē ad quē venirēt, sz indefinīte sc<sup>i</sup>p̄t ē, s. quāto celerī<sup>2</sup> possēt ad diē vero inctum nō p<sup>t</sup> fieri cōtinuačo. Iť q<sub>3</sub> jā culpa seu neglia partē illi<sup>2</sup> nō cōparentē statuto die discōtinuačo f̄ca ē t̄ honesti<sup>2</sup> tuti<sup>2</sup>q<sub>3</sub> nob essz, t̄ corā toto mūdo p parte n̄ra excusabili<sup>2</sup> cū eoꝝ defcū jā div̄te ut eis īputet<sup>r</sup> q<sup>d</sup> p eos stat t̄ nob n<sup>l</sup> q<sup>i</sup> pegim<sup>2</sup> ōia nob ad pacē possibilia. Iť q<sub>3</sub> visū ē dolose petitā cōtinuačoem ad hunc finē ut īīm pendente cōvencone f<sup>m</sup> formā appunctuañti ī p<sup>i</sup>nci<sup>o</sup> cōvēcōis f̄ce Dux Aurel oīo h<sup>c</sup> ī Calesia exp̄taret, de q<sup>o</sup> possz male cōtinge t̄c. Hiis t̄ aliis cōsidačoibz visū ē cōtinuaconē petitā fieri nō debeř. Eo īn negociū pacē rumpendū seu deferendū nō ēe q̄in si p media<sup>ne</sup> Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> dci Dux t̄ Ducissa ducerēt sub spe pacē adhuc negociū pacē teneř t̄ ad id attender placeret hoc fieri t̄ videbat<sup>r</sup> expediens.

[12th Sept.]

DIE SABBATI xij<sup>o</sup>. Septēbrē hor<sup>a</sup> viij<sup>a</sup>. cōvenerūt ambassiatořs ī hospicio Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> corā q<sup>i</sup>bz r̄citavit id Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> q<sub>3</sub> dci Elect<sup>2</sup> Catalanneñ t̄ Cācellar B'gundie ōibz raconibz mediis t̄ viis possiblibz egerūt ut i<sup>a</sup> cōvēčo ex cauf decla<sup>v</sup> in īris dci advsarii heřt<sup>r</sup> ī cōtinuacone, verū id Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> habuit īnder jux<sup>a</sup> deliberaconē pridie f̄cam h<sup>o</sup> fieri nō posse t̄c. Iť declarav<sup>t</sup> q<sup>ali</sup> Ducissa B'gundie desideravit īras salvi conduct<sup>2</sup> ad vēiendū ad p̄t ppe Cale<sup>am</sup> die Lune t̄ Martis p̄x secutuř ḡra cōicaconis hende cū eođ Dño Car<sup>le</sup> t̄ Duce Auř t̄c. t̄ de ōi deliberacone t̄ consensu videbat<sup>r</sup> expediens s<sup>c</sup> fieri. Moxq<sub>3</sub> Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> misit Toly expe<sup>re</sup>



īras salvi cōdet<sup>o</sup> h̄mōi p dicta Dña ⁊ ccc<sup>o</sup>. eq<sup>i</sup>tibz seu infra. Iť declaravit q<sup>a</sup>lr M' Henric<sup>o</sup> Uttenose ⁊ q<sup>i</sup>dā subadmirald<sup>o</sup> desiderabāt īras salvi cōduct<sup>o</sup> p vill<sup>o</sup> q<sup>i</sup>busd<sup>a</sup>m Flandrie q<sup>o</sup> possent salvo piscari isto tēpoř piscačonis allecū ⁊ polliciti sūt dař šiles gētibz īris. Sup q<sup>o</sup> deliberatū ē per đnos ⁊ q<sup>i</sup>dā dixerūt q<sup>o</sup> nō ēet h<sup>o</sup> faciend<sup>o</sup> p eo q<sup>o</sup> p h<sup>o</sup> parařt<sup>r</sup> eis securitas ⁊ nō nob<sup>o</sup>, n<sup>i</sup> facerēt assecuraciones q<sup>o</sup> alii de Depa de Britannia ⁊ ceti řles eis adherētes inřim non nocerēt īris.

[13th Sept.] DIE DOMINICO xiiij<sup>a</sup>. Septembrē ho<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>a</sup>. post meridiē cōvērūt ambassiatores ī domo Car<sup>l</sup>, u<sup>i</sup> iđ Dñs significav<sup>t</sup> eis q<sup>o</sup> Ducissa Burgundie ventura esset ad locū solitū cōt<sup>a</sup> Cale<sup>am</sup> die Martē p<sup>x</sup> ⁊ voluit q<sup>o</sup> pararēt<sup>r</sup> ⁊ figerēt<sup>r</sup> ibi tentoria ut ať. Iť tractatū ⁊ deliberatū ē de hiis q<sup>e</sup> p Dñm Car<sup>lem</sup> tāq<sup>a</sup>m media<sup>rem</sup> eo die agerēt<sup>r</sup>, quī p ambassiatořs cū nō řerēt partē n<sup>l</sup> agi potuit ⁊ videbat<sup>r</sup> in cōi q<sup>o</sup> p mediū Car<sup>l</sup> ⁊ p sūmā indust<sup>a</sup> suā iduceřt<sup>r</sup> Ducissa ad hāc viā, viz q<sup>o</sup> novus p<sup>f</sup>igeřt<sup>r</sup> termin<sup>o</sup> ad itū cōvēiend<sup>o</sup> ⁊ tractād<sup>o</sup> sup aliis viis q<sup>i</sup>bz pax cōcludi possz, šb cōdičone s. si utriq<sup>o</sup> p<sup>i</sup>nci<sup>m</sup> h<sup>o</sup> placeřt aliter enī jā fieri id nō possz cū null<sup>o</sup> ambassiatorū ad h<sup>o</sup> potestatē řeret q<sup>d</sup>q<sup>o</sup> de p<sup>i</sup>ncipū placitē h̄mōi si vellēt attēde ř nō řtificařt<sup>r</sup> đca Ducissa citra aliquē řtū terminū discřčone eoř modand<sup>o</sup>. Iť deliberatū ē q<sup>o</sup> Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> diceret ⁊ declararet đce Ducisse q<sup>a</sup>lr đns řr Rex viā illā ať p eā ⁊ Ducē Auřl advisatā ex řltē maximis ⁊ justissimis cauf nō dučet acceptādā n<sup>c</sup> unq<sup>a</sup>m voluit aut vult pacto q<sup>o</sup>vis viā illā adm<sup>t</sup>teř ř ei itēdeř. Iť conclusū ē q<sup>o</sup> řfutačo h̄mōi vie una cū račōibz suis ppř quas řfutařt<sup>r</sup> řc<sup>a</sup>. pořlet<sup>r</sup> ī s<sup>i</sup>ptē ⁊ dařt<sup>r</sup> đce Ducisse řc.

[14th Sept.] DIE LUNE xiiij<sup>a</sup>. Septembrē mane post viij<sup>am</sup>. horā cōvenerūt ambassiatořs in hospicio Dñi Cardinal<sup>is</sup>, u<sup>i</sup> cōicatū est iřato de ř sup agendē ī crastino ī cōvēčoe cū Ducissa, ⁊ in effčū cōcludebat<sup>r</sup> ut sup<sup>a</sup>, ⁊ visū ē ad eand<sup>o</sup> cōclu<sup>o</sup>nē mediū Ducē Auřl multū opari posse. Iťm habuerūt cōferř de expedičone M'. Henř Uttenose ⁊ subadmiraldi Francie, q<sup>i</sup>bz tand<sup>o</sup> Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> řndit se nō řeř potestatē cōcedēdi salvos cōd<sup>o</sup>t<sup>o</sup> p mař sz dūtaxat p řrā veniř volētibz Cale<sup>a</sup> ř ad lo<sup>u</sup> cōvēčonū.

[15th Sept.] DIE MART<sup>'</sup> xv<sup>o</sup>. Sep. post ho<sup>am</sup> novam Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> ⁊ Dux Auřleanē eq<sup>i</sup>tabāt řs<sup>o</sup> locū cōvenčonis ⁊ ambassiatořs R'gē cū eis.



Circi<sup>l</sup> horā x<sup>am</sup>. venit Ducissa uno īm curru, et cū eq<sup>i</sup>bz ut estimo c<sup>m</sup>. et circi<sup>l</sup>, et ve<sup>t</sup> cū ea juvenis q<sup>i</sup>dā fili<sup>o</sup> Duc<sup>e</sup> Burboñ pce<sup>r</sup> statu<sup>r</sup> annoz ut estimari possz x. aut xj. et circi<sup>l</sup>. Postq<sup>m</sup> da<sup>t</sup> obviā amplex<sup>o</sup>q, et osc<sup>la</sup> solito mo<sup>r</sup>, Dux Au<sup>r</sup>l et i<sup>p</sup>a i<sup>g</sup>rssi s<sup>t</sup> tentoriū cōvēconale, et post pusillū vocat<sup>o</sup> Dñs Cardina<sup>l</sup> ad eos i<sup>g</sup>rss<sup>o</sup> ē, tot<sup>o</sup>q, dies nunc in<sup>l</sup> dcos Ducē et Ducissā p se nunc accit<sup>e</sup> dco Dño Car<sup>li</sup> et Cācella<sup>r</sup> Burgundie una cū Electo Catalanneñ act<sup>o</sup> ē. Media v<sup>o</sup> ho<sup>a</sup> in<sup>l</sup> iiij<sup>am</sup>. et v<sup>am</sup>. post meridiē dic<sup>t</sup> Ducissa ascend<sup>t</sup> currū Dñsq, Car<sup>l</sup> Dux Au<sup>r</sup>leanē et ambassiato<sup>r</sup>s R<sup>g</sup>l i<sup>g</sup>rssi sūt in villā.

[16th Sept.] DIE M<sup>c</sup>CURII xvj<sup>o</sup>. Sep. ho<sup>a</sup> viij<sup>a</sup>. cōvenerūt ambassiato<sup>r</sup>s R<sup>g</sup>l i hospicio Dñi Car<sup>l</sup>, q<sup>i</sup>bz discūbētibz. exposuit id<sup>e</sup> Dñs p ordinē univ<sup>sa</sup> q<sup>e</sup> i<sup>l</sup> eū et dcos Ducē et Ducissā p<sup>i</sup>die agebāt<sup>r</sup> et quāta solitudine īstabat i<sup>p</sup>a Ducissa q, via oblata forz acceptāda. P<sup>i</sup>mo et cū Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> āmovissz eā ab ōi spe i ea pte p ra<sup>o</sup>nes in īstruc<sup>o</sup>ne cōtētas, i<sup>p</sup>a mult<sup>e</sup> ra<sup>o</sup>nibz suadebat aliqū o<sup>r</sup> p<sup>p</sup>rio aliqū p Cancellā Burgundie ad cōtinuacōem h<sup>o</sup>m tractat<sup>o</sup> pac<sup>e</sup> et c. f<sup>m</sup> īras ut p<sup>m</sup>tit<sup>r</sup> ei et Duci Aurelianeñ ab adv<sup>s</sup>ario Francie missas. Q<sup>i</sup>bz nichilomin<sup>o</sup> īnsū ē p Dñm Car<sup>lem</sup> negat<sup>i</sup>e h<sup>o</sup> fieri nō posse p ra<sup>o</sup>nes sup<sup>i</sup>o inftas s<sup>b</sup> dieta diei Ven<sup>i</sup>s et c. Unū v<sup>o</sup> p<sup>l</sup>eūd nō ē q<sup>l</sup>i<sup>l</sup> cū Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> detegesset fraudē part<sup>e</sup> adv<sup>s</sup>e i eo q, jā causat<sup>r</sup> novas dila<sup>o</sup>nes hendas p avisament<sup>e</sup> dno<sup>r</sup> de suis sang<sup>i</sup>ne et cōsilio et c. u<sup>i</sup> de fco i dieta Attrabateñ ampliora cōcessit q<sup>m</sup> nūc cōcedat et c. Ducissa hēbat dic<sup>e</sup> q, f<sup>m</sup> mag<sup>i</sup>tud<sup>nem</sup> potēcie debuit esse amplitudo obla<sup>o</sup>nū: s<sup>b</sup>jungēs q, Rex tēpo<sup>r</sup> diete Attrabateñ erat m<sup>l</sup>to majoris q<sup>m</sup> nūc potēcie, declaravitq, q<sup>o</sup>t villas citra Rex p<sup>i</sup>didit et c. I<sup>l</sup>m Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> rēcitavit quali<sup>l</sup> dca Ducissa tepido sat<sup>e</sup> imo frigido ut videbat<sup>r</sup> a<sup>i</sup>o et quasi p<sup>f</sup>unctorie i<sup>l</sup>rogavit eū quid vellz fieri de trēg<sup>e</sup> an placeret ut maneāt et nō. I<sup>l</sup>m de in<sup>l</sup>cursu mēadisarū i<sup>l</sup> Angliā et Flādriā an de h<sup>o</sup> fierz ul<sup>i</sup>or fmo et nō fieret, et Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> r<sup>e</sup>fēbat ad eam eund<sup>e</sup> sermonem, quid i<sup>p</sup>a super hoc vellet et c<sup>a</sup>. tandem vero dicit cōclusū fuisse trēgas ut p<sup>i</sup>o mane<sup>r</sup> et sup i<sup>l</sup>cursu h<sup>m</sup>ōi mēadisarū tractād<sup>e</sup> fo<sup>r</sup>. I<sup>l</sup> cōclusū erat q, xv<sup>o</sup>. die Ap<sup>l</sup> seu p<sup>i</sup>mo Maii tractat<sup>o</sup> pac<sup>e</sup> de novo ineund<sup>o</sup> ē si placeat utq, principū, et q, de volunta<sup>b</sup> eorū i ea pte Ducissa cōtificabit<sup>r</sup> cit<sup>a</sup> festū S<sup>c</sup>i Martini in yeme ap<sup>d</sup> S<sup>c</sup>m Audomarū et R<sup>x</sup> ap<sup>d</sup> Calesiā, et ita q<sup>m</sup> ad spē manet ad h<sup>c</sup> t<sup>a</sup>cta<sup>t</sup> pac<sup>e</sup> p cōsola<sup>o</sup>ne et corroboracōne cordiū s<sup>b</sup>ditorū et c. licz re i<sup>p</sup>a dissolut<sup>o</sup> sit.



[17th Sept.] DIE JOVIS xvij<sup>o</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup> ho<sup>a</sup> viij<sup>a</sup>. convērūt ambassiatořs i hospicio Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> tractātes ⁊ deliberātes cū Dño Car<sup>l</sup> ⁊ Theš ville p̄ salva garda ville, u<sup>i</sup> dcs Theš declarav<sup>t</sup> onus salve garde ħmōi ad se neq<sup>a</sup>q<sup>m</sup> ptineř q<sup>a</sup>q<sup>m</sup> apposuit diligēciā omēm suā ⁊ vires possibles p̄ salva garda ħmōi, řcitavitq<sup>z</sup> solū suscepisse se ⁊ male libēř i tēpe maximi pičli officiū Thesaur<sup>r</sup> ꙗc. q<sup>z</sup> jux<sup>a</sup> decla<sup>ta</sup> sua mag<sup>l</sup> fu<sup>t</sup> ⁊ ē eid<sup>r</sup> i onus q<sup>m</sup> cōmodū ꙗc. In hac cōicačone et deliberačone cōicata št mltā q<sup>e</sup> cōcnebat piclm ville tā cōsiđačone soldarioř q<sup>i</sup> tā račone penurie p̄ eo q<sup>z</sup> pařmēta non habuerāt a mlt<sup>e</sup> tēporibz justa ⁊ debita q<sup>m</sup> eo q<sup>z</sup> officarii capitales, viz capitane<sup>o</sup> ⁊ locūtenens defueř, ⁊ p̄młti ex soldariis i numo i disposičone etate seu alias visi sūt pauci nimis aut iutiles esse, timebāt ut đcm ē s<sup>z</sup> n<sup>e</sup> audebāt ōio post řcessū đnorū sup salva ville custodia maneř q<sup>a</sup>m cōsiđa<sup>ne</sup> ruinositate murorū ⁊ t<sup>r</sup>riū ville ac castri ⁊ pičli q<sup>d</sup> mult<sup>e</sup> aliis ex causis tā p̄ mař q<sup>m</sup> alias eid<sup>r</sup> ville immineř visū est si nō cito parařt<sup>r</sup> řmediū si vellēt maneř ⁊ villā defēdeř nō possent ꙗc. Deinde habebat<sup>r</sup> cōicačo sup cōtentačone soldariorū ⁊ officiariorū ꙗc. ⁊ Dñi de Stafford Oxoñ ⁊ Bouchier susceperunt i se onus ad tractandū cū đcis officiariis ⁊ soldatariis ad ptē p̄ cōtētačone eořđ.

[18th Sept.] DIE VENERIS xvij<sup>o</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup> đci Dñi de Stafford Oxoñ ⁊ Bouchier ceperunt tractař cū stipēdariis ad cōtentand<sup>r</sup> eos ⁊ iducēđ eos ad pmanēđ sup salva custodia ville ꙗc. s<sup>z</sup> illi allegabāt tāta ville immineř pičla q<sup>z</sup> n<sup>i</sup> dařt<sup>r</sup> potēs ⁊ nobilis capitane<sup>o</sup> i locūtenens cū potēcia řo<sup>n</sup><sup>li</sup> ⁊ řcčioř pvisione ausi nō št exp<sup>e</sup>tař evētū quem timebāt accessurū. Isto die i hospičo Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> post viij<sup>am</sup>. cōicatū ē de řcčiiis řpačonibz murorū ⁊ turriū taliū viz quas op<sup>o</sup> ē ōio in břvi debeř řparari ppř piclm majoris ⁊ g<sup>a</sup>vioris ruine si dim<sup>t</sup>tāt<sup>r</sup> irrepata p yemem. Et Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> rogav<sup>t</sup> Dñm Theš quatin<sup>o</sup> facēt ptē suas penes mčatořs stapule ad mutuāđ si fieri possz pecunias i eā rem řcčias, et ambassiatořs R<sup>g</sup>l<sup>e</sup> pmiserūt se obligař p řsolučone fidelit<sup>is</sup> eis faciēda p Regē ꙗc. et Theš spopondit se facturū q<sup>o</sup> potuit. Isto die venerūt Mři Philipp<sup>o</sup> Nanfer mařr řquestorū hospicii Duc<sup>e</sup> Burgundie ⁊ Ludovic<sup>o</sup> secřtari<sup>o</sup> missi una cū Mřo Henrico Uttenose p̄sente i Calesia ad tractāđ cū řris de inłcursu mercandisarū inł Angliā ⁊ Flandriā ꙗc.

[19th Sept.] DIE SABBATI xix<sup>a</sup>. Septembr<sup>e</sup> post cōicačonē ⁊ cōsiliū ħiř inł ambassiatores in hospičo Dñi Car<sup>l</sup>, Dñs Eboř ⁊ ceti coambas-



siatořs sui in hoc negocio accesserūt ad aulā stařle t ibi i camera cōi tractatū habebāt cū p̃fatę M̃ris Philippo Henrico t Ludowico de negocio inlcurs<sup>o</sup> m̃candisarū, ubi Dñs Ebož peciit añ ōia q, ostēdēt potestatem suā, q<sup>i</sup> dixerūt se potestatē vbo so<sup>m</sup> eis datā hēr t neq<sup>a</sup>q<sup>m</sup> i sc<sup>i</sup>ptę, vū pmiserūt se cito habituros foř t ostēsuros potestatē sufficiētē si sup artičlis hinc inde cōceptę seu cōcipiēdę mutuo cōcordařt<sup>r</sup>. Et mox đcs M<sup>r</sup> Philipp<sup>o</sup> porrexit p̃fato Dño Ebož q<sup>a</sup>lnulū papireū articulos i ea pte cōceptos ut dixit cōtinētē q<sup>o</sup>s Dñs Ebož řcept, adjiciēs q, p eū t suos i hoc collegas cōcipēt<sup>r</sup> artičli q<sup>i</sup> viderent<sup>r</sup> eis nēcii.

[20th Sept.] DIE DO'NICA xx<sup>a</sup>. Septēbrę mane inl vij<sup>am</sup>. t viij<sup>am</sup>. ve<sup>t</sup> ad hospiciū mei secřt M<sup>r</sup> Wifm<sup>o</sup> Sprever t apportavit i q<sup>a</sup>lnulo pgameni artičlos q<sup>o</sup>sdā olī tēpoř Henrici iiij<sup>ti</sup>. i sili negočo c<sup>r</sup>s<sup>o</sup> m̃candisaž iř easđ pat<sup>i</sup>as fcos, dicēs de jussu t voluntate Dñi Ebož ēe q, M<sup>r</sup> Stephan<sup>o</sup> Wiltoñ t ego visitařm<sup>o</sup> attēte artičlos illos t cōsiderařm<sup>o</sup> si aliq<sup>i</sup> ex eis corrigendi i aliq<sup>o</sup> essēt aut addend<sup>o</sup> vel det<sup>a</sup>hend<sup>o</sup> ex ipis. Quod t dict<sup>o</sup> Magist<sup>r</sup> Stephan<sup>o</sup> jā ingress<sup>o</sup> ad nos t ego secřtari<sup>o</sup> fecim<sup>o</sup> dili<sup>o</sup> t addidim<sup>o</sup> mutavim<sup>o</sup> t detraxim<sup>o</sup> ubi noř expediens videbat<sup>r</sup>, t completo negočo řportavim<sup>o</sup> artičlos s<sup>c</sup> correctos ad dictū Dñm Ebož circiř horā x<sup>am</sup>. ad ecclīā Sčī Nicholai. Isto die Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> cōvivav<sup>t</sup> solempniř đnos ambas- siatořs. Hodie Downā stipēdari<sup>o</sup> huj<sup>o</sup> ville nova čta tristia řn bajulavit a Sčo Audomaro q, mercatū Meldeñ redditū ē hostibž p militē nimis notū heri ad octo dies, si p corrupčonē t dep<sup>a</sup>vačonē pecunie actū id sit futura tēpora dicent.

[21st Sept.] DIE LUNE xxj<sup>o</sup>. Sep. mane inl vij<sup>am</sup>. t viij<sup>am</sup>. ambass<sup>res</sup> Regę jux<sup>a</sup> moničonē eis sero p̃cedēti a Dño Car<sup>l</sup>i fact<sup>o</sup> cōvenerūt i hospicio Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> u<sup>i</sup> cōicatū t delibātū erat de p̃fato iřcursu m̃cādisaž t legebāt<sup>r</sup> artičli tā novi i ea pte noviř fci q<sup>a</sup>m u<sup>i</sup> op<sup>o</sup> erat ātiq<sup>i</sup>. Iř deliberatū ē q<sup>i</sup> port<sup>o</sup> essent assignādi Flādrēsibž, t visū ē p cōmodo šbditož R'gę t portuū suož futurum iri ne řstringāt<sup>r</sup> port<sup>o</sup>. Sicq, placuit assignandos eis fore oīs et singulos famosos et insignes portus i q<sup>i</sup>bž deputari cōsueverūt customarii řgii t nō alii s. crekys tc. a Bristollia usq, Hulle iclu<sup>e</sup>. I<sup>o</sup>. die prās<sup>o</sup> ē Dñs Eborū cū Dño Norwiceñ t laute. Iř isto die t sequenti parabāt<sup>r</sup> artičli sup iřcursu p̃dicř tc.



[22nd Sept.] DIE MARTIS xxij<sup>a</sup> Sept̃ venerūt gētes iiij<sup>or</sup>. mēbrož Flādr̃ie ad cōcludend̃ ī dco negočo iŃcurs<sup>o</sup>, 7 post horā viij<sup>a</sup> erāt mlti ex dñis ī domo Car<sup>l</sup> cōicātes cū eođ de 7 sup salva garda ville 7c. Post prādiū in 7 iiij<sup>am</sup>. 7 iiij<sup>am</sup>. Dñs Norwič decanus Sarū Stephan<sup>o</sup> Wiltoñ Sp̃rver sec̃rtař et Ryvell erāt cū Dño Ebož ī domo sua usq ad noctem visitātes 7 řformātes p̃dcos artičlos sup iŃc<sup>r</sup>su mēcādisaž noviŃ conceptos 7c.

[23rd Sept.] DIE MERCURII xxiiij<sup>a</sup>. Sept̃ mane ī domo ejusđ Dñi Ebož, artičli q<sup>i</sup>pp̃l b̃r̃vitatē tēporē neq<sup>i</sup>bāt sero p̃cedēti expediri jā lecti 7 abso-uti fueř. Deĩ dñi ibāt ad Dñm Car<sup>lem</sup> ubi cōicatū ē de pecuniis erogād Dño Johi Lusshigborgħ p fidelitate sua 7 ut exinde reddat<sup>r</sup> aiosior ad tenēđ p̃t R'gē. Isto die naves assignate erāt 7 dñi fecerūt bona 7 bagagia deferri in naves. Iť die isto q<sup>e</sup>cūq p<sup>i</sup>dē opati sūt laborarii circa obstrucōnē voraginis irrupte p violēciā marē jux<sup>a</sup> pontē Newnā ī ple<sup>o</sup> jā marē fluxu tēpoř apposičōis Lune demolitū cassatūq est.

24th Sept.] DIE JOVIS xxiiij<sup>a</sup>. Sept̃ omnes se paraverūt ad trāsītū 7 ad pasagiū arripiēđ nocte media sequēti 7 q<sup>e</sup> nōdū navibz bona adṽta sūt magna hodie řřquēcia advehūt<sup>r</sup>. Ho<sup>a</sup> p<sup>i</sup>ma post meridiē ī magna aula stařle Dñi Ebož 7 Norwiceñ decan<sup>o</sup> Saž Stephan<sup>o</sup> Wiltoñ theš Calesie 7 ego Bekynton sec̃rtari<sup>o</sup> diu habuim<sup>o</sup> cōferī cū dictē M̃ris Henř Utternose 7 Philippo sec̃rtario ac gētibz iiij<sup>or</sup>. mēbrož Flandrie sup artičlis ñris p<sup>i</sup>o eis traditē, ip̃is volētibz 7 nitētibz valde suadeř q iidē artičli ī hiis p̃řtim locē ī q<sup>i</sup>bz variabāt ab ātiq<sup>i</sup>s nō erāt adm<sup>t</sup>ēdi. Iť dissuadebāt řstitučōnē 7c. maxime p tā b̃rvi tēpoř s. uni<sup>o</sup> anni 7c. Petebant ad min<sup>o</sup> inŃcursū ģmōi habend̃ foř p l. 7. xl. ad min<sup>o</sup> annos, Dñs vero Ebož plane řndit ad ōia 7 declaravit articulos omēs ī forma qua cōcipiūt<sup>r</sup> řo<sup>les</sup> esse 7 satē indifferēl cōceptos, 7 u<sup>i</sup> ip̃i mltū insistebāt cōt<sup>a</sup> ambassiatořs p partē eož ituros cū possent pcurař eis mala 7c. respōsū ē p Ebož q satis pvidet<sup>r</sup> eis in ea pte artičlož u<sup>i</sup> dicit<sup>r</sup> q p<sup>t</sup> exigi ab eis juramētū q n<sup>l</sup> pjudiciale eis vel quod sit cōt<sup>a</sup> eos pcurabūt 7c. Abinde de unanimi advisamento ivim<sup>o</sup> ut<sup>a</sup>q ps ad Dñm Car<sup>lem</sup> corā q<sup>o</sup> ōia q<sup>e</sup> in cōt<sup>o</sup>ṽsia seu differēcia iŃ nos p<sup>i</sup>o erāt řcitata sūt 7 n<sup>l</sup>o<sup>o</sup> ōia p Car<sup>lem</sup> approbata q<sup>e</sup> erāt ī artičlis ñris, salvo q<sup>d</sup> deliberačone 7 cōsensu Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> temp<sup>o</sup> iŃc<sup>r</sup>s<sup>o</sup> ģmōi proгатū est ad t̃rs annos 7c.



Post quartā equi navibz illati erāt, statutūq, ho<sup>a</sup> iij<sup>a</sup>. post mediam noctem omnes in navigiis for̃ paratos ad iŕ. Familiaŕs autē oīm pene ascēderūt naves de sero ⁊ steterūt ibi mlti p totā noctē, aliqui řingrssi sūt villā post mediā noctē, et iŕ eos etiā erat Dñs Eps Meneveñ q<sup>i</sup> ex<sup>a</sup> portā ⁊ i navi sua stetit ea nocte usq, tunc. Jā ěm naute dixerūt ventū oīo ěe cont<sup>a</sup>riū ⁊ rabide nimis ac imodeste flantē ⁊ pp̃lea maŕ legendū nō esse, sꝫ nēcium morād̃ for̃.

[25th Sept.]

DIE VEN<sup>IS</sup>IS xxv<sup>ta</sup>. Sep. cū jā phibente vento passagiū nobis pcedēte nocte phibeŕt<sup>r</sup> quod ⁊ gentes iij<sup>or</sup>. mēbroꝝ Flandrie g<sup>atū</sup> satē habuerāt ⁊ itid̃ uti dixerūt votē omnibz ⁊ p̃cibz a Deo poposcerāt eo q, nōdū oīa iŕc<sup>rs</sup> mēcādisaz ut p̃mittit<sup>r</sup> ⁊ treugas inŕea petitas cōcnēcia p votē eoꝝ cōclusa erāt. Inŕ ix<sup>am</sup>. ⁊ x<sup>am</sup>. cōvenerūt iŕato dicti Dñi Eboꝝ ⁊ Norwiceñ ac decan<sup>o</sup> Saꝫ M<sup>r</sup> Stephan<sup>o</sup> Wiltoñ ⁊ Dñs Joħes Poph<sup>am</sup> n<sup>on</sup>o M<sup>r</sup> Henric<sup>o</sup> Uttenose Ludowic<sup>o</sup> secŕ ⁊ đce gētes iij<sup>or</sup>. mēbroꝝ i magna aula staŕle, u<sup>i</sup> post multa cōicata ⁊ disputata hincinde sup artiĉlis ꝥc. tāđ cū optineri nō possꝫ a gētibz p̃đcis q, řstituĉonis articul<sup>o</sup> tolleŕt<sup>r</sup> rogarūt ⁊ insteterūt q, idulgeŕt<sup>r</sup> temp<sup>o</sup> cōgūum řstituĉoni ģmōi p<sup>a</sup>cti-cande, ⁊ q<sup>a</sup>q<sup>m</sup> iŕi instāŕ p̃lix<sup>o</sup> tempus expeterēt dicti đni ⁊ alii partē űre indulgebāt ad hoc añū ⁊ final<sup>o</sup> i h<sup>o</sup> cōclusit ut<sup>a</sup>q, partiū ꝥc. Iŕ desiderabāt šb eisđ treugē ⁊ cōvēĉoibz contineri ⁊ exp̃ssi poni pat<sup>i</sup>a Picardie. Ad quod řsponsū est id neq<sup>a</sup>q<sup>m</sup> ab eis i peti-ĉonibz suis ad iŕĉo desideratū fuisse ⁊ prop̃lea iŕstrucōnē seu potestatē i ea parte ambassia<sup>b</sup> ptē űre đat nō ěe. Polliciti sūt tamē iid̃ ambassiatoŕs q, i řvētu suo ad R<sup>gē</sup> fierꝫ sup h<sup>o</sup> f<sup>o</sup> Regie Magestati ⁊ sig<sup>a</sup>ŕt<sup>r</sup> eis de intentione ⁊ bñplacito Regē ꝥc. Jam igiŕ cōcluso sup artiĉlis p gētes tā űras q<sup>a</sup> Flandrie, M<sup>r</sup> Henric<sup>o</sup> et Ludowicus secretarius eq<sup>i</sup>tarūt ad villā Sĉi Audomari ad notificand̃ Duci Burgūdie oīa ut p̃fert<sup>r</sup> ut<sup>i</sup>mq, gesta ⁊ ad řportād̃ řnsū voluntatē sue ꝥc. Isto die ho<sup>a</sup> vespoꝝ venit de civitate Pisi<sup>o</sup> ⁊ aliis locē Frācie et Normanñ armiꝫ quidā đni Comitē Stafford noīe Webertoñ q<sup>i</sup> řtulit advsariū Frācie teneŕ magnū consiliū t<sup>i</sup>ū statuū Pisi<sup>o</sup> ⁊ q<sup>d</sup> ali<sup>d</sup> in brevi tētur<sup>o</sup> sit Auŕlianis de t<sup>i</sup>bz statibz illarū partiū. Iŕ řtulit q, Dñs de Talbott audito q, ignōios<sup>o</sup> ille miles fecit cōposiĉonē de reddēdo mēcatū Meldeñ cū oīi acceleraĉone assūpta secū bella ⁊ forti comitiva gēciū optime armatoꝝ numo v m<sup>l</sup>. ⁊ plus festinavit ad partē illas sꝫ p<sup>i</sup> die q<sup>a</sup> veñat ille miles expeditit ⁊ dedit locū ꝥc.



[26th Sept.] DIE SABBATI xxvj<sup>a</sup>. Sep̃ iñ quītā ⁊ vj<sup>a</sup>. cepit temp<sup>o</sup> pluidū esse ⁊ duravit pluvia p totū q<sup>a</sup>i diē ⁊ magnā partē noctē. Iñ viij<sup>a</sup>. ⁊ ix<sup>a</sup>. ante meridiē vent<sup>o</sup> qui p<sup>i</sup>o ab occidēte usq<sup>ue</sup> aquilonē stetit, jā equis n̄ris a navibz eductē ī ppiciā nobis plagā viz in oriētē v̄s<sup>o</sup> austrū cōv̄s<sup>o</sup> ē, ⁊ cito post videlicz iñ x<sup>a</sup>. ⁊ xj<sup>a</sup>. īfato in plagā p<sup>i</sup>orē nobis cōt<sup>a</sup>riā scilicz in occidētē v̄s<sup>o</sup> aq<sup>i</sup>lonē mutabat<sup>r</sup>, ⁊ ibi se tenuit toto die ⁊ nocte tota. Isto die circi<sup>l</sup> hora ij<sup>dā</sup>. post meridiē magna pars structi illi<sup>o</sup> quod custodit hostiū port<sup>o</sup> vocati le Intey violencia maž ⁊ invalidudine sui q<sup>ue</sup> p incuriā diu stetit ir̄patū ⁊ neglectū corruit ⁊ p ma<sup>r</sup> fluitavit. It̄ ps imodica Rysbanci ppe turrim simili modo ip̄o eo<sup>d</sup> ferme tempo<sup>r</sup> dilapsam imū ruit ⁊ alia loca di<sup>v</sup>sa in plana terra ante portū p šbingressū et šbcavačonē maris cavata mirabili<sup>l</sup> ⁊ di<sup>m</sup>sa sūt i<sup>a</sup> ut c̄tissimū jā ⁊ portui ⁊ toti ville periculū imineat si nō maturi<sup>o</sup> p̄visio fiat ⁊c.

[27th Sept.] DIE DOMINICO xxvij<sup>a</sup>. Sep̃ iñ ix<sup>a</sup>. ⁊ x<sup>a</sup>. Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> Eborū Norwiceñ Staffordie ⁊ de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̄ ac alii ambassiato<sup>r</sup>s eq<sup>i</sup>tarūt v̄s<sup>o</sup> le Intey, ⁊ veniētes ad op<sup>o</sup> viderūt quali<sup>l</sup> magna jā pars illi<sup>o</sup> opis vi maž šblata ē ⁊ multū r̄sidui sic nutat sic q<sup>ue</sup> p marē subcavačonē inclinatū ē q<sup>ue</sup> ruine p̄ximū sit, ⁊ totū ferme in malo statu positū. Isto die rev̄si sūt M<sup>r</sup> Henric<sup>o</sup> Uttenose ⁊ Ludovic<sup>o</sup> sec<sup>r</sup> r̄ferētes l̄ras Ducisse Dño Car<sup>l</sup> ⁊c. Vēt<sup>o</sup> adhuc to<sup>o</sup> h<sup>c</sup> die cōtrari<sup>o</sup> māsit ⁊c.

[28th Sept.] DIE LUNE xxviii<sup>a</sup>. Septembris vent<sup>o</sup> iudicio marinariorū cepit aliquātulū ppici<sup>o</sup> esse, unde eo<sup>rum</sup> consilio parabāt omnes se ad ma<sup>r</sup> erga crastinū s. fm Michael, ⁊ itū equi in naves traducti sūt. Die isto circi<sup>l</sup> horā viij<sup>a</sup>. erāt Dñi Eboz ⁊ de Hung<sup>o</sup>ford̄ ac Dñs Jo<sup>h</sup>es Sturtoñ ⁊ Stephanus Wyltoñ ac sec<sup>r</sup> cū Dño Cardinali, q<sup>i</sup> i<sup>st</sup>m ostendit l̄ras Ducisse, quibz insc<sup>i</sup>p̄t ē c̄ia ī arti<sup>c</sup>lis i<sup>st</sup>c<sup>r</sup>s<sup>o</sup> ⁊ treuga<sup>z</sup> ⁊c. p<sup>i</sup>o p nos cōcepta ut p̄m<sup>t</sup>it<sup>r</sup> esse p Ducē Burgund̄ et eā approbata ⁊c. Incōtinēti igit<sup>r</sup> ibāt Dñi Eboz ⁊ alii ⁊ venit ad eos Norwiceñ ad aulā sta<sup>p</sup>le ad cōferend̄ cū d̄cis M<sup>r</sup> Hen<sup>r</sup> Ludowico ⁊ gentibz quatuor mēbroz de ⁊ sup ingrossačone ⁊ sigillačone mutua. It̄ añ trāsītū istū corā Dño Cardinali deliberatū ē q<sup>ue</sup> p̄testačō a<sup>l</sup> f̄ca in negočō isto non poneret<sup>r</sup> p extensum in l̄ris sigilland̄ s p modū clausule gen̄al<sup>l</sup> ⁊c. In cōicačone h̄ita ī aula



staþle sup uno p partē aliā in artiċlis posiť orta lis ē. vʒ u<sup>i</sup> iþi ponebāt in artiċlis q<sub>z</sub> si aliqđ infra navem piclitātē māserit vivū ōia essēt possessoribʒ salva ꝑc. Nostri v<sup>o</sup> aťr p<sup>o</sup> delibātū ꝑ cōcordatū dixāt viʒ q<sub>z</sub> si aliqđ de navi piclit<sup>e</sup> vivū remāserit bona salva erūt ꝑc. sicut est de consuetudine ĩr Anglie ꝑc. volētes uniformitatē ꝑ paralitatē hinc inde fvari. Sed M<sup>r</sup> Henric<sup>o</sup> p̄dict<sup>o</sup> dixit moleste ut videbat<sup>r</sup> id ferēs q<sub>z</sub> de p̄senti nullā hebāt potestatē vel minimum aliqđ de artiċlis imutādi cū ōia in eis cōtenta in forma ꝑ ĩminis q<sup>i</sup>bʒ stāt erāt p Ducē ꝑ Ducissā p̄dict<sup>o</sup> cōclusa ꝑ absoluta, ꝑ non licuit eis variať quicq<sup>a</sup>. Verū ut post audivi Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> nolens rupturā p ĩle quid minimū induci, censuit artiċlos in iþis quibʒ a parte alia scripti ꝑ lecti sūt ĩminis poci<sup>o</sup> admittendos fore ꝑ sic factū est.

[29th Sept.] DIE MARTIS xxix<sup>a</sup>. Sepť diu ante lucē imo cito post mediā noctē ꝑ Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> ꝑ multi alii dñi miserūt ad muros v̄s<sup>o</sup> portū ad explorand<sup>u</sup> de v̄eto ꝑ de passagio, ac marinarii remiserūt passagiū fieri nō posse eo q<sub>z</sub> vent<sup>o</sup> ĩ partē directe nob<sup>is</sup> cōt<sup>a</sup>riā vers<sup>o</sup> esset ꝑ q<sub>z</sub> ita valid<sup>o</sup> ꝑ ĩmitis esset q<sub>z</sub> ausi nō sint mať ingřdi, sic q<sub>z</sub> transřtandi die hoc sublata nobis spes est. Circiť ix<sup>a</sup>. horā añ meridiē v̄et<sup>o</sup> in occidiā plagā ita ut participaret de austro v̄s<sup>o</sup> ē. Circiť vero xij<sup>a</sup>. iťū ĩ occidētē v̄s<sup>o</sup>q<sub>z</sub> borialē plagā nob<sup>is</sup> prors<sup>o</sup> cōt<sup>a</sup>riā mutabat<sup>r</sup>. Erga noctē p indicia nubiū ꝑ signa celi pphetarūt nob<sup>is</sup> naute v̄etū ad oriētē ꝑ partē aq<sup>i</sup>lonis tenderē velle, et ratā nobis spē dederūt de v̄eto ppicio c<sup>r</sup>s habendo. Contigit quoq<sub>z</sub> q<sub>z</sub> de sero pluvia multa ꝑ magna nimis quasi jā nō p guttas descenderāt s̄ sil' impetu q<sup>o</sup>ndā fundentur aq<sup>e</sup>, facta ē, ꝑ uti pphetatū nob<sup>is</sup> est ea tēpestate v̄et<sup>o</sup> ĩ eurū v̄s<sup>o</sup> boreā translat<sup>o</sup> est, māsit q<sub>z</sub> ibi usq<sub>z</sub> ppe mane verū ita ĩribiť ꝑ forť erat ut nullo pacto naves sinū port<sup>o</sup> pre validitate ꝑ tēpestate venti cōt<sup>a</sup> flant<sup>e</sup> exiř possēt, sic q<sub>z</sub> adhuc illusa ē spes ĩra. Mane v̄et<sup>o</sup> directe in aq<sup>i</sup>lonē rediit ꝑ ibi p totū diē M<sup>r</sup>curii pene stetit. Die isto iť ĩij<sup>ta</sup>. ꝑ v<sup>ta</sup>. post meridiē Ludovic<sup>o</sup> p̄dict<sup>o</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. S. Wiltoñ et ego Bekintoñ secřť collacionavim<sup>o</sup> ĩras sup treuğ ꝑ intercursū p̄dict<sup>o</sup> in capella Dñi Cardinal.

[30th Sept.] DIE MERCURII xxx<sup>o</sup>. Sepť cū v̄et<sup>o</sup> ut p̄x đcm ē opposit<sup>o</sup> nobis esset, multi dñi jā s̄do equos a navibʒ educi fecerunt. Isto die collaċonat<sup>e</sup> p<sup>i</sup>die ꝑ sigillat<sup>e</sup> ĩris treugaž et ĩtcurs<sup>o</sup> ꝑc. dicti



M'. Henř Ludowic<sup>o</sup> ⁊ p̃stīm gētes quatuor mēbrož nō mediocri<sup>l</sup> leti ṽs<sup>o</sup> pp<sup>a</sup> remearunt. Isto eciā die circi<sup>l</sup> horā quintā post meridiē applicuerūt h<sup>c</sup> Dñs Maurici<sup>o</sup> Bruyn miles jam fact<sup>o</sup> capitane<sup>o</sup> turr<sup>o</sup> Risbāci ⁊ Ludlowe armi<sup>l</sup> novit<sup>l</sup> cīat<sup>o</sup> i Marescallū Calesie.

[1st Oct.] DIE JOVIS p<sup>o</sup>mo Octobr<sup>e</sup> post horā viij<sup>am</sup>. vēt<sup>o</sup> se traxit in plagā sat<sup>e</sup> ppiciā s. i austrū, postea v<sup>o</sup> circi<sup>l</sup> xi<sup>a</sup>. se traxit in partē oppositā et pene p totū diē mutabilem valde ⁊ instabilē se ōndit. N<sup>o</sup> post meridiē sub spe boni passagii in crastino habendi q<sup>o</sup> ut fit dies Vener<sup>e</sup> raro cetis esse solz šilis, multi ambassiatorū q<sup>o</sup> ut un<sup>o</sup> ego Bekyngtoñ secr<sup>o</sup>tari<sup>o</sup> R<sup>g</sup><sup>e</sup> equos itato nros ad naves advehi ⁊ imponi fecim<sup>o</sup>. Ceti ut E<sup>p</sup>us Norwiceñ Comes Stafford ⁊ quidā alii nocte media sequēti cū naute jā omnes acclamarēt ventū jā in occidētē ad austrū convsū esse ⁊ satis ēe ppiciū evecciones suas navibz invehi ⁊ inferri feceř.

[2nd Oct.] DIE VENERIS ij<sup>o</sup>. Octobris sūmo mane inter iiij<sup>a</sup>. ⁊ v<sup>a</sup>. audita p<sup>o</sup>mū in ecclesia Carmelita<sup>z</sup> missa, uni<sup>l</sup>si se ad navigia paraver<sup>l</sup> ⁊ deinde naves ascēderāt ita ut omnes ferme in vj<sup>ta</sup>. aut cito post in navibz suis essēt, et direct<sup>e</sup> jā armamēt<sup>e</sup> ⁊ veř deinde levat<sup>e</sup>, in i<sup>l</sup>po sonitu hore vij<sup>e</sup>. exivim<sup>o</sup> portū felic<sup>l</sup>, navibz ut reor xx<sup>ti</sup>. d<sup>a</sup>bz aut paulo ampli<sup>o</sup>, psulcataq<sup>o</sup> jā iiij<sup>ta</sup>. parte marž aut ppe vēt<sup>o</sup> cepit valde rigesceř nimisq<sup>o</sup> ad occidētē se volve ⁊ intumueř maria ita ut omnes pene t<sup>r</sup>bařnt<sup>r</sup> ⁊ iřirmařnt<sup>r</sup> admodū verunřm licz šb aspo duro ⁊ stricto passagio tādē inř x<sup>a</sup>. ⁊ xj<sup>a</sup>. seu circi<sup>l</sup> q<sup>o</sup> resistēte zephīro partes Dovorīe appřhender<sup>l</sup> nequivim<sup>o</sup> in plaga mōciū vulgari<sup>l</sup> le Downes appellař applicuim<sup>o</sup>, ⁊ postea fixis ibid<sup>l</sup> anchoris uni<sup>l</sup>si successive bateř q<sup>m</sup>q<sup>m</sup> p elačones marž sat<sup>e</sup> magnas trāsvecti ⁊ ad řram appulsi sūt, ⁊ abinde ad Sandwicū t<sup>i</sup>bz miliaribz ab eođ loco distātē, equites aliq<sup>i</sup>, ceti pedestřs feřbāt<sup>r</sup>, ⁊ venim<sup>o</sup> Sandwicū ho<sup>a</sup> j<sup>a</sup>. post meridiē u<sup>i</sup> pausavim<sup>o</sup> ⁊ řquievim<sup>o</sup> t<sup>a</sup> hac die ut cōfortařmur a turbačone mar<sup>e</sup> řc.

[3rd Oct.] DIE SABBATI iij<sup>o</sup>. Octobr<sup>e</sup> post auditā missā Dñi Norwiceñ ⁊ de Hungford ⁊ ego Bekintoñ secr<sup>o</sup>tari<sup>o</sup> inř viij<sup>a</sup>. ⁊ ix<sup>a</sup>. a Sandwico Cantuariā equitavim<sup>o</sup>, u<sup>i</sup> prāsi sum<sup>o</sup> cū p<sup>o</sup>ri ecclie Xpi, s<sup>z</sup> Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> ⁊ Ebož veneř Cantuariā ho<sup>a</sup> vesparū ⁊ māserūt i<sup>i</sup> toto die ⁊



die Dñica sequēti. Alii v̄o Dñi s. dux Norfolch Comes Staff ꝛc. p̄cesserūt v̄s<sup>o</sup> partes suas, ꝛ Dñi Norwiceñ ꝛ de H'ngford ꝛ ac ego Bekintoñ sec̄r p̄noctavim<sup>o</sup> apud Hospryng ꝛc.

[4th Oct.] DIE D'NICO iiij<sup>o</sup>. Octobris ij<sup>o</sup>. missis ap<sup>d</sup> Hospryng auditꝛ eq̄tavim<sup>o</sup> dicti Dñi Norwiceñ ꝛ de Hungford ꝛ ego Bekyntoñ sec̄r ad Sydyngborne ibiqꝫ cū Dño Norwiceñ prāsi sum<sup>o</sup>, ꝛ ꝑco prandio ascēdim<sup>o</sup> equos ꝛ venim<sup>o</sup> Roffam ho<sup>a</sup> prandiū iiij<sup>a</sup>. u<sup>i</sup> ꝛ māsīm<sup>o</sup> to<sup>a</sup> nocte ꝛc.

[5th Oct.] DIE LUNE v<sup>to</sup>. Octobris mane equos ascendim<sup>o</sup> ꝛ circitꝫ x<sup>a</sup>. venim<sup>o</sup> Derfordiā ibiqꝫ cū Dño de Hungford laute pransi sumus, finitoqꝫ prādio eq̄tavim<sup>o</sup> ꝛ p̄venim<sup>o</sup> Londoñ circitꝫ ho<sup>am</sup> iiij<sup>am</sup>. aut cito post, ibi qꝫ māsīm<sup>o</sup> usqꝫ advētū Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> q<sup>i</sup> die M'curii sequēti circitꝫ xij<sup>a</sup>. ho<sup>a</sup> ī meridie Londoñ ve<sup>t</sup> eques, c<sup>i</sup> dñi Dñi ꝛ ego Bekȳtoñ sec̄rtari<sup>o</sup> ī Sowthwerķ obviā p̄xim<sup>o</sup> ꝛ cōt<sup>a</sup> maneriū suū de Sentemary Oves occurrim<sup>o</sup> eidꝫ ꝛ eo cū honoř ꝛ reverēcia debitꝛ excepto diŋtim<sup>o</sup> nos ad pp̄ia, p<sup>i</sup><sup>o</sup> n<sup>o</sup> didicim<sup>o</sup> ab oř Dñi Car<sup>l</sup> qđ armiĝ su<sup>o</sup> Worsley ad Regꝛ p̄sēciā p̄missus ꝛ jā r̄vers<sup>o</sup> habuit diceř ꝛ r̄ferř qꝫ Rex die Venerꝛ p̄x ventur<sup>o</sup> esset ad Kenyngtoñ, qꝫ r̄gia voluntas erat qꝫ usqꝫ ad ejus advētū maneřm<sup>o</sup> Londoñ.

[9th Oct.] DIE VENERIS ix<sup>o</sup>. Octobris circitꝫ horā iiij<sup>a</sup>. post meridiē aura pluida nimis Rex venit ad Kenyngtoñ, ꝛ mox Dñs Car<sup>l</sup> ꝛ ambassiatores ad ejus p̄senciā festinarūt, impensqꝫ ut decuit reŋencialibꝫ obseĝiis usqꝫ ī diē c<sup>a</sup>stinū ad pp̄ia r̄mearūt.

[10th Oct.] DIE SABBATI x<sup>o</sup>. Octobrꝛ venerūt Car<sup>l</sup> ꝛ ambassiatores ad p̄senciā r̄gis ad Kenyngton ꝛ positꝛ sedilibꝫ in in̄iori caṃa iḃm circitꝫ horā novā aut cito post, p̄sentibꝫ eciā ibi Dño Cancellario ꝛ q<sup>i</sup>busdā aliis dñis de cōsilio Regꝛ absente tñ Dño Duce Gloucestrie Dñs Eboraceñ fecit r̄laçonē ambassiate n̄re ꝛ t<sup>a</sup>didit Dño Cancellario instrumētū p̄testaçonis ꝛc. et scripturā conceptā sup causis r̄futaçonis vie oblate ꝛc.



[Additional MS. 4611. art. 90. a modern *Transcript*.

The following letter was addressed to the Earl of Devon, of whose quarrel with Lord Bonville several notices occur among the Proceedings of the Council in November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, about which time it was probably written. *Vide* pp. 158, 165, 173, *antea*.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved cousin it most nethes be in your fresh remembrance that at youre last beyng with us and oure counsaill ye were willed desired and also commanded upon payne of m<sup>l</sup>. li. that ye nor noon of yours sholde trouble oure pees nor bere noo hurt to our lige people and specially to our right trusty and welbeloved the Lord Boneville his servants nor tenants, the whiche not withstandyng as we be enfourmed, wherof we merville, there have divers of the said servants and tennants sith that tyme grevously be lette and hurt by suche as belonge unto you whose names we sende unto you enclosed herein. For so moche we write unto you willing and charging you straitley upon paine of . . . . li. that ye demeanyng as it apperteyneth to youre estate attempte noo thing by you nor noon of yours nor suffre to be attempted where by our pees may be hurted or troubled, callyng to mynde what jepart ye stande in as toward the saide payne if it soo be as it is surmised And over this we wol and charge you that ye come and be with us and oure saide counsale at oure paloyes of Westm̃ the xxv. day of this present moneth there to answeare to the premises and suche other things as shalbe opened and declared unto you at youre commyng, having with you there at that tyme the saide persones whos names we sende unto you herein as above. Yeven.

Thomas Phillip Walshman.

John Hoyer late of Bokevell.

Thomas Davy late of Honyton.

William Appulton.

Thomas Ingland.

John Knoweston.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 118. *Original draught.*

Instructions issued to John Yerde esquire and ——— Eltonhede about the 9th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443, in reply to a communication brought by Yerde from the Duke of Somerset. *Vide p. 303, antea.*]

INSTRUCCIŌN yeven by the King oure souv̄ain lord̄ to his wel-beloved̄ squier John Yerd̄ ⁊ to Eltonhed̄ for to sey on his behalve as for answer unto such articles as his right trusty and right welbeloved̄ cousin John duc of Som̄s charged̄ þe saide Yerde to shewe on his behalve unto þe Kyng and his counsail, of the whiche articles þe first is this.

First wheř ⁊c<sup>a</sup>.

The King remembreth him weſt þat he hath endented w<sup>t</sup> his saide cousin for viij<sup>c</sup>. meñ of armes himself nat accompted, whereof þe shulde bee certain barons bañette and knyghte ⁊ iij<sup>m</sup>cccc. archiers. And aft̄ warde þe King aggreed̄ him þat his saide cousin sholde mowe converte ij<sup>c</sup>. of þe saide meñ of armes into bowes, so þat he sholde have in retenue vj<sup>c</sup>. men of armes and iij<sup>m</sup>. archiers † And so it is semed̄ to þe King and his counsail þat my saide Lord̄ taking for eviche of suche of þe saide barons bañette and knyghte as my saide Lorde shaft faille [at h<sup>s</sup> moustr̄] an op̄ mañ of armes, þat þenne my saide Lorde shaft fulfil þe tenure of the saide endenteuřs and þat he so doing þe covenante in þe saide endenture be kept to þe which þe Kyng reparteth him.

† the which nōbř ~~had~~ of mē had, him oweth of resoñ ⁊ by þe teneuř of h<sup>s</sup> endent̄e to hold̄ hī fully content w<sup>t</sup> oute þat him oweth to aske [or to have] any gret̄ nōbř for lakke of baroñ bañet or knyzt, the which nōbř þe K' wol wel þ<sup>t</sup> he shal have ⁊ no gret̄ in any wyse.

Item wher as by þe endentures ⁊c<sup>a</sup>.

The King remembreth þat wher h<sup>s</sup> saide cousin by force and vertue of the saide endentures sholde have moustređ þe xvij. day of Juyn last passed, þat longe befor þat tyme Thom<sup>a</sup>s Gerard̄ fv̄ant to his saide cousin came to þe [K'] counsail in his saide cousins



behalve desiring þat my saide Lord of Som̃s shold have mowe mowstred the iij. day of Juyn, the whiche the King at þat tyme for certaines causes moevyng him wold not þat it shold have bee doo, but ~~he~~ he wold þat þe saide xxvij. day shulde [have] be kept. And þ)efor he assigned [h<sup>s</sup> cousin] therle of Saꝝ and op) his comissionis to have take þe moustres þ<sup>t</sup> day of his saide ~~retenue~~ cousin [of Som̃s] and [of] his retenue. And howe be it þat þe [saide cōmissionis] wer redy on þe feeld þe saide xvij. day and daily ij. days aft for to have take the moustres of my saide Lord of Som̃set and of his retenue, yet my saide Lord com not noþ) moustred not, noþ) non officers noþ) ministr of the Kynḡ saide cousin of Som̃set broght him no book of moustres, but after my saide Lorde of Som̃set in psone [being at Lond] desired ~~of þe Kynḡ for to have prōgacon of þe day of~~ [to have a lenger day to make] his saide moustres, the whiche ~~was don at his desir and request~~ [at h<sup>s</sup> saide instance & request was graunted hi.]

And at the whiche day of ~~prerogacon~~ [so graunted unto hi] the saide Erle and þe K' op) commissionis toke þe moustres of my saide Lord of Som̃set and of h<sup>s</sup> retenue, and at þat tyme failed of his [saide] retenue ~~men and mee of suche as wer absent and accounted for~~ [a c̃tain nombꝛ both of men armes & of archrs] vacatz and ~~of suche as wer~~ crossed. And þ)for [Wheṛupoñ my saide Lorde of Som̃set sent ~~after þat for~~ [unto þe K' beseching hi ~~for~~ [of] a newe cōmissioñ for þe taking of þe moustres of suche as wer ~~absent~~ [vacatz & crossed] and for þe taking inne of suche as sholde cōme inne ~~for þeim þat wer~~ [instede of þe saide vacatz & crossed, the whiche cōmission the Kynḡ [of h<sup>s</sup> es̃pialle favoꝝ & grace grāted ~~te.~~ &] sende [it] w<sup>t</sup> a fre by his squier Henri Vavasour oon of the huisshiers of his chamber to his saide cousin of Som̃set, willing amonge op) thinge in þe saide lres conteigned þat ~~my saide Lorde~~ [hys saide cousin] of Som̃s shold make a revewe [of þoo] of his retenue þat he had moustred befoꝝ and moustre þoo þat wer first absent and also op) psones for þeim þat wer crossed on Monday last passed at þe whiche day [of] þeir moustering] sholde begynne þe wage of hem þat shold so moustre [and to shewe þan op) þ<sup>t</sup> he wold moustꝛ in stede of þoo þ<sup>t</sup> in h<sup>s</sup> op) moustr weꝛ vacatz & crossed, the which founde able, þe K' wolde shold be received]



And for asmoche as þat ~~my Lorde of~~ [þe K' said cousin of] Somset ~~semyd~~ [thinking] þe [day of] revewe and moustreing conteigned in þe saide cōmissiōn right short for to call his retenue so son to gader, þe whiche weſ [logged] fer on sonder, hath not as yet be force and vertue of þe saide cōmissiōn ~~as yit moustred~~ [moustred] but hath sende unto þe King for to have an op<sup>l</sup> cōmissiōn for to moustr̄ suche of his retenue as beth to moustr̄ at a no<sup>l</sup> day by his hieghnesse to be assigned, ~~þe whiche þe Kyng~~ [the K' yet eft soones of h<sup>s</sup> moſ ample favo<sup>r</sup> & grace] sendethe ~~him~~ nowe by þe saide Yerde & Eltonhed a newe cōmissiōn to take þe vewe of þeim of h<sup>s</sup> retenue þ<sup>t</sup> have moustred, and þe moustr̄ of þeim þ<sup>t</sup> shal go w<sup>t</sup> him for þeim þ<sup>t</sup> beth vacatz & crossed, & wol þ<sup>t</sup> paiement shal be maað & allowed to þoo þ<sup>t</sup> shal so be moustred in stede of þe vacatz & crossed for þe ij<sup>de</sup>. quart, as wel of sper̄ as of bowes.

And þe saide Yerde & Eltonheed shall say on þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> behalve unto his saide cousin, þat he m̄vailleth gretly and noght withoute cause the long abood of his saide cousin on þis side þe see and þe ~~many~~ [grete & longe] delays [~~had & used þ<sup>l</sup>inne~~] ~~þat beth maað for his abood her of h<sup>s</sup> passage to þe K' [ful] gret hurte harme & charge in many & sondry wyses.~~

And þ<sup>e</sup> as þat ~~he complaineth him for he moustred in ij. divs place &c.~~ [h<sup>s</sup> said cousin alleggeth as for cause of h<sup>s</sup> vacatz, þe takyng of h<sup>s</sup> moustres in divs place, the which as he saith caused divs of h<sup>s</sup> said retenue to be in doubte at what place þei shold moustr̄], the K' undrestandeth ~~wel~~ þ<sup>t</sup> it was doon by thadvis of his [~~owne~~ said cousins] counsail and ~~of his officers here for by cause þat þe Kyng shold not be disceivd no<sup>l</sup> he. for howe be it þat it was doon to þat entent~~ [þ<sup>e</sup> to þentent to eschue fraude & disseite þ<sup>t</sup> myzt have be wrought in hurte of þe K' & of h<sup>s</sup> said cousin, and ~~y~~ þe said pvidence notwithstanding yit as þe Kyng is lerned som oon mañ [of h<sup>s</sup> retenue] moustred for iij. meñ and at no tyme under [h<sup>s</sup>] owne verray name. And also ~~of~~ [divs] men ~~of þe contrey weſ~~ in no wyse disposed to go ov<sup>l</sup> huyred þ<sup>l</sup> to moustred for op<sup>l</sup> þ<sup>t</sup> weſ ~~not able and also~~ [crossed as wel as] for ~~of~~ weſ [þe] vacatz ~~& can not þ<sup>e</sup> moustre~~, and when þat þai had moustred ~~for iij.~~ yeed to þeir labouſ ayen, as it is unknoweñ, for



þe whiche cause soñ of hem so deceivably moustring beth in p'soñ , the which þe K' wol shal abyde to be punisshed as lawe wol. And as for defaute of þeir psones þe K' said cousin is answered befor̃.

Item wher as it ~~was~~ [is] graunted 7c<sup>a</sup>.

The King wol þat his saide cousin knowe þat long̃ seth þordenance artillaries and habbillementz for þe werre weř shipped by þe maistr̃ of his ordenance [and þe shipp̃ þ<sup>t</sup> þei weř leyde inne stuffed w<sup>t</sup> such nōbr̃ of men for þe suř conduyct þerof as was þought to the said maistr̃ of h<sup>s</sup> ~~said cousins~~ ordenāc̃ ~~suff res~~ sufficient 7 resonable .] the whiche shippes and ordenance þe Kyng supposed þat þei had be with ~~him~~ [h<sup>s</sup> said cousin] or þis , for ~~it is long~~ ~~seth þat~~ þei weř [passed] out of Tamys and ~~yif þei be~~ [wer comen] into þe Downes [dayes agoo , and] ~~it is not to doubte but þat also~~ ~~sean as wynde and weder wol serve þei wol be w<sup>t</sup> him w<sup>t</sup> [by] þe~~ ~~grace of God whether þat he be beyonde or on þis side his see [dayes~~ ~~agoo and oonly abiding þe propice~~ ~~the which as the K'~~ fro whennes haṽg ppice winde þei myzt be w<sup>t</sup> him in a day , ~~be w<sup>t</sup>~~ ~~him~~ as þe K' trusteth by þe grace of God þat ~~by þ<sup>s</sup> tyme~~ þei so be or ~~shal~~ by lyklynese shal be in all goodely haste] For after þe desir of þe saide maister of his ordenance þe saide shippes wer stuffed of meñ for þe conduyctyng of þe saide ordenance. And þe Kyñg trusted þat þe saide maister of his ordenance had be chief conduir̃ of hem and so he was charged to bee for as yit it was never over seen but þat þe maistr̃ of þordenance w<sup>t</sup> his retenue hath goo w<sup>t</sup> þe said ordenance oṽ þe see for þenforcyng þerof

~~And þe~~ [Also] K' ~~wol þat~~ [wol 7 chargeth] þe said Yerde and

Eltonhede [to] rememb̃r my said Lord̃ hou þat in trustyng of þe good̃ fvicez þat þe Kyng hath þ<sup>t</sup> his said cousin shal doo unto hym , hath sette him in þestate of Duc , and of þat litil ~~þat~~ [of h<sup>s</sup> demaines] remayning in his hand̃ departed w<sup>t</sup> him ~~soo~~ [moř] largely ~~þat never was seye herebefore doon in caas like~~ [þan he ~~er~~ hath ~~not be~~ do to any man in cas semble in h<sup>s</sup> dayes] , and þ<sup>t</sup> þees þing̃ considered , ~~and also þe grete disease and charge þat his~~ ~~said abode here~~ [and ~~also considered~~ w<sup>t</sup> þ<sup>s</sup> to consider̃ hou harmful 7 hou chargeable ~~his said~~ þaboode of h<sup>s</sup> said cousin 7 h<sup>s</sup> retenue] is to [al] þe cuntrees where þat he and his retenue beth ynne ,



~~and also~~ [as þ<sup>t</sup> complaintz þ<sup>t</sup> daily ~~beth showed unto~~ beth maad̃ unto þe K' shewe. In somoche þ<sup>t</sup> þe dwellers of þe shire þ<sup>t</sup> þei be logged̃ inne seyen þ<sup>t</sup> þei hað lever have boren unto þe K' iiij. xv<sup>e</sup>. also þe greet abassh̃mt and discomfort þat þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> trewe subgitt<sup>e</sup> beyonde þe see have of his long̃ taryeng here, þe greet good̃ [i<sup>n</sup> comfort] also þat he myght by þe grace of God̃ doo and he were þ<sup>e</sup>, ~~and also~~ þe greet ~~comfort~~ [rejoising] and coraging þ<sup>t</sup> þe nemyes have of his [saide] long taryeng here, and also þe greet cost<sup>e</sup> þat his saide taryeng wol drawe unto for þe tyme of his abode sith þat he shulde first have moustred̃, as wel in wag<sup>e</sup> to his souleours as for the wag<sup>e</sup> shipmeñ, leyng also before hym and seyng þat at such tymes ~~as þat at such tymes~~ as þat my Lord̃ of Glouc̃ passed̃ in þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> tyme þ<sup>t</sup> dede is over þe see, his wag<sup>e</sup> neṽ began before þe tyme of his entrie moustres, in soo moch̃ þat at oon [tyme] at his going over in his moustryng here he failled̃ but ij. ~~men~~ [sper<sup>e</sup>] of his retenue, wherefore he was made goo oṽ at his owne costag<sup>e</sup>, and unto þe tyme þat he hað made his hoole moustres at Dreux he hað noo wag<sup>e</sup> allowed̃ of þe K' for þe second̃ quart̃.

And þ<sup>o</sup>for the Kyng praieth his saide cousin as his singuler trust is in him, and also chargeth him ~~on þe feith and ligeance þat he oweth unto him~~ [upoñ aʃ þ<sup>t</sup> he may do hi plaif or displaif] þat alle excusacons ceessing ~~anon~~ [vel in aʃ haste possible] aʃ Thorsday come sevenyght whiche day þe Kyng by his lres of cōmissiõ hath assigned̃ þe saide revewes and moustres to be madd̃ þat he in his owne pson<sup>e</sup> w<sup>t</sup> suche of his retenue as þat him shall seme good̃ ~~ship and goo oṽ.~~

For it is thought yif þat he wol take [i<sup>n</sup> contente] suche shipping̃ as meñ toke in þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> days þat ded̃ is þ<sup>e</sup> beth shippes cōpetent for him and his retenue as it is saide.

And in cas þat þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> saide cousin make not his revewes and moustres as above on þis side of þe see aʃ þe tenuir of þabovesaide cōmissiõ the saide Yerde and Eltonhede shall say on þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> saide behalve unto his saide cousin þat he hathe deputed̃ A. B. to take þe revewes and moustr<sup>e</sup> of his saide cousins retenue on þe ferther side of þe see for þe gode of þe K' and þe seurtee of his saide cousin.



And if þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> saide cousin entende not to make revewe noþ<sup>r</sup> on this side þe see noþ<sup>r</sup> on þe ferther side, the [saide] Yerde and Eltonheð shal say þat þanne it is suspecous and þ<sup>r</sup>of ~~we~~ [me] wol gretely muse and cañ not be demed nor þoght but þat he hath not his retenue wherthrough þe Kynḡ is de-ceyved.

[he entende to þe speed of h<sup>s</sup> passage w<sup>t</sup> alle diligence possible, consideryng þ<sup>t</sup> as þe K' is credebly enfourmed þ<sup>r</sup> is þ<sup>e</sup> shipping suffisant for hī ⁊ for þe retenue þ<sup>t</sup> he endented for yif he wol contente hī in such wyse as oþ<sup>r</sup> have do heñ befoñ in semble arme. And þ<sup>t</sup> it is doubted þ<sup>t</sup> ~~þe~~ longe delay of h<sup>s</sup> said passing sholde cause þe shippemen to aske newe paiement, or hit not had, to depte for lak þ<sup>r</sup>of, and so because of þe losse of þarmee [þ<sup>t</sup> God deffende,] and hou þe K' is disposed ⁊ p<sup>r</sup>veied to such new repaiement ⁊ charge h<sup>s</sup> said cousin may wel conceive by þe grete charge þ<sup>t</sup> þe K' hath boreñ befoñ in setting forth of þe said armee.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 295 a. apparently the *Original*.  
On parchment.]

Instructions issued to John viscount Beaumont, Leo lord Welles, and the other commissioners appointed to treat with the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, for raising loans, &c., dated 2nd March, and apparently in the 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

CREDENCE comitted by the Kyng oure souverain lorde unto his right trusty and welbeloved cousin Johan viscount Beaumont, Leon lorde Welles, his trusty ⁊ welbeloved Thomas Cumberworth knyght, þe Dean of þe cathedral chirch of Lincoln, Hamond Sutton, Thomas Meres, ⁊ to þe Shirrief of þe countee of Lincolñ, and to e<sup>v</sup>che of hem for to shewe and declare on his behalve to þe prelat<sup>e</sup> townships knyght<sup>e</sup> squiers thriftimen ⁊ oþ<sup>r</sup>e coñaltees within þe countee of Lincolñ aforesaide.

FIRST þe saide Viscount Lorde and other persones abovesaide shaft saye þat to þentent þat þei shaft have þe fuller knowelage of þe



malicious purpose of þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> adversaire, þe Kyng hath charged þeime to saye, howe þat but late agoo þ<sup>e</sup> come unto him oute of his cuntree of Guyenne & Robert Roos Maistre Thomas Bekyngton his secretaĩr & Loys Despoy knyght and other w<sup>t</sup> ĩres and credence sent to þe Kyng fro þe iij. estates of his cuntrees of Guyenne, and also w<sup>t</sup> ĩres sent unto him fro his counsail at Bourdeaulx, þe which credence conteineth many and di<sup>v</sup>s articles, and among<sup>e</sup> other þees þat foloweñ, that is to saye.

That after þe tyme þat þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> adversaĩr was at Montauban in Guyenne, a knyght on þe behalve of þe Kyn<sup>g</sup> of Spaigne come to þe saide adversaĩr for to appointe and ordeyne an armee by see and by londe to be put into Caley<sup>s</sup>, and other velselx to be armed in a<sup>ll</sup> haste ayeinst þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> citee of Bourdeaulx, and by see and by londe ayeinst þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> citee of Baioñ.

Also þat þe Kyng is fully acertained by þe saide persones þat in right short tyme his adversaĩr and his armee wol<sup>l</sup> put sieges a<sup>ll</sup> at ones in iij. divers places, þat is for to saye, to þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> towne of Saint Maquayre vj. leages frome Bourdeaulx, to þe towne of Rions iiij. miles upon þe river of Gyronde, and to þe castell d'Auros en Bassadois, of þe which is grete pil, and for defaulte of folk and help it is in grete hurt of þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> citee of Bourdeaulx.

And also þat þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> saide adversaĩr sent his counsail to Tholouse and called togidre a<sup>ll</sup> þerles seneschalx & barons of his cuntree of þat side for to ordeine for his discente toward Bourdeaulx and purposed him to come and to be before þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> citee of Bourdeaulx in right short tyme by a<sup>ll</sup> pties, but if þ<sup>e</sup> were remedie purveyed into þe contraire.

And also þat by þe same thing<sup>e</sup> and maniers þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> saide adversaĩr hath made & ordeined to conquere þe citees of Baioñ & of Ax & þe remenant of þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> lordeship and cuntree to him obeissant in Guyenne, & hath made avowe [it is fully appointed] þ<sup>t</sup> he wil<sup>l</sup> not departe unto þe tyme þat he have conquered Bourdeaulx and Baioñ and a<sup>ll</sup> þ<sup>e</sup> Kyng<sup>e</sup> obeissaunce, so ferforth þat a<sup>ll</sup> þis Cristeñmesse he hað shapen him to have bene at Tholouse he laye at þe



castell of Montaban abovesaide, þe which is in Guyenne, onely for þe pfo<sup>r</sup>myng of his saide avowe [ʔ appointment] and is nowe resorted ayein unto Marmand for þe conquest abovesaide.

And forthermore þe said Viscount Lorde ʔ þe saide other persones shaft for þe matieres and causes above writen ʔ for þe ma<sup>tes</sup> and causes conteined in a minute of a hre deli<sup>u</sup>ed to hem, þe which hre þe Kyng writeth at þis tyme unto di<sup>u</sup>s his subgitt<sup>e</sup> in his saide shire of Lincolñ, also for other matieres ʔ causes suche as þat for þe tyme hem shaft seme necessari<sup>u</sup> ʔ behovefult, sture ʔ moeve hem by all þe weyes and meenes þat for the tyme hem shaft seme gode, to þat þat þe Kyng desireth by his saide hres.

And þ<sup>o</sup> as þat þe Kyng sendeth nowe to þe saide Viscount Lorde and other persones above writen, his hres under his saide prive seal, w<sup>t</sup> the which he sendeth nowe unto hem at þis tyme with blank tailles, certaine his hres undre his saide seal exhortatives to put to þeire gode handes ʔ hel<sup>p</sup> in þees nec<sup>ess</sup>itees, þe Kyng wolt and praieth þe saide Viscount Lorde ʔ other persones above writen þat þei wolt directe þe saide hres and lat write in þe tailles of hem þe names of suche prelates townes and other persones duelling in þe [saide] shire of Lincolñ as hem shaft seme gode þat may lene þe Kyng gode in þis his necessitee and help him for þe same of men vitaille and shippes, and þ<sup>t</sup> þey make be delivered unto hem þe saide hres and sture hem and induce hem to aide þe Kyng in þees his necessitees after þe teno<sup>r</sup> effect ʔ forme of his hres to þeime directed and better if þat þey better can. And for as muche as þe necessitees þ<sup>t</sup> þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> saide citees of Bourdeaulx ʔ of Baion standeth in asketh hasty ʔ undeleyed aide ʔ provision both of men vitail<sup>t</sup> ʔ shippes for þe socoure ʔ relievyng of hem, þe Kyng praieth þ<sup>o</sup>fore þe saide Viscounte Lorde ʔ other psones abovesaide þat as hastely as þ<sup>t</sup> þei ʔ e<sup>ve</sup>che of hem shaft mowe þey do ʔ execute þe Kyng<sup>e</sup> desires abovesaide ʔ e<sup>ve</sup>ch of hem, sturring ferthermore ʔ inducing þe people of þe forsaide shire by all þe wayes ʔ meenes þ<sup>t</sup> þey shaft mowe for the tyme for an aide of men vitaille ʔ shippes for þe releef ʔ socoure of Bourdeaulx, and þat þe saide Viscounte Lorde ʔ þe o<sup>p</sup><sup>o</sup>þ<sup>e</sup>re psones ordeine þe saide men vitaille ʔ shippes to be sent over in all haste to Bourdeaulx for þe



socoure & rerelief of it. And þe Kynȝ wolþ þat þe saide Viscount Lorde & oþþe psones above saide certifie him in all covenable haste what by þeime and by þeire labour shaft be do in þis behalve.

[*Ibid.* f. 295 b.

[Copy of the letters alluded to in the preceding article.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, for asmuch as we holde for certain that þe greet entreprises that oure advsary of France & his eldest sone that calleth hym self Daulphin, have of late tyme had in oure duchie of Guyenne to þe greet hurt harme and hevynesse of us and of all oure trewe subgettē, namely of þat contrey, be not unknowen unto you. And as we be fully actayned they be in all wises disposed to do þat shal be possible unto theym to do with all þe puissance that they shal mowe gedre of their owne or of their alies of Spaigne & othre places, to pcede firther & in this same seson to þe firther hurt of us aswel in oure said duchie of Guyenne as in oure duchie of Normandie, and of liklihode shal so do onlesse than they be myghtilier withstanden without delay or tarying, wherto we dispose us with the grace of God to do all þe devoir & diligence possible unto us, without sparing of eny laboꝝ or of good þat we shal mowe by eny [meen] gete to emploie to þat entent. Nevþeles for asmuch as we considere wel that it shal not be faisible unto us so sone to poꝝvoie for such resistance as shal be behoveful to þe lette of their said maliciouse poꝝpose without that ye & oþþe oure trew subgettē wol shewe us yoꝝ kyndenesse & yoꝝ good wille þʒinne, as we fully truste þat in this oure grettest nede ye wol so do. We write unto you exhorting and preying you ful hertly to considere how that oure said ij. duchies be of þe most auncieñ enheritance þat hath belonged unto [us] & to oure noble pgenitoꝝs Kingē of England outward, and how greet & irreparable an hurt shulde growe unto us & to þis oure roy<sup>me</sup> therby, aswel in þe lak of þe said contreys so behoveful to þis oure land, as in oure worship thouȝhout þe worlde: and theese thingē above-said tendrely [weyen] & considered, to shewe us yoꝝ kindenesse &



good wille and so to putte to yo<sup>r</sup> good hande and helþ þat by þe meen of you & oþr oure good trew subgettē we may sone withstande and rebuke þe said maliciouse po<sup>r</sup>pose of oure forsaid advsary, to þe relief of our said contreys and to rejoissing and confort of you and of all oure trew subgettē, as we truste to oure lord þat we shal so do, willing þat ye yeve faith & credence to þe bringer of þese in þat he shal declare unto you on oure behalve touching þe mat<sup>es</sup> abovesaid. Yeven under our p<sup>i</sup>ve seal at oure manoir of Shene þe second day of March.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 305. on parchment, *contemporary* MS. and perhaps the *Original*.

Instructions issued to Commissioners to proceed into every county, for the purpose of raising money for the support of an army. There is nothing in this article to shew its date; it is assigned in a modern hand to the 15 Hen. VI. 1436-1437, but it more probably belongs to the 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

THINSTRUCCION' upoñ thordre and direccion to be obfved for th'execucioñ of ou<sup>r</sup> entent declared in þise lres.

First that in all goodly hast after the receyte of ou<sup>r</sup> lres of prevy seall at this tyme direct unto you, ye woll adrese you & goon psonelly to evyche of the townes underwriten, and þan doo make to be called and assembled before you or the oon of you at certeyne tymes by you to be limited and assigned all the housholders and enhabitantē of evychoñ of the said townes of þe age of xvj. yeres or above makyng theire names to be put and remembred in writyng in twoo di<sup>v</sup>se boke and þat afore them assembled and apperyng before you or the one of you ye woll doo make ou<sup>r</sup> said lres to be distinctly & openly redde by good dilibacioñ.

The names of the townes wherof mencioñ is made above been these.

I<sup>t</sup>m for asmoche as by ou<sup>r</sup> other lres of prevy seale directe unto the shiref of the counte of                      which also at this tyme we sende



unto you we have yeve in cōmaundement to þe same sheref þat he do make to be called and appere before you or the one of you in suche fourme & noumbre & at suche tyme & place as ye shall therto assigne twoo notable and substanciaff psones of evy pisshe within þe same shire, to hire and understond such thynges as shall by you or þe ooñ of you be declared & opened unto them oñ ouř behalve, ye shall þefore in all goodly hast make þe said ouř ĩres directed unto the said shiref to be delived unto him and certefie him of the daies and places whan & where he shall make the said two psones of evy pisshe appere before you to thentent aforesaid, so that the names of the said psones assembled & apperyng afore you ye make to be put & remembređ in writyng in two divse bokes, and also in theire psence make ouř said ĩres to be avisely distinctly & openly radde.

Iĥm þat after þat ye declare & shewe unto them that how hit be þat by the lawe we may calle & lawfully compelle all ouř subgettes of this ouř realme aswele spueff as temporeff to go w<sup>t</sup> us at theiř oweñ costes & charges into any place of þis land for the defens of the same against outward enemyes, yet nevtheles we havynge tendre consideracioñ to the grete charges þat they have borne in divse wise heretofore woll spare asmoche as we goodly may to put them at this tyme to any suche charge or to any op<sup>le</sup> þen accordith w<sup>t</sup> þeir oweñ good willes & gentilnesse notwithstanding þat all theiř welfare & suretee hangith upoñ þe same defens as theiř wisdoms can & may wele understonde.

Iĥm that thañ ye examyñ by suche meanes of pollecie as shall be thought to youř wisdomes expedient echoñ of hem by himself seřally and understond what he woll yeve & graunte unto us in this grete pill and necessite puttyng and remembryng in writyng upoñ his name in either of the said twoo bokes the sōme of mony þat him lust to graunte of his free will wherunto we ne will in any wise by inconvenient langage or otherwise he be compelled.

Iĥm in caas ye fynde any of them hard in this ptie & make difficultie to departe w<sup>t</sup> any thyng of his yift to us, that þan ye seie unto him of youř self that though he yave of his fre will unto us for the said entent as after his degre condicioñ and reputacioñ he



wold spend in twoo dayes yf he wente w<sup>t</sup> us in his propre psone for himself & other suche as he wold take with him for his surete it shuld not gretely by reason charge him.

Item þat the said examynacioñ in mañ & fourme above rehersed pfitely concluded and the said names and sōmes graunted writeñ & remembred in þe said two bokes ye in the townes abovesaid depute two substanciañ psones of approved sadnesse & discrecioñ suche as in your opinioñ bere good wil and feithfull affeccioñ to the pfourmyng of our entent in þis ptie to examyne in like wise all suche other psones of the same townes as appere nat afore you beyng of the age of xvj. yeres or above as wele housholders as other their names also to be put in writyng in either of the said two bokes w<sup>t</sup> þat sōme þat any of them graunte unto us as above, which also two psones ye shaft ordeyn to be collectours & receyvours of all suche sōmes graunted writeñ in the said twoo bokes, so þat ye deliue þe one of the same bookes unto þe said two collectours & receyvo<sup>r</sup>s for þeir direccioñ in and aboute the gaderyng of the same sōmes graunted, and þat other boke in all goodly hast unto our counseill abidyng at our citee of Londoñ to remayne þe to thentent þat we may knowe and understonde the behavyng & merites of evy psone in this behalve, and therupoñ accept evy mañ in our conceite as he defvith.

Item þat in like fo<sup>r</sup>me & mañ ye woll ordeyn þat þe said two meñ of evy pissh called & somned by the sheref examyn in evy pisshe all other housholders fv<sup>a</sup>nt<sup>e</sup> & enhitant<sup>e</sup> of the same of the age of xvj. yeres or above puttyng & remembryng þeir names & þe sōmes by them graunted in þe two said bokes them concernyng, and also levey and gadre all the same sōmes graunted so that the same twoo bokes be delived the one to the said two collectours and þe other to our Counseill as above.

Item þat ye provide & ordeyn þat all suche sōmes of mony as shalbe leveied and gadered by this meane by the said collectours & receyvours be delived in all goodly hast to our Counseill aforsaid.

Item þat for asmoche as it myght be difficultee for all you to assemble alway togiders at oon place and tyme for thexecucioñ of



our entent abovesaid we wolþ þat ye deuide your self and be content þat two or three of you moo or fewer as ye shaft thynke expedient entende and procede therunto in all goodly hast at suche tymes and places as shaft be thought unto you convenient & behovefull.

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[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 165 b. *Original*.

This memorandum is presumed to belong to Easter, about the 18th Hen.VI. 1440. *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 6 b. It is, however, assigned in a modern hand, but without any apparent authority, to the 32nd Hen. VI.]

R. H.<sup>1</sup>

Yt is to be remembreid that where nowe late ys graunted to the Kyng in his plement begunne atte Westm̃ and ended atte Redyng<sup>2</sup> for the kepyng and defence of the see a subsidie to be leveied and paid in the maner and fourme that foleweth, that is to sey, that evy pson housholder not Englyssh borne dwellynge wythynne the reaume of Englonde, men and women borne in Wales & other made denizeins except, paie to the seid Kyng yerely xvj. d. and that evy other psone non housholder & noght borne in Englonde, except afore except, paie to the seid Kyng yerely vj. d. atte festes of Pasch & Seynt Michel by oven porcion, and if so be that eny such psone not borne in Englonde chargeable to this paiement aforseid dye or voyde so that levye of such money of hem that so dyeñ or voydeñ maye not be made, that thanne thei that shaft make accompte in the eschequier for the levye of suche money uppon her othes have theroff due allowaunce uppon her seid accompts, purveied alway that women not Englyssh borne to eny Englysshmeñ or Waalsshmeñ wedded, men of religious obediencers, childreñ wythynne the age of xij. zere be not comphended wythynne this ordin<sup>a</sup>nce & gaunte, and that this ordin<sup>a</sup>nce endure & stande in his force fro the begynnyng of this plement to the ende

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<sup>1</sup> The King's autograph.

<sup>2</sup> Parliament met at Westminster on the 12th November, 18 Hen.VI. 1439, and adjourned to Reading on the 14th January 1440. *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 3-4.



of iij. yere thanne next suyng. And for as muche as yt ys not aviseid nor pveide in the seid graunte for shortnesse of tyme for the Kynges avayle for levye of the seid subsidie the Kyng be cause [avise] of his Counseill wolle that his Chaunceller of Englonð, be cause of this goode tyme that evy mañ hath nowe in drede to sey [azenst] treuth, to write as well to evy arsbisshoþ and bysshoþ in his londe beyng justices of the pees in ther pvinces and diosises, cōmaundeyng thame to write to all the curates of her pvince and diosises under her obedience to examine psonely of all the names and psones conteyned in the seid graunte, and to c̄tifie ther seid examinacions to the seid arsbisshoþs and bisshops in writyng the names of the howseholders by hem self and the other seid psones by hem self wythynne ten dayes next after Estre next comynge, and thenne that the seid arsbisshops and bisshops ech be hem self may under the same fourme c̄tifie the Kyng in his eschequier wythynne the moyse of Estre nex cōmyng under her seales. Also a cōmissioñ to be dresseid to the Genal Vicar of the administrato<sup>r</sup> of the bisshopricche of Ely for sembleables examinacion and c̄tificat, and also that the seid Chaunceller write ~~genal~~ [seval] commissions to the justices of pees of evy shire in Ingeland that thei atte the next sessions of the pees which must be holde of dute wythynne the quinsime of Estre and afore hem must appere of right all the constables of evy towne in the seid shires be cause of the vexeyng of the people and there to enquere be seval enquestes of the seid constables of . . . . . [seid] eschequier of thei verdit withynne a monyth aftre Estre.

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